FIFTY-EIGHT PAGES. EIGHT SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 120. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 114. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905 ✶ FIFTY-EIGHT PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

YALE IS THE VICTOR OVER PRINCETON MEN ON GRIDIRON

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Pittsburgh man injured in collapse of grand stand at Ann Arbor, Mich.—Page 2, section 1.

Grangers offered their unanimous support to the President, condemned the Pennsylvania oleo laws, and favored contract labor.—Page 7, section 2.

More than 400 men deserted Prince Louis' fleet in New York and ships are unable to get away.—Page 3, section 1.

The Panama canal board of consulting engineers has decided that the canal shall be built at sea level.—Page 1, section 1.

Secretary Taft told the St. Louis Commercial club all about the Panama canal and incidentally flayed Mr. Wallace.—Page 6, section 2.

Inter-Church Federation has prepared a plan for Christian union.—Page 7, section 5.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressman Acheson denied the report that Washington county's Republican organization is pledged to renominate Senator White.—Page 7, section 1.

FOREIGN.

Russian army officers conspired with Social Democrats to foment revolution among the czar's troops.—Page 1, section 1.

LOCAL.

By the addition of a class of 68 last evening the total roll of Syria temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was brought above 2,800.—Page 7, section 2.

Members of Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania inspected the Pittsburgh filtration system at Aspinwall.—Page 3, section 1.

Liberal public support given The Pittsburgh Gazette fund for Russian sufferers brought second day's full total up to nearly $950.—Page 1, section 1.

Employes of the Academy, with fire hose of the theater, extinguished fire on roof of Duquesne club, leaving firemen little to do.—Page 5, section 1.

Two local lawyers claim to have figured out a constitutional senatorial apportionment.—Page 7, section 5.

Union communion service to be held in which 6,000 persons will participate.—Page 7, section 1.

Explosion of moving picture machine at 1302 Penn avenue injured about 20 of those attending performance.—Page 1, section 1.

Three mayoralty booms are launched in McKeesport.—Page 7, section 5.

Hunt M. Butler, the veteran Pennsylvania "depot master," is critically ill at his home in Ivy street.—Page 7, section 2.

Uncle Sam keeps foul quarters for the public in his federal building.—Page 8, section 5.

Attorneys Wise & Minor filed a statement in suit against Miss Sarah Eleanor Blower, demanding $50,000 for settlement in Lockhart estate—Page 7, section 5.

John W. Robb, a prisoner in penitentiary, asked United States court to release him on writ of habeas corpus.—Page 7, section 5.

Yale and Princeton alumni to the number of 400 received returns of New Haven game over the new printing telegraph service.—Page 2, section 1.

SPORTING.

Blacklist for baseball contract jumpers a little too severe.—Page 2, section 3.

Fitzsimmons and O'Brien on the ground training for their coming fight.—Page 2, section 3.

Latest from the bowlers and from many local alleys.—Page 2, section 3.

Averages of the Liberty Valley Bowling league.—Page 2, section 3.

Shadyside won from Pittsburgh High school.—Page 3, section 3.

Harvard tied by Dartmouth and Columbia beat Cornell.—Page 3, section 3.

Ohio Meds. beaten by W. U. P. by large score.—Page 4, section 3.

Michigan disposes of Wisconsin.—Page 4, section 3.

W. and J. defeated California Normal.—Page 4, section 3.

FINANCIAL.

New York banks wipe out the deficit and report a surplus reserve. Stock market very active and strong for specialties and industrials, but dull and slightly lower for leading railroad shares. Grain market was dull and prices held their own.—Pages 6 and 7, section 3.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—12 Pages.

Exile—Poem by George Seibel.
The Occult in Dress, by Kate Masterson.
Love Me, Love My Dog, by R. Neish.
Little Stories Told by Well-Known Men.
Where Other Stories End, by Arthur H. Warner.
Al Chindus, the Priest, by Derek Vane.
Russian Prisoners in Japan, by Mary Crawford Fraser.
Why McKinley Got No Mourning Stamp, by Frank J. Stillman.
The Humors of Marrying, by Ian Maclaren.
Pattison and Blaine Commit Grave Blunders, by Col. A. K. McClure.
The Lady Housebreaker—A Little Poem.
Mark Twain at Three Score and Ten, by George Seibel.
How Calls Make or Mar Social Success.
Nation's Tribute to McKinley, by Edgar Forrest Wolfe.
Madame Fullerton's Fashion Chat.
Bridal and Trousseau Gowns, by Catherine Howard.
The Housewives' Congress—Home-Made Candies.
Menus for the Week.
At Story-Telling Time.
Joe Kerr's Jokelets.
Mr. Devery on Thanksgiving.
The Rival Football Teams.
Football and Education, by Professor Edwin Maxey.
Is Fashionable Society Insane? by Marie Corelli.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Buster Brown.
Little-Boy Rescues and Tiny Tads.
Breezy Swift and Jolly Sam.
Punkin Hill School.

Thirty Thousand Persons See Teams Score 23 to 4 on Gridiron.

RECORD IS BROKEN

Victors in the Second Half Adopt the Much Longed-for Open Play.

FORTY-THREE YARD DROP KICK

HOW THE TEAMS BATTLED

Yale—23.		Princeton—4.
Cates (H. Jones)	L.E.	Brashear (O'Brien)
Forbes	L.T.	Cooney
Erwin (Hockenberger)	L.G.	H. Dillon (Phillips)
Flanders	C.	Carothers
Tripp	R.G.	Rafferty
Bigelow	R.T.	Herring
Shevlin	R.E.	Tooker
Hutchinson	Q.B.	E. Dillon (Tenney)
Reeder (Roome-Knox)	L.H.	Bard (Munn)
Morse	R.H.	Daub (Simons)
Flinn (Roome)	F.B.	McCormick

Touchdowns—Forbes 2, Flynn, Roome. Goals from touchdowns—Hutchinson 3. Goal from field—Tooker. Referee—J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Evarts Wrenn, Harvard. Time—35-minute halves.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW HAVEN, CON., Nov. 18.—Before 30,000 people today, and following the old-fashioned football, Yale today gave Princeton a 23-to-4 beating, the worst in many years, but the Princeton team had the satisfaction of breaking Yale's clean record by a beautiful 43-yard drop kick by Tooker. But after all the blue can still point to a goal line that has not been crossed by an opponent this season.

The game was relieved from possible dullness by Yale's adoption in the second half of the much-longed-for open play, when long runs around the ends, much kicking, in which the quarterbacks did their shares, and two brilliant dashes by Quarterback Hutchinson of Yale, repeatedly brought the 30,000 spectators to their feet.

The singing at the game was inspiring, as it always is, but Princeton had more lung power and had the courage to hurl their catchy songs across the field, Yale's reply becoming enfeebled as interest in the game increased. The weather was so delightfully mild that heavy wraps were not needed, and the charming gowns of the women, much bedecked with their favorite's streamers, made the great stands brilliant with color.

Of the game as a football study it was the old story of a well-learned lesson on the part of Yale, with plenty of resources if they were needed. But she did not show a diversified attack—not even the variety used in last week's stubborn game with Brown. She scored in the first half by straight, plunging line plays, which began to have the desired effect after a muff of a punt on Dillon's part.

Princeton Being Outplayed.

Yale was in better shape in the second half, and by adopting open play she was able to wear down her opponent, and at the same time make matters interesting. So fast did Hutchinson rush his men that it looked as if the Orange was surely going to lose its feet, and it re-

James Cooney, Captain of the Princeton Team.

quired Princeton's hymn, "For Old Nassau," to bring about some of the stonewall defense for which Old Nassau is noted.

A few minutes before the end Princeton rallied and carried the ball to the Yale 10-yard line, there to lose it on a fumble. Yale, to get out of danger, resorted to a kick, but it covered only 23 yards, and a fair catch gave Tooker his chance to win glory and for the Princeton side to score.

The visitors found the weak spot to be Forbes on the left until Yale's secondary defense stopped up the hole and helped out Forbes and Cates. The same wing also was Princeton's weakness and the quick starting Yale backs seemed to be able to get through there with considerable ease although not for long distances. In all the game Yale used but one cross-buck and one double pass, tackle and guard plays being apparently all that was required as ground-gainers against the line. Yale's interference was good, formed instantly and instantly knew where to go.

The power of Yale's offense was shown unmistakably in the second half. Prince-

Continued on Second Page.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Subscriptions received yesterday:

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY	$250 00
MORRIS ROSENBLOOM	100 00
DIAMONDSTONE & LEHMAN	25 00
JOSEPH BENNETT	10 00
L. H. ROSENTHAL, COLUMBIA REALTY COMPANY	10 00
HENRY JENA	10 00
CASH	7 00
D. LEVIN	6 00
DANIEL MAKRAWES	5 00
E. MARCUS	5 00
M. OSEROFF	5 00
J. BRAIDA	5 00
LOUIS H. BROUDY	5 00
LEON KRIGER	5 00
E. STRASSBURGER	5 00
D. HARRIS, Coraopolis	5 00
S. MILLER & COMPANY	5 00
B. LEVY	3 00
RUBIN & LEBMAN	2 00
A. M. MUCHNIC	3 00
JULIUS LEVY	3 00
HARRY BREMAN	2 00
NATHAN MEULLER	1 00
H. HERERLINGER	1 00
A. E. FINK	1 00
MRS. GROSSMAN	1 00
JOHN ROSENTHAL	1 00
M. SOLIMSKY	1 00
N. SCHAPIRA	1 00
M. SCHAPIRA	1 00
A. LIPPORD	1 00
J. SUPOVITZ	1 00
S. ROMANOF	1 00
D. KATZEN	1 00
SAMUEL LAUER	1 00
ROSENTHAL & STEIN	1 00
LOUIS GALOM	1 00
I. MARCUS	1 00
N. SPECTOR	1 00
J. RICHTER	1 00
LOUIS TOBE	1 00
PHILIP SIMON	1 00
KLINE BROS.	1 00
A. SINGER	1 00
D. HORWITZ	1 00
H. ROSE	1 00
M. ROMM	1 00
B. STEIN	1 00
LEWIS FISHER	50
CAPLAN BROS.	50
JACOB MARKOWITZ	50
B. COHEN	50
A. A. MILLER	50
M. POILSTEIN	50
S. LEVIN	50
I. MORRIS	50
CASH	50
CASH	50
CASH, Federal St.	50
CASH	25
CASH	25
CASH	15
CASH	10
Received yesterday	$508 25
Previously acknowledged:	
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE	$100 00
M'CREERY & COMPANY	100 00
ROSENBAUM COMPANY	150 00
F. C. SMITH, Proprietor Colonial Hotel	50 00
MT. SINAI LODGE, K. of P.	25 00
ADOLPH GRABSHIED, Braddock	5 00
Total to date	$938 25

MANY ARE INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF MACHINE

Moving Picture Apparatus at 1302 Penn Avenue Spreads Terror Among Watchers.

On the first day of its operation, while a crowd of 60 persons, mainly women and children, were watching the moving picture machine at 1302 Penn avenue, exploded yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. The result was the injury of about 30 people, some by burning and some by falling into the cellarway at the entrance which they did not see, as, blinded by the flash of the explosion and crazed with fear, they rushed pell-mell from the building. Following is a partial list of the victims:

Those More Seriously Hurt.

WILLIAM PRAZOSKI, aged 13, 1306 Penn avenue; burned about face and hands.

JOSEPH PRAZOSKI, aged 10, 1306 Penn avenue; burned about face and hands.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, 86 Pike street; burned about face and hands.

JOHN FISHER, 78 Spring alley; burned about hands.

WILLIAM MISKLENSKY, 57 Spring alley; burned about hands and face.

FRANK BROSKI, burned about face.

MARY BORSKI, aged 9 months; burned about neck.

ROBERT JUNAC, aged 11, rear of 1403 Penn avenue; burned about face, hands and body.

TONY PALMER, aged 13, 1312 Penn avenue; burned about legs.

VICTOR ROTAJCKZY, aged 14, 1318 Penn avenue, burned about hips.

LEWIS MORMEIN aged 16, 53 Spring alley; burned about face.

HATTIE WOLF, aged 12, 57 Spring alley; burned about hands.

WALTER MOORE, aged 14, 1207 Liberty avenue; burned about hands and legs.

MAMIE WILSON, aged 12, 1236 Penn avenue; bruised about head and body by being pushed in cellar.

WILLIAM LINSKENSKI, aged 13, Fourteenth street; scalp wound by being pushed in cellar.

JOHN HINES, 9 Mulberry alley; cut about face and hands by being pushed in cellar.

WALTER FIDLER, aged 15, 1314 Penn avenue; bruised about body by being pushed in cellar.

Sullivan Saved Many Lives.

It was only through the coolness of Patrick Sullivan, who was standing on the outside, that the affair did not prove a greater disaster. Seeing in a second what had happened, Sullivan rushed inside the door and kicked down the partition. This allowed the people to get outside the more rapidly and also threw down many of the draperies that had caught fire. At the same time Sullivan threw many of the children out and cleared the way. In his work he was burned rather badly.

Outside the building the noise of the of the explosion and the rush of the screaming victims had gathered a crowd almost instantly. Half distraught mothers who had given their children nickels

Continued on Second Page.

GAZETTE FUND IS RECEIVING GENEROUS SUPPORT

Public Indorsement Is Being Given by Word and Act.

RECEIPTS NEAR $950

Pathetic Letter from Kishineff Sent Here Tells of Existing Conditions.

DO NOT KNOW WHAT TO ASK

Business men and individuals alike are earnest in their expressions of approval and congratulation over the action of The Gazette in establishing a public subscription fund for the relief of the suffering multitudes in Russia who have no home charity to appeal to and who expect none. Not only is this appreciation being given in words, but is being more materially shown by liberal contributions

PITTSBURGH SOCIETY WORKS WITH GAZETTE

The Pittsburgh Gazette has kindly volunteered its aid in the cause of the suffering humanity in Russia and it is co-operating with our committee, and we heartily indorse its efforts in this direction. Any contributions made to The Gazette fund will be appreciated by us and will be turned into the local committee fund.

ALBERT M. HANAUER,
Treasurer Pittsburgh Society for the Relief of Russian Sufferers.

which have followed the opening of the fund on Friday.

An idea of the general public interest taken in the fund and the generous support by all classes is clearly conveyed by a glance at the subscriptions received yesterday, in which one local firm contributed $250, while some worthy humanitarian, giving as his means would permit, showed equally splendid spirit by donating 10 cents. The total receipts yesterday were $508.25, making nearly $950 in all for the two days in which the fund has existed.

True Spirit of Charity.

A. Lippman, president of the United Hebrew Charities of Allegheny county, said yesterday:

"The action of The Pittsburgh Gazette in establishing a fund for the relief of the Russian sufferers is deserving of unstinted commendation by all broad-minded citizens and humanitarians. It shows the true Christian spirit of charity and the public spirit of the management of the paper."

The Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy stated yesterday:

"On my return from New York I learned of the generous act of The Gazette in starting a subscription list to aid the sufferers of the Russian massacres. I am very much touched by this evidence of tender feeling for the stricken and unfortunate, and I rejoice to know that non-Jews are manifesting such practical sympathy for my co-religionists, just as Jews are contributing to the general fund which is to be applied to relieve suffering, and not Jewish sufferers alone. Although unauthorized to formally express my thanks to The Gazette, I feel that I represent many thousands of my brethren when I assure you that your sympathetic aid is deeply and sincerely appreciated."

A Letter from Kishineff.

As direct and substantial evidence of the sufferings in one of the hundred stricken villages and cities of Russia, a letter is herewith produced which was sent from Kishineff about one month ago to a resident in the hill district. The letter was turned over to Dr. Henry Finkelpearl, president of the Pittsburgh Society for the Relief of Russian Sufferers, who had it translated. It is as follows:

My Dear Old Friend—I write to inform you that my wife and little son are alive and uninjured, they are hiding in the house of Dr. ——'s mother. The good Christian old lady was afraid of her own life to shelter them, but her son insisted that no one would dare enter his house. You would know him if it were safe to mention his name, as he was a member of the Brotherhood of Kishineff at the time you joined it. The mob did not reach our part of the city until the second day. My brother Leon, his wife and both children were killed. Our lumber yard and our dwelling were burned down. The brave fire department did not even attempt to save anything from the fire.

Heart-Broken and Ruined.

Heart-broken over the loss of my brother and his family, deprived of everything except the clothes we have on, and the fear for the future, makes me look to America to begin life again. Just think of it, among the looters of my house were soldiers of the regiment in which I served three and one-half years. Oh, how I wish I had left the cursed country when you did, 20 years ago. The frightful condition we experienced is driving me insane, even our old friendly Moldavian peasants were turned into demons. By whom? You know. The whole massacre could have been stopped by the governor as easily as it was during Easter, 1883, if the governor, or the St. Petersburg authorities, wanted to. I am still afraid to venture out, but Dr. —— tells me that it is frightful, ghastly, heart-rending, and it is not all over yet. I will need your help, but I do not know yet what to ask for. I will write in a few days when we hope all will be over.

A mass meeting of sympathizers with Russian sufferers will be held in the Roumanian synagogue, Roberts street, this afternoon when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Rabbis Michael Fried and S. Sivitz and others. Representatives of the Jewish Defense and Relief society, which has 42 branch societies in this vicinity, will be present.

A Good Man Assured Either Way

PANAMA CANAL IS TO BE BUILT AT SEA LEVEL

Board of Consulting Engineers Reach Final Decision on Plans.

Special Telegram From
L. W. STRAYER, Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Panama canal is to be built at sea level. This decision was reached today by the board of consulting engineers appointed by the President for the purpose of determining this and other questions relating to the canal.

The decision in favor of a sea-level canal was arrived at by the vote of a large majority of the eminent American, French, German and Dutch engineers composing the board. It is highly important the question is settled at this time, for until those in charge of the actual work knew definitely whether the canal was to be at sea level or whether locks were to be used, their efforts were hindered and plans were held in abeyance. Now there need be no further delay on this score.

While the decision reached today means postponing the completion of the canal for several years beyond the time limit that has heretofore been mentioned, there has never been any question but that the sea level plan would be the best in the end. It means uninterrupted navigation through the Isthmian passage from Atlantic to Pacific, no delay by lockage and less expense in maintenance.

Will Delay Completion.

Engineers have generally estimated that to build a lock canal would require from 10 to 15 years, and if no unexpected obstacles were encountered it was believed that it could be finished in 10 years. But by the decision of the consulting board, the completion is now postponed until it is probable that 15 years will elapse before ships are crossing the isthmus.

Up to this time the work of the canal commission has been principally preparatory, with the idea of cleaning up the canal strip and making sanitary conditions that will have an important bearing on the project in the end and will facilitate the work. Three or four thousand men have been busy all this time moving dirt, but the number has been small compared to the force that it is intended to have there when the work is in full swing.

The $10,000,000 voted by congress for prosecuting the canal work is about exhausted and by January 1 there will be no funds available, from that appropriation. But one of the first acts of congress will be the passage of an urgent deficiency bill that will place at the disposal of the canal commission plenty of money.

Got Foreign Ideas.

Early in September the engineers gathered from various parts of the world, for the President, desirous to avail of the best talent as well as to avoid adverse foreign criticism in the future, had called upon the governments of five great nations, distinguished for the successful con-

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JAPANESE COOK'S WILD RAMPAGE SCARES MAIDS

J. C. Thaw's Neighbors Are Aroused to the Rescue at Midnight.

A Japanese butler employed by Josiah Copley Thaw in Morewood avenue last night got a few drinks of his native wine and imagined that he was the greatest of all the great Sunneri. He chased the maids through the house and caused them loudly to shout murder. The entire neighborhood was aroused and the wild Mongolian was chased by Caucasians in their pajamas and armed with everything from bootjacks to repeating rifles. The exuberant Jap was finally captured, the maids were rescued and the man was locked up in the Oakland police station. The butler's name is Sankawa. He returned to the Thaw residence at 11 o'clock, and the maids realized the moment he entered the door that they were called upon to face the yellow peril. They ran up stairs and the wild Jap pursued. He hammered on their doors and called on the shade of his ancestors to help him break down the doors. The maids had little more faith in his ancestors than in him, and feared that the departed shades might be mean enough to come to his aid.

Then up went the windows. "Help!" "Murder! Murder!" screamed the frightened maids.

J. G. Stephenson and Wallace R. Rowe, who live in adjoining houses, heard the noise and, with other neighbors, ran to the rescue. Mr. Rowe and Mr. Stephenson outstripped some of their neighbors, who had not succeeded in getting on so many clothes.

Sankawa was caught and turned over to a night watchman. Then a policeman came upon the scene and took him in charge. He was taken to the police station. Residents in the neighborhood declare that they are frequently disturbed at night by drunken coachmen, stablemen and others, and want Sankawa severely punished.

CHILE ORDERING WARSHIPS.

Proposes to Reorganize Her Navy on the Model of the German Sea Fighting Force.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that Chile intends to order one battleship, two cruisers and four destroyers from German yards, at a cost of $15,000,000.

Chile desires to reorganize her navy on the model of Germany and wants a number of German officers to enter the Chilean navy and work for its organization. The fact that Admiral Montt of the Chilean navy is on his way here on a mission is regarded as proof of the growth of German influence.

Big Gift for Unemployed.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Mountstephen has contributed $50,000 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the unemployed. This is the largest individual subscription thus far received.

OFFICERS OF ARMY IN A RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY

Fomenting Revolution Among the Troops and in League With Social Democrats.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Twenty-five officers of the Guard regiments are reported to have met a committee of Social Democrats at an aristocratic residence on the English quay last night and to have informed the committee of the progress being made by the revolutionary sentiment among the troops. While many officers and men are siding with the proletariat the officers told the committee that none of the regiments were yet ready to openly desert the government in a body in the event of a conflict.

Dispatches received here from Penza give only a confused account of the agrarian disorders in that province where a false emperor is said to have appeared. The reports from Penza mention the existence of a false emperor, but give only scanty details of the number of his followers which evidently was largely overestimated. An order has been issued placing that province, as well as the province of Saratoff, under the authority of Gen. Sakharoff.

It is reported that another manifesto promising a general zemstvo and local municipal government to Poland may be issued shortly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The workmen's council at 3 o'clock this morning decided to call off the industrial strike Monday at noon, claiming that a great victory had been achieved and that the lives of 1,600 Cronstadt mutineers has been saved.

A manifesto has been issued by the Workmen's council declaring the government was compelled to yield to workmen's demands with regard to the Cronstadt mutineers. It invites the working classes of all Russia to sustain the protest of the St. Petersburg proletariat against martial law, capital punishment and uprisings of the "Black Hundred." It says:

"The council of workmen calls upon sensible workmen to spread the revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the army and navy and to take up military organization with the working masses in order when armed, organized and combined to offer battle to the effete and tottering government."

Delegates present from the peasants' union of Kharkoff declared that the authorities had complied with the demand for the removal of Cossacks in five districts in their hands and that they were ready to join the workingmen when a universal Pan-Russian political strike was declared. The delegates said the peasants had bound themselves during the strike to drink no vodka, to work for no landowners and visit no cities and sell no produce except to strikers, and they also pledged themselves to avoid violence to property or persons.

The railroad strike committee covered the abandonment of its position in the following proclamation:

"The strike of the St. Petersburg railroads workmen has shown the government that the execution of cruel measures, like the death penalty, will always mean the active resistance of the working classes. The strike has shown that our power is growing, and, if later the committee finds it necessary to offer the government decisive battle, we will concur.

"Comrades, gird yourselves for the struggle. When it is found necessary all the railroads in Russia will strike immediately, and will continue the struggle until the government fulfills all our political and economic demands."

Pittsburghers Off to Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Among the Cunard line saloon passengers sailing today on the Campania for Liverpool were Mr. Howard Fuguet and Mr. E. J. House of Pittsburgh.

Protectorate Accepted by Korea

SEOUL, Nov. 18.—The Korean cabinet this morning agreed to adopt the proposition for a Japanese protectorate over Korea, made by Marquis Ito.

SCORES MADE IN LEADING COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES.

Yale	23	Princeton	4
W. U. P.	51	Ohio Meds	4
Harvard	6	Dartmouth	6
Columbia	12	Cornell	6
Navy	22	Virginia	0
U. of P.	42	Villa Nova	0
Bucknell	18	Georgetown	0
Brown	56	Vermont	0
Army	34	Trinity	0
State	6	Dickinson	0
Holy Cross	12	Tufts	2
Amherst	17	Williams	0
West Virginia	24	Bethany	0
Haverford	28	Rutgers	0
Wooster	39	Allegheny	16
Yale Fresh	16	Harvard Fresh	0
Michigan	12	Wisconsin	0
Chicago	44	Illinois	0
Ohio State	36	Oberlin	0
Carlisle	34	Cincinnati	5
Minnesota	35	Nebraska	0
Washington University	14	Missouri	10
St. Louis	32	Kentucky	0
Northwestern	37	Michigan Agc. college	11

BLIND PRINTER IS CAR'S VICTIM

James V. Purdy Is Run Down in Sheraden Borough and Death Is Instantaneous.

UNKNOWN IS ALSO KILLED

James V. Purdy, a printer, was struck by a street car last night and instantly killed. Purdy, who was partly blind, tried to cross in front of a car at Douglas lane, in Sheraden. He was knocked down and the wheels passed over him. The car was going at a high rate of speed. Purdy lived at Sheraden.

Following the custom of the Pittsburgh Railways Company when a person is killed the passengers were transferred to the next car behind. Purdy's body was put on the car that killed him and was brought to the morgue. The accident happened at 9:28.

Car No. 1 on the Second avenue line was coming toward Pittsburgh last night at high speed when a man was run over. The passengers were transferred to another car and the body was brought to the morgue. There was nothing about the clothes to identify the man. The accident happened between Turtle Creek and Wilmerding.

The coroner yesterday investigated the death of Mrs. John Lonkusky and her son, at their house at Blair station. The woman and boy were found dead in the house on Friday by neighbors, who broke open the door. The coroner learned that the first reports, which said the women and boy had been burned to death, were incorrect. A gas stove was burning in the room, which was tightly closed, and noxious fumes had evidently suffocated the mother and child.

George, an infant son of George C. Nystrom of McKeesport, died yesterday as a result of injuries received at the same time the mother was burned two days ago. The mother had the boy in her arms when she fell, and his clothes took fire from the burning oil. He was severely burned but it is believed that his death was due to the fall. The father is at the McKeesport hospital recovering from burns which he received while trying to save his wife and child.

Michael Buddah of 65 Bay street died yesterday from injuries received by being crushed in machinery at the Jones & Laughlin plant, Tuesday.

Five unclaimed bodies were buried from the morgue, in Highwood cemetery, at the county's expense, yesterday. One of the bodies, that of a young man, was unidentified. He was injured by a Pittsburgh & Lake Erie train at Coraopolis. He was aged about 25, was well-dressed, and two teeth in the upper jaw were gold-filled. In his hat were the initials "T. F. X. E. The other bodies were those of foreigners whose relatives were not found.

Samuel Rodgers of Fifty-seventh and Harrison streets died at St. Francis hospital yesterday. He was taken there by patrol wagon No. 5 from Forty-sixth and Davidson streets. Rodgers had been complaining of his heart, and started for the hospital with a friend.

TWO ARE KILLED IN A RAILROAD COLLISION

Train Goes Over Embankment, Killing Brakeman and Fireman and Hurting Engineer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 18.—In a rear-end collision between two eastbound freight trains this morning west of Rawlings, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, two men were killed and one was seriously injured: The dead are: C. C. Marks, aged 32, a brakeman, of Clearfield, and Jerry Collins, aged 25, fireman, of Oakland. C. McManamic, engineer, was severely burned and scalded. He was taken to the hospital here and has slight chances of recovery.

The engine of the second train rolled down an embankment with 18 cars. Marks was married and leaves a widow and child. Fireman Collins is married and his home is in Grafton, W. Va. Both tracks were blocked the greater part of the day, and trains were sent around by way of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railway.

THE WEATHER

Rain.

Rain today, fair tomorrow, is the forecast for Pittsburgh and vicinity by the official forecaster at Washington. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 and the minimum 41 degrees. The sun rose cloudy at 7:12 and set cloudy at 5 o'clock yesterday. The daily report, as furnished by the local weather bureau, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.98	41	77	N.	Pt. Cldy.
8 p. m.	30.01	45	52	N. E.	Cloudy.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for November 18:

	1905	1904		1905	1904
Maximum	49	60	Mean	45	50
Minimum	41	40	Precipitation	0	0
Nor. temp. 31 yrs.	41		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.08	
Exc. for day	4		Dfcy. for day	.08	
Dfcr. since Nov. 1.	99		Dfcy. since Nov. 1.	.96	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1.	303		Dfcy. since Jan. 1.	1.99	

Government Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Forecast—

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair in north; rain in south portion Sunday; Monday, fair, fresh northeast winds.

West Virginia—Showers and colder Sunday; Monday, fair.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.:

Chicago	42	Clear	Cincinnati	46	Cloudy
St. Louis	48	Rain	Parkersburg	46	PtCldy
Columbus	44	Cloudy	Springf'd, Ill.	44	Rain
Omaha	44	PtCldy	Des Moines	44	Cloudy
Dubuque	44	Clear	Davenport	46	Cloudy
Louisville	54	Clear	Washington	46	Cloudy
Buffalo	38	Clear	Grand Rapids	40	Clear
Abilene	62	Clear	Philadelphia	50	Cloudy
Cairo	64	Cloudy	Baltimore	48	Cloudy
Oklahoma	54	Clear	Indianapolis	42	Cloudy
Wichita	48	Cloudy	New York	46	Cloudy
El Paso	58	Clear	Shreveport	72	Clear
Duluth	24	Clear	Vicksburg	68	Clear
Marquette	34	Cloudy	Cleveland	38	Clear
Atlanta	62	Clear	Concordia	46	Clear
Galveston	70	Clear	Springf'd, Mo.	60	Cloudy
Nashville	68	Clear	Kansas City	44	Rain
Memphis	70	Cloudy	Amarillo	52	Clear
Havre	40	Clear	Grand Haven	38	Clear
Helena	40	Clear	San Antonio	68	PtCldy
Huron	42	Cloudy	Jacksonville	68	Clear
St. Paul	44	Clear	New Orleans	68	Clear
Bismarck	30	Cloudy	Palestine	72	PtCldy
Madison	40	Clear	Chattanooga	64	Clear
Norfolk	54	Clear	Yellowstone	36	PtCldy
Denver	50	Clear	Gd. Junction	50	Clear
Santa Fe	41	Clear	North Platte	48	Cloudy
Cheyenne	43	Clear	Dodge City	46	Clear
Lander	42	Clear	Rapid City	42	Clear
Pueblo	54	PtCldy	Little Rock	66	PtCldy
Salt Lake	48	Clear	Ft. Smith	66	Clear
Medena	48	Clear	Montgomery	66	Clear
Valentine	46	PtCldy	*Los Angeles	52	Clear

*Observation taken at 8 a. m.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, November 18.

New York—Philadelphia, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton; Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown; Minnetonka, London; Zeeland, Antwerp; Caledonian, Glasgow; Italia, Marseilles, via Naples.

New York—(In communication) Baronia from Liverpool and Queenstown, for New York; St. Paul, Southampton and Cherbourg, for New York.

Hong Kong—Previously, Tarco, Vancouver via Kokohama.

Liverpool—Cymric, Boston via Queenstown.

Genoa—Prinz Adalbert, New York via Naples.

Plymouth—St. Louis from New York.

Queenstown—Etruria, from New York.

Sailed, November 18.

Naples—Furst Bismarck, New York.

Havre—La Lorraine, New York.

Glasgow—Laurentian, St. John, N. F., Halifax and Philadelphia.

Liverpool—Lucania, New York.

Southampton—New York, New York via Cherbourg.

Passed, November 18.

Gibraltar—Slavonia, Fiume, etc., for New York.

Malin Head—Virginian, Montreal for Liverpool.

LOTT'S FATAL MISTAKE ENDS GALLANT DEFENSE

Tries to Save His Mother's Old Home from the March of Progress, but Unwittingly Steps Into Officer's Arms.

For half an hour yesterday morning policemen of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and a score of workmen battled to dislodge Charles Lott, who was in possession of his mother's property at South Twenty-sixth and Sydney streets. The steel company won, but only after Lott became excited and stepped across the dividing line on the company's property. He was arrested in a twinkling for trespassing and hurried to No. 7 police station, later being released on a $30 forfeit.

The little frame house of three rooms, occupied by Mrs. Lott, has been in the way of improvements being made by the steel company for weeks. In this little home Mrs. Lott went to housekeeping 40 years ago. In it she wished to die. For this reason the woman refused to listen to offers of thousands of dollars for her little piece of property. The other heirs, Charles Lott, Miss Lizzie Lott and Mrs. Louis Wild are said to have agreed to sell their interest, but some hitch occurred and the deal was not satisfactory. Yesterday morning officers for the company dispossessed Mrs. Lott and placed her furniture in the street, or what was a street before councils abandoned it so that the steel company could extend its works. Mrs. Lott went to the home of friends and a council of war was held. Charles Lott took possession of the house, with the alleged intention of holding the fort while his sister went into court and secured an injunction.

After Lott's arrival at the house a gang of foreigners and company policemen appeared. A couple of special officers for the city were also sent to the scene. Lott was supplied with bricks and other missiles. When an Italian made a move to enter the property he changed his mind when a brick whizzed past his head. The city police were appealed to but they had no right to interfere and kept their hands off. For half an hour there was a war of words and an occasional passage of bricks, but no one was hurt. Finally Lott made his mistake. He was standing close to the line between the little home and the property of the steel company. He stepped across the line and in an instant was in the grasp of Policeman Jacob Brenneman of the company's police. Lot was sent to No. 7 police station on a charge of tresspassing and will be given a hearing this morning.

In a few minutes workmen swarmed through the little house. A pick was driven through the tin roof, a long rip made, the roof rolled up and dumped to the ground. The house was demolished with picks and almost before Lott was in the police station was scattered over the site for the new mills.

It is said that the company intends to run a subterranean hot metal railway through its works and the little house was in the way. The company used every endeavor to get possession of the property quietly and it is said offered at one time $14,000 for it.

TO BE SEA LEVEL CANAL

Continued from First Page.

struction of great hydraulic works, to send each one of their best engineers to assist the American engineers in the decision of the momentous question of constructing the Panama canal at sea level or at a greater altitude, involving a system of locks.

The foreigners came to Washington absolutely without instructions from their own governments and without bias, determined to be guided to their decision solely by the facts to be presented to them in the shape of a great mass of physical data and supplemented by several projects, notably that upon which the French Panama Company worked so patiently for more than a decade; that of the first American Panama commission; that of M. Buena-Varilla, the French engineer, who was in charge of the canal work in the last days of the French administration, and that of Lindon W. Bates, the Chicago civil engineer, who was connected with great enterprises on the Nile and elsewhere.

Covered the Whole Ground.

The Americans for their part were acquainted with the main features of these projects before the board of engineers met in its first session. Nevertheless they joined in the study of physical data with their foreign colleagues, went over countless blue prints and maps, went to the isthmus and scanned every inch of the route of the proposed canal and had made up their minds when the board reconvened in Washington about the beginning of this month, as to the type of canal they favored. It was not until last Tuesday, however, that anything in the nature of a decisive vote was taken; and that after all was an indirect test. Just what that proposition was cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but it is conjectured that the issue was whether or not a lock canal of a certain type should be constructed. At any rate, the vote disclosed the fact that a majority of the eight American members, under the leadership of Gen. Abbott, were strongly in favor of a lock canal.

The foreigners were against the particular type mentioned in the proposition, but it was not clear that at that moment they were opposed to the whole proposition of a lock canal. The real test came today and the time between Tuesday and the meeting this morning was consumed in some very strong presentations on the part of the majority of the American delegates to influence their foreign colleagues to accept one of the lock propositions.

Americans Not Unanimous.

The Americans, however, were not unanimous, for there is reason to believe that three of their number, probably Mr. Parsons and Mr. Burr and Gen. Davis, joined the foreign delegates in this last vote, which recorded the board as favoring the sea-level canal.

The decision was reached about noon and thereby the board practically concluded its labors. There will be a few more meetings next week simply to deal with small details and to put into permanent form the results of the board's protracted meetings. The foreign delegates desire to leave for their European homes by the 27th instant. To accommodate them in this the full board has agreed that they may conclude some purely formal work connected with this project such as the approval of certain minutes and signatures of papers at a special meeting to be held in Paris in December or January. It is expected that one of the American members of the board will go to Paris to wind up this business, all of which must be done before the final report of the board can be regarded as complete and ready for submission to the isthmian canal commission.

The commission in turn must record its own judgment upon the conclusions reached by the board of engineers and there is even now a belief current that that judgment will be adverse to the board's plan. However, there are two more important steps at either of which there may be great changes proposed, for the commission must pass the plans and its own recommendations to the President, who in turn must stamp them with his own approval or disapproval and forward them to congress, which after all will be the court of last resort as between the sea-level and lock canal projects; simply through the fact that additional legislation will be necessary if a sea-level canal is to be built as the board finds that such a canal will cost from $75,000 to $100,000 more than the cheapest practical lock canal and will consume from five to seeven years more in the construction.

NO SUPERINTENDENT YET.

Administration Is Expected to Name Man Who Will Obey Orders.

Director Moore did not appoint a police superintendent yesterday, and neither he nor the mayor would indicate whom they would appoint. Roger O'Mara said that William H. McKelvey did not want the place.

Detective William Elmore and Morgan McDonald are still in the race, although Elmore is not an avowed candidate. Murray G. Livingston, ordinance officer, is reported to be willing to accept the appointment if tendered to him. It is reported that the administration may allow Assistant Superintendent Edward Kennelly to continue to act as superintendent until after the election, but it is predicted that, as it will want a man who can carry out its political plans, it will make an appointment soon.

Tries to Wreck a Train.

ALTOONA, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Roy Brown, aged 19, who worked on a farm six miles east of here, was captured last night after a chase of five miles. He is charged with placing pig iron on the tracks of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railway near Bellwood to wreck a work train. He was captured and taken to Tyrone. He confessed, but refused to give a reason for his actions.

FALLING BLEACHER SCARES SPECTATORS

Pittsburgh Man Suffers Injuries in Collapse of the Grand Stand at Ann Arbor.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Nov. 18.—Weakened by the cheering and stamping in unison of 2,000 people the west bleacher on Ferry field collapsed this afternoon, 10 minutes after the second half of the football game between Michigan and Wisconsin had begun. None of the throng precipitated to the ground was seriously injured.

Less than a dozen of the occupants of the crowded stand were hurt enough to have a physician attend them.

The bleacher had no seats, being merely a series of terraced platforms running up to a height of about 12 feet, on which the people stood.

The following are among those most painfully hurt: Vern Huir, Milwaukee, Wis., hurt about the head; F. W. Scott, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Joseph Ross, Ann Arbor, Mich; John K. Strayer, Pittsburgh.

Twenty minutes before the stand crashed down the officials discovered that it was weakening and tried to have it vacated. The occupants were loath to leave their places, however, and few of them had moved when the south end gave way. The collapse was gradual, and section after section of the stand slowly caved in.

The first crash of breaking boards attracted the attention of both football teams and the thousands in the other stands, and before the last section had entirely collapsed the game had been stopped and both teams were running to tear down the fence separating the gridiron from the broken stand.

Hundreds of spectators also rushed to the rescue and in five minutes the few people who had been caught by the broken planks were freed. Men searched under the wreckage for any possible victims who had been buried, but there was none. Doctors from the crowd attended all of those who were injured in any way or stunned by the fall, and in 15 minutes it was known that no one had been seriously injured.

STEEL CORPORATION TURNS PRETTY PENNY

High Rates of Money in New York Are Used to Advantage by Big Cash Holder.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The United States Steel Corporation, which carries more ready cash than any other industrial or railroad corporation in existence, has according to the Wall Street Journal, reaped a small harvest through the high rates for money that have prevailed over the last few weeks. According to its last annual statement as of December 31, 1904, its cash in hand and on deposit with banks, bankers and trust companies amounted to $60,646,426. The cash on hand seldom falls below $50,000,000.

Through its depositories in this city it has put out millions of dollars on call and has therefore added a comfortable sum to its income. The corporation keeps accounts with a number of large banks in this city, as well as with banks in Pittsburgh and other steel centers.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH ON CURVE AND HURT MANY

Motorman Is Killed and Thirty Passengers Hurt in Bad Wreck.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 18.—Two cars of the Springfield & Hartford railroad collided on a curve near this city today. Motorman G. A. Charon of this city received injuries from which he died and about 30 passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

The car from Hartford was crowded with passengers, about 85 in all. The other car plunged almost completely through this car, crushing the motorman and many of the passengers in a mass of broken wood and glass.

The injured were taken to nearby houses and later those suffering most severely were transferred to hospitals. It is thought that all will recover.

FENDERS HAVE DANGERS.

Two Men Are Struck by Them and Have Their Ankles Injured.

That pedestrians will have to get accustomed to street car fenders, especially when they round some of the short curves on Pittsburgh corners, was demonstrated twice yesterday in a striking way. Two men were hit by the fenders and both were hurt. Some say that if they had not warned the men the cars would have hit them, others report that the injured had ample time to get away from any car but one with fenders.

William O'Brien, 600 Arch street, Allegheny, was crossing Liberty street at Market, when the fender of a Western avenue car struck him and broke his ankle. He was sent to Mercy hospital. Henry Jefferson, a negro, aged 26, was also struck by the fender of a Frankstown avenue car which was rounding the bend at Penn avenue and Cecil alley. His ankle was badly bruised, but he was able to go home.

HAVE YOU HEARD IT?

The wonderful self-playing piano. The STIEFF-PLAYER-PIANO, the most perfect instrument of the kind on the market. It is the kind you should buy. It is sold by the maker—only one profit—price $750. Also the AUTOPIANO, an excellent instrument, with interior player mechanism. Prices range from $550 to $650. Easy terms. Chas. M. Stieff, No. 618 Penn avenue. Direct from the factory.

GOVERNOR IS NOT EXPECTED TO ACT

Local Legislators Are of Opinion Pennypacker Will Pay No Attention to Petition.

ADOPTED OUT OF COURTESY

The Allegheny county legislators have adopted resolutions requesting Governor Pennypacker to issue a supplemental call for the extra session so as to include among the proposed legislative subjects a primary election bill, civil service reform and legislation regulating the distribution of state money to charitable institutions. The executive is not expected to comply with the request. Representative John H. Henderson wanted the resolutions adopted and the other members voted for them as a matter of courtesy.

The meeting of the delegation was held at Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon. The absentees were Representatives Heselbarth, Edlis and Kline. Senator Crawford presided and Representative McWhinney was secretary.

The delegation did not discuss Greater Pittsburgh or any of the other legislative subjects proposed by the governor. Representative James F. Woodward of McKeesport wanted to talk annexation, but his colleagues did not. The other members are having a good deal of fun with Woodward about the strong fight he is making against consolidation, when no one is talking about including McKeesport.

Petition to the Governor.

Henderson offered the following resolutions:

Sir—The members of the senate and house of representatives from Allegheny county in the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania met in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, November 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, His excellency, the governor of this commonwealth, has by proclamation convened the general assembly to meet on January 15, 1906, in extraordinary session, and has specified, as required by the constitution, seven subjects as proper for extraordinary legislative action; and

Whereas, One of the most important reforms with relation to the expression of the popular will by means of the ballot, namely, the passage of a fair and honest primary election law, has been omitted from said proclamation; and, believing that purity in the methods of making party nominations is of the greatest importance in Pennsylvania; and believing also that the people of Pennsylvania are deeply interested in the passage of such a law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor of Pennsylvania, be requested to add to his enumeration of subjects proper for legislative action at the coming extraordinary session of the general assembly, that of passing a law for the control and management of party nominations in the state of Pennsylvania.

Goehring Makes an Amendment.

Senator Goehring had the petition amended to include legislation to put state, county and municipal employes under civil service and to regulate the granting of appropriations to state and charitable institutions. Mr. Goehring says the laws governing the expenditure of state moneys given to semi-private institutions are not sufficient to protect the treasury.

It is believed Senator Goehring can introduce a bill regulating state appropriations in the next session. Subject two of the governor's call relates to the state treasury and concludes as follows: "And to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the protection of the public moneys."

Representative Cook, Senator Woods and others spoke of conversations they had with Gov. Pennypacker. They were of the opinion it was useless to petition for a supplemental call. Representative Murphy thought it was all right to adopt the resolution. The entire delegation voted for the petition. It will be presented to the governor by Senator Goehring and Representatives Riley and Henderson.

Representative Murphy of Allegheny says he will probably vote for a Greater Pittsburgh bill unless his constituents show him they are opposed to consolidation. He believes annexation will be the means of making the river front of Allegheny a great warehouse district.

Crawford for a Big Town.

Senator Crawford of Duquesne is for a Greater Pittsburgh and favors consolidation without a vote. Representatives Moore and McWhinney of the Sixth district will vote against annexation. They are of the opinion their constituents are opposed to consolidation.

Controller Larkin is opposed to consolidation without a vote of the people. When Director Bigelow heard this he said: "Then he will never get a greater city. It is impossible to harmonize so many different interests. I want consolidation whether it hurts or helps me politically."

Controller Larkin says he is for George W. Guthrie for mayor, but is of the opinion he will not be a candidate. He expects Mr. Guthrie to seek the Democratic nomination for governor.

Director Bigelow yesterday announced the Citizens could not elect a mayor in Allegheny. He said: "We can elect our mayor in Pittsburgh, but we cannot in Allegheny."

W. J. Moore, chairman of the Orphans party committee of the Fourteenth ward, yesterday made this statement concerning the meeting to be held in the Bellefield school Tuesday night:

Of course Mr. Stevenson has many admirers in the ward who would like to see him nominated by the independents for mayor, but I hardly think there will be any action at the meeting regarding a candidate. I think the meeting will probably adopt resolutions setting forth the fact that the people ought to elect a strong, independent man to the mayoralty, and the wards may be invited to join in a movement to have a town meeting.

Kirkbride for Assemblyman.

Charles E. Kirkbride of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for the assembly seat made vacant in the Second district by the resignation of John Francies. Robert K. Cochrane will not be a candidate and is back of Mr. Kirkbride. It is probable that Mr. Kirkbride will not have any opposition.

The Thirteenth ward is to be a busy political field in the February election as the following extracts from yesterday's court records will show:

Affidavits were filed in common pleas court No. 2 by Martin Gredenski, Andrew Ratajewski, John A. Marohn, Leopold Bucholy and Paul Potter, claiming the exclusive right to use the name "American Polish Party."

William J. Black, William F. McCullough, J. A. Anderson, W. A. Brooks and D. Scott Blair, filed affidavits claiming the right to use the title "Orphans Party."

S. G. Meanor, John L. Freist, E. F. Cornelius, Edward Williams and John M. Petty filed affidavits claiming the use of the Lincoln party title.

C. J. McBride, W. W. Neel, B. F. Helzell, O. Graberg and P. J. Noah filed affidavits to have exclusive use of the name "Citizens Party."

The returning board had no totals ready when it adjourned until Monday. There will be no totals by cities taken by the board and only the total vote cast by each party for the various candidates in the entire country will be included in the recapitulation of the vote. This may be ready tomorrow or Tuesday.

REMEMBERS SWEETHEART OF HIS YOUTH IN WILL

Mrs. Susan Lillig Receives Word That Her Schoolboy Lover Left Her His Fortune.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Nov. 18.—Mrs Susan Lillig, who is living with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Waldeck, at Mt. Victory, has fallen heir to a fortune left by a sweetheart of her youth. George Kourley of New Jerusalem, Cal., and Mrs. Lillig were schoolmates at Bennington, Mich., and they later became engaged.

Kourley went west during the gold excitement. The two corresponded for years, but finally lost track of each other. A marriage with a Cleveland man proved unhappy and was followed by a divorce. Mrs. Lillig learned Kourley had become wealthy in mining and orange grove ventures and later received word that he was coming east to see her.

Another message announced that Kourley had died on a train en route. Recently Mrs. Lillig was notified a will left by Kourley bequeaths to her all his property. She is planning to go to California.

YALE IS THE VICTOR

Continued from First Page.

ton had good ends but they were frequently boxed which was the secret of Yale's ability to make runs. Princeton had a good attack, although Capt. Cooney had to be used much of the time and late in the game he appeared well tired out. Substitutes were many in her lineup, while Yale had no need to put in any, so well trained were Yale's men.

The features of the game were the dashes of Hutchinson, who never played better. The first time he made 28 yards, during which he made a flying leap over a Princeton tackler, and the second time he covered 70 yards and was only pulled down when 25 yards from Princeton's goal. In 11 rushes after this Yale had a touchdown. Flanders, the big Yale center, made a good run when he caught a bounding ball and covered 23 yards from the broken field of players. Morse had an end run of 28 yards and Roome another of 15. There was plenty of kicking and Yale easily led. Penalties were frequent.

Princeton won the toss and elected to defend the north goal. Bigelow of Yale kicked off to Dillon whose run back was broken by Forbes, enabling Shevlin to throw him on the 25-yard line. McCormick bucked the line for a yard, but for holding in the line Princeton was penalized 15 yards. Bard kicked to Hutchinson on Princeton's 45-yard line. Hutchinson muffed and Princeton took the ball.

Flinn Makes Touchdown.

Yale stopped the first charge and the second. McCormick kicked to Veeder on Yale's 30-yard line and from that point on Yale never lost the ball, going straight down the field for a touchdown. Only once during that march down the field did Yale kick, but Dillon's fall gave Bigelow the ball and prevented Princeton from making ground back. Forbes went over for the touchdown and Hutchinson kicked goal.

From this point on the ball changed hands several times, both teams gaining in streaks, but being compelled to punt several times in order to get out of danger. Hutchinson and Tooker tried for goal from the field toward the latter part of the half but the kicks were poor ones. The half ended with the ball in Princeton's position near the center of the field.

The two teams took the field for the second half without any change in the lineup. Yale got the kick-off but soon was forced to punt. Princeton blocked Yale's line but was forced to kick, and the same fate fell to Yale. Then after short gains Munn, who succeeded Bard, kicked and Flenders (center) seized the ball and ran 23 yards to Princeton's 15-yard line.

Yale was penalized for holding and Hutchinson kicked. Princeton soon kicked to Hutchinson, whose sensational run was a feature of the game. In his course he jumped clean over the head of a Princeton man and landed the ball on Princeton's 28-yard line. After about 10 minutes' play, Yale shoved Flinn over for her second touchdown. Hutchinson failed at goal.

Bill Knox Makes Run.

Brasher was badly hurt in Yale's onslaught and carried from the field. Tenney went in for E. Dillon. Princeton's kickoff went to Shevlin who ran the ball back 25 yards. Yale failed to gain much territory and punted to midfield. Princeton made 18 yards in three tries. Tenney tried a quarterback kick and Hutchinson caught the ball on his own 30-yard line and dashed through the broken field with Yale's team blocking off Princeton tacklers splendidly until Tenney by cutting across the field, headed Hutchinson off on Princeton's yard line. It was another sensational run.

On short gains through the center Yale ran the ball to the six-yard line and then Forbes carried it over for Yale's third touchdown. Hutchinson made a goal. Yale made another touchdown principally through the efforts of Knox the Pittsburgh boy, who went in at halfback, Flinn going to the side lines. Roome made Yale's last touchdown and Hutchinson kicked goal.

Through the substitution of several men in the Princeton team their attack grew stronger and after getting the ball on a kick on their 35-yard line rushed the ball to Yale's eight-yard line where a fumble lost it. Yale punted to Tenney who placed the ball on the blue's 43-yard line and with great coolness Tooker drop-kicked the ball over the posts for the first score against Yale during the season.

The Princeton stand broke loose and their enthusiasm was as great as though the kick meant victory. After a minute's play the game ended the ball in Princeton's possession on her 30-yard line.

A host of prominent people from a score of cities came into town by automobiles today for the Princeton-Yale game. They left as soon as it was finished.

Among those who came in parlor cars with parties of friends were George H. Flinn, Mrs. H. H. King, Miss King and C. E. Sample, all of Pittsburgh.

GLASSBLOWERS GREET HAYES.

President of the Green Bottle Association Banquetted at Sharpsburg.

Sharpsburg and Glenshaw glassblowers turned out last night in honor of Denny Hayes, sixth vice president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Green Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Hayes was met on his arrival at Sharpsburg by 150 members of the local branch, No. 76, G. B. B. A., and escorted through the streets of the borough by a brass band and parade.

Later, at the G. B. B. A. rooms at 1107 Main street, a reception and banquet was held. Mr. Hayes in a brief address, thanked the men for the reception they had accorded him and expressed his gratification and surprise at finding the association so prosperous in the Pittsburgh district. He spoke of the success of the union throughout the United States and Canada and urged the local men to continue in their efforts to further the interests of union labor.

AFTER TRACTION COMPANIES.

Mrs. Farnan's Husband and Son Killed in Accidents and She Wants Heavy Damages.

Bridget Farnan, widow of Thomas Farnan, who was killed while employed as a motorman on the West Penn street railway a year ago, has instituted a suit for $20,000 damages. She has also entered suit against the Pittsburgh Railways Company for the same amount for the death of her son, who was killed prior to the death of her husband.

The accident in which Thomas Farnan was killed occurred on a steep grade in McKeesport. His car collided with a large wagon filled with coal. A large lump of coal was hurled through the window and struck Farnan on the head, causing almost instant death. The son met death a short time before the McKeesport accident, his car being wrecked near Calhoun park. The son was also a motorman.

Local Men Ask for Charter.

Articles of incorporation were filed in Dover, Del., yesterday for the Ideal Specialty Manufacturing Company to manufacture, trade and deal in iron, steel and metal of all kinds, or wood, and to secure patents on articles made therefrom. The incorporators are G. W. McKenzey, Avalon; Cris Herr, Crafton; Allen R. McConnell, Wilkinsburg. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Michigan Club Formed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The University of Michigan club composed of 600 graduates of that university tonight elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Lindsay Russell, president; Sterling St. John, secretary; Temple Owens, treasurer.

Catarrlets Give instant relief in Nasal Catarrh—allay inflammation, soothe and heal mucous membrane, sweeten the breath. Best gargle for sore throat. 50c. Druggists or mail.

Dyspeplets Quickly relieve Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Sugar-coated tablets, 10c. or 25c. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass. It Made by Hood It's Good.

YALE-PRINCETON NEWS COMES FAST

Sons of Old Eli and Princeton Gather at the Union Club to Hear the Returns.

PRINTING TELEGRAPH IS USED

Assembled in the main drawing room of the Union club on the twentieth floor of the Frick building, fully 400 college men, mainly Yale and Princeton alumni, received the returns from the great New Haven contest between Old Eli and Old Nassau. The Princeton element in the crowd outnumbered the Yale contingent, but the smaller party had the game its own way most of the time. When Princeton gained, however, the local graduates let loose the enthusiasm which the course of the contest had stilled, and when near the end of the second half the Tigers scored, the Princeton yell rang through the club. At the close the Yale men gave their famous yell, which the Princeton men answered as defiantly as if their team had not met defeat.

The news was brought to the club in a manner never used before in Pittsburgh in reporting an athletic event and never for any purpose until last Friday. It was the printing telegraph of the New York News bureau, which wrote out the news on a sheet of paper, writing line after line in the style of typewriter copy, distinctly and rapidly.

The arrangements for the crowd were well made. The room was filled with rows of chairs, comfortably seating 300. The others present were grouped about the room. In the center of the west wall was placed a big blackboard upon which William Metcalf, Jr., diagrammed the course of the ball as it was carried or kicked or moved by penalties across the field.

In the corner of the room stood the modest little instrument which brought the information. From the printed sheets C. F. Patterson, Esq., read aloud the story of the game in detail.

Especial enthusiasm was aroused time and again as Rex Flinn, the Pittsburgher who has made his mark as Yale's fullback, displayed success in forcing his way forward for gains that counted. The acme of this enthusiasm was reached when Mr. Patterson read:

"Flinn grabs the ball and runs back 25 yards."

"Flinn bores through big hole made by Tripp and goes over the line for Yale's second touchdown."

The playing of Rafferty and Carothers, two Pittsburgh boys on the Princeton team, also excited especial interest.

To others who distinguished themselves for Yale, such as Veeder, the left halfback, and Quarterback Hutchinson there was given their meed of appreciation. To no one came a greater praise than to Tooker, Princeton's right end, who kicked a goal from Yale's 42-yard line.

MANY ARE INJURED

Continued from First Page.

to secure admission to the performance, rushed to the scene and could be comforted only when they had their little ones in their arms. Many children had to be taken to the offices of physicians for treatment.

The episode lost the tragic features that had been rumored when it was learned that not one of the victims would probably die.

Spi Leight is the head of the Grand Moving Picture Machine Company which has its name over the entrance to the building. It was stated that the operator had gone to supper, and Mr. Leight himself was operating the machine. It is further said that he was not familiar with the details of the operating meth ds and allowed the machine to stop while the strong light was being thrown on the films. These are composed of a celluloid substance, and the second the machine stopped the heat caused the explosion. Draperies, curtains, etc., and everything inflammable about the room were blazing immediately. The place filled with dense smoke and in the rush of the screaming mob for the exit there would have been much more serious results had not the partition been smashed down.

The fire itself did not amount to much. It was quickly extinguished and while the interior of the room was wrecked, it is estimated that the damage amounted to only a few hundred dollars.

Initiate Lodge by Candle Light.

JEANNETTE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Through a misunderstanding 300 Knights of Malta, who attended the initiation of the new Jeannette lodge in Elks' hall last night, had to finish the ceremony by the light of candles, the electric lights having been turned off at midnight. The Knights of Malta had rented the hall for the evening, and it was filled with visitors from Braddock, McKeesport, Wilmerding, Wilkinsburg, Greensburg and other points.

Find Thief at His Victim's Home.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Bartow Rimmel is in the jail at Keyser, W. Va., charged with horse stealing and attempting to burn the jail in Pendleton county. When arrested he was spending the night at the home of the man from whom he is alleged to have stolen the horse.

Bound By a Diamond Ring

Is the troth that is plighted when two hearts have found their affinity. We have engagement rings that will outshine the lovelight in your fiancee's eyes and make them sparkle with joy when they look upon the luster of our solitaire diamonds, or the marvelous pigeon-blood ruby or the exquisite emerald, pearl, sapphire, opal or turquoise, that we are showing in our complete stock of jewels.

Sam. F. Sipe IMPORTER Diamonds SCHMIDT BUILDING 2ND FLOOR 339 FIFTH AVE. PITTSBURG PA

Goods selected now laid aside until Christmas.

MAKING A FIGHT FOR REESE BLIZZARD'S JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The term of Reese Blizzard, United States attorney of the northern district of West Virginia, expires December 1, and there is a fight for his place, although it is generally the custom to give a United States attorney two terms. Representative Woodyard of West Virginia today introduced to the President J. W. Vandervort, who is a candidate for district attorney, who is strongly backed.

PIANO BARGAINS

Carloads of Xmas Pianos (Over 200) Have Arrived. We Are Forced to Secure Large Storage Room Until Jan. 1st. Chance for Holliday Buyers.

Last summer we contracted for over 300 pianos to be delivered during September, October, November and December, but owing to delays in two factories their September, October and November deliveries are being crowded upon us at this time, and while our floor space is very large, it is inadequate for the present emergency. We have rented ample storage room for the balance of the year and those intending to buy a piano for Christmas can come now and select while the stock is fresh, pay a small deposit down, and we will set piano aside and deliver at holidays. Think of being able to select from a stock of over 300 instruments, including a few good used pianos taken in trade during our recent clearance sale, some shop worn pianos and a few manufacturers' samples. You will be sure to find an instrument that pleases you, and terms on some as low as $5 a month.

Among the lot are old reliable makes such as Decker, Knabe, Steinway, Schiller, Bach, Emerson, Schaeffer, Vose, Clinton, Ivers & Pond and other high-grade pianos. Don't fail to call and see the largest stock of fine pianos in the city; you can get a

$350 CHRISTIE PIANO for......$ 6?
$400 KNABE PIANO for......$?00
$325 RICHARDS PIANO for......$135
$350 HARDMAN PIANO for......$165
$300 CARLETON PIANO for......$190
$325 BACH PIANO for......$215
$350 CABLE-NELSON PIANO for $235
$375 SCHILLER PIANO for......$250
$400 SCHAEFFER PIANO for......$275
$425 CHICKERING PIANO for......$290
$450 WEBER PIANO for......$310
$500 STEINWAY PIANO for......$325
$500 DECKER PIANO for......$350
$550 IVERS & POND PIANO for..$385
$600 HAZELTON BROS. PIANO for $450

USED GRAND PIANOS.

$600 HALLET & DAVIS GRAND..$350
$650 CHICKERING GRAND......$350
$800 HAZELTON GRAND......$425
$850 IVERS & POND GRAND......$625

Organs for $10, $15, $25, upward. Square Pianos from $25 upward. Terms on Upright Pianos, $10 to $25 down and $6 to $10 a month. Open Saturday evenings at

HENRICKS Piano Co., Ltd.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR HAZELTON BROS., IVERS & POND, DECKER, SCHILLER, SCHAEFFER, CABLE-NELSON, R. S. HOWARD AND CLINTON PIANOS. 611-613 Smithfield Street. 5 Doors from Sixth Ave.

E. G. HAYS & CO PIANOS

SPECIAL BARGAINS

$300 Gilbert & Co. Piano...$ 80
$250 Ricca & Son Piano...$185
$350 Lester Piano.........$200
$225 Schirmer Piano.........$145
$250 Gale & Co., Piano.....$ 75
$400 Lester Piano..........$225
$300 Draper Piano..........$125
$250 Wellington Piano.......$185
Any Second-Hand Organ in the Store..........$ 25

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. $10 Down. $1.50 Per Week.

E. G. HAYS & CO. 534 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

PIANO BUYING MADE EASY HERE

Just look at the blue tag on each piano. There is the price in plain figures, and it's a fair price — lowest price. And if you are not prepared to pay cash, pay us $10 or more down, and we'll divide the balance into monthly payments to suit your convenience.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHTS $180, $200, $225, $250, $275.

OTHER SPECIAL STYLES $300, $350 and $400. Various designs in native and foreign woods.

GRAND PIANOS, 4 Styles, $350, $450, $500 and $600.

All sorts of SELF-PLAYING PIANOS, with or without nickel-in-the-slot attachment. Great entertainers and money-makers as well.

THE INTERIOR PLAYER. Beautiful Upright Piano with all the self-playing mechanism concealed within its case. The ideal home piano. Plays 10,000 compositions. Anyone can operate it.

2 models, $500 and $550.

ABOUT 20 UPRIGHTS THAT HAVE BEEN USED are offered at below their value. KNABE WEBER STEINWAY STODART CHICKERING And other prominent makes represented. Prices from $135 up.

Catalogues of New Pianos and Players. Also a complete list of used Pianos mailed free on request.

KAUFMANN'S "THE BIG STORE" Piano Dept. on Fourth Floor

INSPECT FILTER PLANT IN BODY

Hundred Civil Engineers View the Big Municipal System at Aspinwall.

TWO YEARS TO FINISH JOB

Nearly 100 civil engineers, among whom were some of the leading experts of Pittsburgh, yesterday afternoon made the first public inspection of the $6,000,000 city filtration plant, in process of construction at Aspinwall. The inspection took place under the auspices of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, an invitation having been extended that organization by Morris Knowles, superintendent and chief engineer of the bureau of filtration, and by Robert Swan, general manager of the T. A. Gillespie Company, which has the contract to build the plant.

The construction of a filtration system on such a large scale greatly interested the engineers, and they found much to entertain them in the progress which has been made in the past six months or since the work began. The regular train on the West Penn road, leaving Allegheny station at 2:20 o'clock, carried the engineers to the filtration plant, headed by George T. Barnsley, chairman of the reception committee of the Engineers' society. The West Penn road runs directly through the filtration plant and the train stopped opposite the docks, which was the first point inspected.

Plant Built of Concrete.

The visitors were met at the train by Messrs. Knowles and Swan and engineers employed by the city and the contractor and they led the way, explaining the work at each step. The docks are located at the upper end of the plant. Here the boats, bearing sand and gravel, dug from the bottom of the Allegheny river, bring their loads. The sand and gravel is hoisted by machinery and deposited into huge bins, where it is mixed with cement, forming a composition of concrete which is used everywhere in the construction of the plant, taking the place of solid rock. This concrete is being used to construct the foundations of the big pumping station, the entire structure of the 46 filter beds, the big water basins and some of the largest mains. The extensive use of the concrete is the principal feature of the filtration system.

From the docks the concrete is hauled by a car and "dinkey" engine to the pumping station and to the coffer dam where a big intake, 10 feet, 4 inches in diameter, is being built from the river to the pumping station. This big main is being made wholly of concrete laid upon a form of wood. It extends 50 feet out into the river.

Workmen Race With Water.

A force of workmen inside the coffer dam, are engaged in excavating for the big intake but are seriously handicapped by the inflow of water which rushes up through the sand at a rate that requires a large pump constantly at work to drain the small lakes which continuously form inside the enclosure.

From the coffer dam the party was led to the site of the pumping station, which occupies a space 200 feet long and 120 feet wide. The concrete foundations of this building are fully 40 feet deep and very broad, built to support the heavy engines that are to pump daily 100,000,000 gallons of water to supply the entire city of Pittsburgh. The pumping station stands back about 100 yards from the river and draws from the big intake. Four centrifugal pumps, each of 35,000,000 gallons daily capacity, lift the water from deep pits and force it through the 8-foot rising main, which runs clear back across the field to the hills to the sedimentation basins. The rising main is constructed of one-half inch steel plate and is covered with concrete about four inches thick.

Immense Settling Basins.

Following a course parallel with the rising main, the party passed through the large subway, also of concrete, which passes under the West Penn railroad tracks. This subway obviates the necessity of vehicles and men crossing the tracks. The rising main connects with the three-story administration building which is to be used jointly as a water chamber on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and a laboratory on the third floor. Only the foundations of the structure are completed. The water pumped from the river flows through the rising main into this large chamber and passes out through 20 different gates into pipes that lead into the three sedimentation basins, lying close to the hill.

These basins have a combine capacity of 150,000,000 gallons a day and from them the water, somewhat clarified by the settling process, runs through concrete conduits, seven and eight feet in diameter, to the filter beds, 46 in number. The three sedimentation basins cover a large area and the excavation for them is not quite half done. The concrete work of the basins has not yet been started.

Inspect Filter Beds.

From the sedimentation basins the party passed around the superintendent's house, a three-story fire-brick building, about half completed, to the central concrete works, where the concrete is mixed by force of gravity, the gravel, sand and cement being deposited in separate hoppers, falling into a large hopper simultaneously and dropping into the cars underneath on the track, to be drawn along a tramway to the filter beds, the sedimentation basins or other portions of the plant.

Forty-six filter beds, each covering one acre of ground, are planned, and they will cover about one-fourth of the area of the entire plant, extending from the sedimentation basins, near the hill, across the West Penn railroad tracks to a point close to the river bank. Four of the filter beds are approaching completion and they were an interesting sight to the visitors. The filters stand about 20 feet high. The beds are roofed to prevent the water freezing. The floor, roofs and walls of the filter beds are all of concrete.

The bottom of the filters are on the level of the ground. There is about 16 feet space inside between the bottom and the roof, in which is placed the sand and gravel, through which the raw water for the sedimentation basins is filtered. The water enters the filter beds on top of a four-foot thickness of gravel.

Filtered Produce Carried to Brilliant.

The sand and gravel retain the organic substance of the water, which makes its way from the bottom of the beds through pipes that lead to the clear water basin. The clear water basin is designed to hold 45,000,000 gallons.

Considerable progress has been made on this basin. It is located at the extreme lower end of the site and borders close on the river, where the 72-inch steel main will carry the entire product of the filtration plant across the Allegheny river to the Brilliant pumping station where the filtered supply of the city is to be forced up hill into the Highland reservoirs, and distributed from that point over Pittsburgh, including the South Side. The 30-inch main, which has reached as far as Junction hollow in Schenley park, is intended to supply the South Side whenever the city has its filtration plant in operation, and can make connection to reach consumers on the South Side.

About two hours were consumed by the party in inspecting the filtration plant. The trip in the open air whetted the appetites of the visitors and they did ample justice to the coffee, sandwiches and cigars which were served by the Gillespie company in their office building. Many words of praise for the contractors of the plant were heard. Favorable comment was made upon the thorough and substantial manner in which the work was being done and with the progress attained.

"Two years from the first of last September the plant will be completed and in operation," said Supt. Morris Knowles. "The plant will have an average daily capacity of about 100,000,000 gallons. There are many parts of the plant, such as the big raising main that carries the water from the pumping station to the sedimentation basins, than can be duplicated whenever the plant must be made larger. Filter beds can also be added."

The plant covers 177 acres.

M'KAY SAYS REHYPOTHECATION JUST MEANS BETTING THE STAKES

"Jimmy" McKay, leader of the Allegheny Democracy, is always adding to his store of information and is never stingy with his knowledge. By this it is not meant that he cannot keep a secret, for he can. All of the safe crackers, burglars and second-story workers in Allegheny could not rob him of a political secret.

JAMES M'KAY,
The Allegheny City Philosopher-Statesman, Who Has Webster Skint.

Just now "Jimmy" is interested in high finance of the kind coming to light since the breaking of the Enterprise bank. He has been particularly attracted by the use of the word, "rehypothecation" in the daily news accounts.

The other night he was found in the 4x4 office of his West Robinson street cafe. The heat of the campaign was on and "Jimmy" was figuring on how he could get the most votes for his friend, "Jim" Clark. In the midst of a prediction of how Clark would clean up Dempster, "Jimmy" switched to high finance. "Tell me," said he, "about this word, rehypothecation."

Before an answer could be made, "Jimmy" continued: "Have I got the right idea? Don't it mean the stakeholder just bets the stakes?"

In this cutting across lots, "Jimmy" had Webster "skint" and had put the "bug" on those "more than 200 specialists and other scholars" who gave the world the Standard dictionary. Webster says it is "to hypothecate again." The 200 specialists say rehypothecate means: "1—To pledge a new or to renew a pledge. 2—To hypothecate again that which is already in pledge." "Jimmy" says, "the stakeholder just bets the stakes."

ALLEGHENY IN NEED OF GOOD WHARFAGE

North Side Board of Trade and Councils Now at Work to Supply Long Felt Want.

It seems an improbable fact that a city with a population of about 150,000, with navigable rivers on two sides, should be without a proper place for boats to land, but nevertheless such is the case with Allegheny. If a town of the same size was without a railroad station or any place for railroads to place their cars to receive loads of freight it would have a world-wide reputation, but not much 's said of the fact that there is no landing place for large river steamers, capable of carrying just as much if not more freight than the railroads.

Rivermen who have the interests of the rivers at heart, have been working for years to procure a suitable location for an improved wharfage such as is provided on the Monongahela river in Pittsburgh. Of course there are places on any river bank where a steamer may place its gang plank and remove small cargoes, but to take care of freight and passenger service in proper manner a suitable wharfage must be provided.

Renewed interest has been taken in the building and improvement of a wharf in Allegheny by the recent action of the North Side board of trade, in passing a resolution calling the attention of the Allegheny council to the fact. It is in the hands of a council committee and there is little doubt that in a short time action will be taken to provide the city with a proper wharf.

Perhaps one of the greatest incentives for the new wharf is the shortage of cars from which all railroads in the country is now suffering. There are tons of freight in Allegheny waiting until enough cars can be procured to remove it. A large amount of this is to be shipped to points on the Ohio river and it could go by water if there was a proper place from which the freight could be loaded on the boats. Of course it could be hauled to the wharf in Pittsburgh, but the cost of transferring it across the river is no small item.

Rivermen on this side of the river are as much interested in the new movement as the members of the North Side board of trade and the rivermen of Allegheny. It would be a great help to every packet and freight line operating out of Pittsburgh, and these companies will assist as much as possible in the proposed improvement.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TO RECEIVE THEIR FRIENDS

Pittsburgh Commandery Will Hold a Reception in Syria Temple on Thanksgiving Eve.

Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, will give its first winter reception on Thanksgiving eve, November 29, at Syria Temple, Washington street and Webster avenue. The entire temple will be used. The general details are in charge of a committee consisting of William J. Griffith, chairman; James W. Barber, secretary; Edward Lewis, Eli Edmundson, Charles T. Moore and George Dickson. They will be assisted by subcommittees, as follows:

Reception—Wilbur A. Latimore, A. H. Eckert, Azor R. Hunt, Jacob Bestwick, John O. Horning, W. A. Finch, E. R. Fetzer, James A. Greenawalt, Robert Hawk, Edward Hardie, C. C. Keck, C. W. Kreiding, D. M. Ringer, James Kirkwood, George W. Lensner, J. A. Logan, E. H. McKinley, R. H. Jones, A. L. Jones, Thomas Jenny, A. L. Krepps, I. K. King, John McKain, E. M. Moody, Walter M. Meredith, W. P. Orr, W. J. Norris, T. B. Kramer.

Music—Edward Lewis, chairman; George P. Goodwin, George W. G. Snyder, Charles E. Schultz, Henry L. Dixon, John C. Armstrong, H. K. Beatty, H. M. Cochrane, Thomas L. Clarke, Adam Appel, J. J. Abersold, S. R. Bontrager, Jacob Daub, W. S. Diskson, Biddle Arthurs, Charles J. Maye, A. D. Black, P. W. Brown, A. J. Bihler, Frank Brenner, F. M. Cain, J. L. Cook, James Duncan, Jr., A. B. Dickson, W. G. Davis, Charles A. Hedges.

Printing—Eli Edmundson, Jr., chairman; James K. Duff, Mansfield A. Ross, Allen Blazier, William D. Shapre, William A. Seifert, Samuel A. Scott, Evan O. Thomas, Frank D. Troth, Edwin Winters, Clarence W. Watkins, Robert J. Williamson, O. G. Ferguson, George E. Wetherton, Cyrus S. Youngson, Frank H. Zimmers, John W. Crawford, Edwin T. Calhoun, Harry W. Dunlap, Stewart A. Davis, George M. Hill, T. J. Bastar, M. R. Hipplewhite, Edgar S. Swartz.

Entertainment—August Daub, John N. Niebaum, Homer C. Stewart, David Carlin, Harry J. Weimar, J. D. Reilly, Henry Relber, Henry Reithmiller, Norman F. Reid, D. A. Ripley, James H. Lytle, Robert T. Lytle, J. Fred Maeder, J. B. Miller, Robert T. Phillips, William J. Powell, Morris Stephens, Thomas H. Sheppard, C. M. Gault, C. H. Oliver, H. Olnhausen, W. J. Payne, H. G. Porterfield, William Siegle, N. A. Sutton.

Floor—H. C. Blethrow, M. D. Ullery, William Nagel, Enoch W. Pitts, J. Denny O'Neil, H. T. F. Rohrkaste, L. W. Sperber, W. J. Snyder, A. M. Turner, Robert Torrence, J. J. Netz, F. O. Forrence, E. J. Forrence, John H. Tawney, F. S. Weigle, W. C. Wright, W. F. Wendt, C. F. White, William S. Weber, R. E. Stone.

Ill Health Causes Suicide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Charles Cuttriss, head of the electrical department of the Commercial Cable Company, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his home in Seventh avenue today. Ill health was the cause, Mr. Cuttriss, having contracted malarial fever while at work in the Philippines.

TAB IS KEPT ON EVERY MAN ON CITY PAYROLL

Bigelow and Hays Have Ready Reference to Punish Councilmen Who Go Astray.

Director Bigelow and Mayor Hays have one of the most complete systems on record for keeping tab on the city payroll. By an instant's reference to files in their offices the officials can learn every detail they may seek concerning any city employe, whether he be a "white-wing," earning $1.65 a day, or chief of a bureau drawing nearly ten times that amount.

On file in the offices of the director and the mayor are records of every one of the several thousand employes on the city payroll, firemen, policemen, white-wings, clerks, superintendents, engineers, filtration experts or what-not. In these records are the names of the payroll grouped by departments and bureaus, and in alphabetical order. A card is devoted to each employe, and the following blanks are filled out:

Bureau ....Ward ....District
..........Name ....Residence ....
Occupation ....Salary ....Per......
Employed ....190 ....Resigned-
Discharged ....Recommendation ....
Remarks ....

By referring to this record it can be ascertained when an employe was put on the payroll, how much per month or year he gets, when and whether he resigned or was discharged, and who secured his appointment. Under the head of "remarks" other information may be obtained that may be useful to the administration particularly when councilmen, who has obtained appointments casts his vote in councils contrary to the administration and he is to be punished.

When a councilman is to be punished the records of the payroll are carefully inspected for the names of those whom the offending councilman has placed there. Every employe who is credited to this councilman, under the head of "recommendation," is dropped from the payroll and the administration relies upon the discharged employes to bring the councilman back into line to get their own jobs back. This record has been found very useful by the present administration, and is faithfully kept up to date by the clerks in the offices of the mayor and director of public works.

WILL HAVE NATIONAL ORGAN.

Anti-Saloon League Considering the Advisability of Establishing Its Own Paper.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 18.—The establishment of a national organ for the American Anti-Saloon league was discussed at some length at today's meeting of the field workers and superintendents of the league. The proposition was advocated by Superintendent Howard N. Russell of New York, who presented an application to convert into a national organ for the league a periodical now published in New York.

The conference discussed the anti-canteen law and methods of opposing its repeal. This discussion came up under an address by National Legislative Superintendent E. C. Dinwiddie of Washington. The next and final session of the conference will be held Monday afternoon. Monday evening the state convention will go into session and Tuesday afternoon the national convention will be called to order.

Weak Kidneys

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere actually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat, not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 6368, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form. For sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often reached by a single Package.

DESERTERS STICK THE ROYAL FLEET

More Than Four Hundred Men Take French Leave from British Ships.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Because of the wholesale desertion of sailors and the shortage of coal the British fleet commanded by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg which has been entertained here for a week, will not be able to sail until Monday morning.

According to a statement casually made by one of the officers of Prince Louis' flagship, the Drake, today, the undesirable men of the second British cruiser squadron are being "let go" at this port. This explains the unusual activity of the immigration authorities in ordering the seizure of every British tar that any of Commissioner Watchorn's inspectors may come upon, and their detention on Ellis Island pending action by the officers commanding the British squadron.

The total list of deserters from the British fleet since it sailed from England numbers more than 1,000, and of this number 400 have not shown up on their respective vessels since the squadron dropped anchor in the Hudson. From the flagship alone the desertions today numbered 129.

"No, we're not worrying over these desertions," said the officer on the Drake. "Those fellows are undesirable characters and we have been getting rid of them as fast as we could. We let a lot of them go in Gibraltar and a lot in Canada, and we're doing it here the same way. We simply tell them they're no longer wanted on the ships and they go away."

It was suggested to the officer that this was one way of unloading a lot of undesirable aliens upon this country without interference from the immigration authorities.

"Oh, you must not put it that way, you know," said the officer. "It isn't fit. But we can't really bother with those fellows."

Commissioner Watchorn's action in ordering the seizure of every British sailor on shore is unprecedented, although it is strictly within the scope of the immigration laws.

CAPT. NUTT'S HOME IS SOLD.

House in Which He Was Killed Is Purchased by George Porter, Jr., for $13,000.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The three-story brick residence in Nutt avenue, built by the late Capt. A. C. Nutt, has been purchased for about $13,000 from Robert Allen and daughters by George Porter, Jr., who will make extensive improvements.

Capt. Nutt, who was cashier of the state treasury under Gen. S. M. Bailey, lived there in 1882, when he was killed by N. L. Dukes, a member of the legislature. Dukes was acquitted in court, afterward expelled from the legislature and later killed by Capt. Nutt's son, James Nutt, who was also acquitted at a trial held in Pittsburgh. The house has been the home of the Allen family for 13 years.

Diamond Engagement Rings

Special display of fine diamonds, loose and mounted in Tiffany settings, suitable for engagement rings. Prices from $25.00 to $800.

We also invite special attention to

Our Holiday Display

of Diamond Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Necklaces, etc. Largest assortment in the city at prices to suit all.

Selections can be made now and laid away until Xmas.

GILLESPIE BROS.,
Diamond Importers,
Second Floor Park Building.
351-353 Fifth Avenue

JOIN OUR PIANO CLUB AND PROCURE A $300 PIANO FOR $225

The club is limited to 100 members, and one-third of that number joined within the last week. Each member pays $10 at joining (and receives the piano at once) then $1.50 a week or $6 per month until the full amount of $225 is paid. No interest. No extras. Stool and delivery free. Don't imagine this is a job lot of cheap pianos. Far from it. They are made in one of the largest and best known factories in New York City. The case designs are beautiful and the very latest models. A variety of shades in mahogany, oak and walnut to choose from.

Our Piano Department Located on the 4th Floor

is filled with beautiful pianos specially selected for Holiday trade.

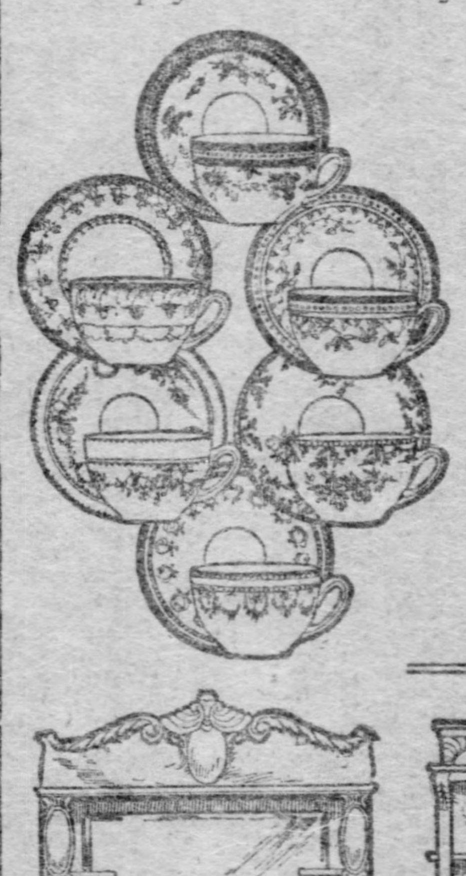
Our prices are, of course, much lower than you would pay in regular piano stores. Monthly payments can be arranged on any piano selected.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Piano Dept.—4th Floor.

W. H. KEECH CO.

Furniture and China for Thanksgiving Day

The prices are lower than you can get elsewhere, even if you pay cash. You can arrange weekly payments with us according to your ability to pay. No First Payment required when you give the order.



Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets. Decalcomania decorations. Gold line on edge of each piece and gold traced handles. 80 pieces...... $5.85

Choice of three Dinner Sets—three shapes. Handsome decalcomania decorations; gold line handles. $13.50 values...... $10.00

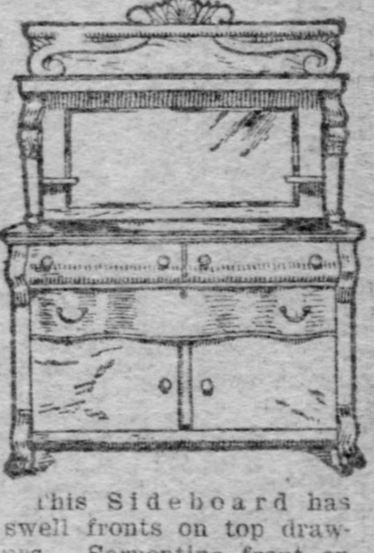
Imported China Dinner Sets. Full border decorations. 100 pieces. Gold trimmed. Thin ware. $22.00 is the regular price...... $17.50

Imported China Dinner Sets. 100 pieces. Full border decorations in pink. A large shape. A handsome set, for they are worth $24...... $19.50

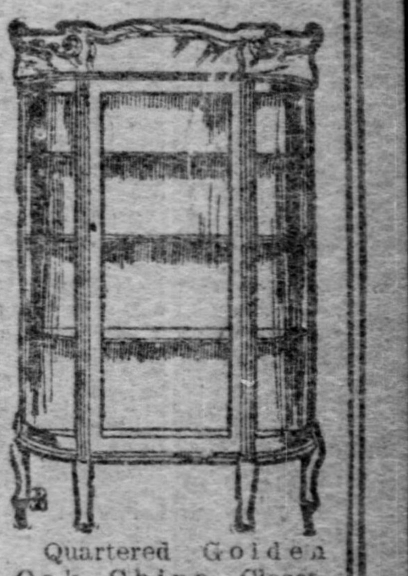
Haviland China Dinner Sets. 100 pieces each. Charming decorations. Fine enough for anybody's table. $40 values everywhere...... $35

An exceptionally good Sideboard at such a low price. Selected golden oak. French bevel mirror, only...... $18

Golden oak Sideboard. Serpentine drawer fronts. Carved top and door panels. Square French bevel mirror. Claw feet. Exceptionally good value...... $25

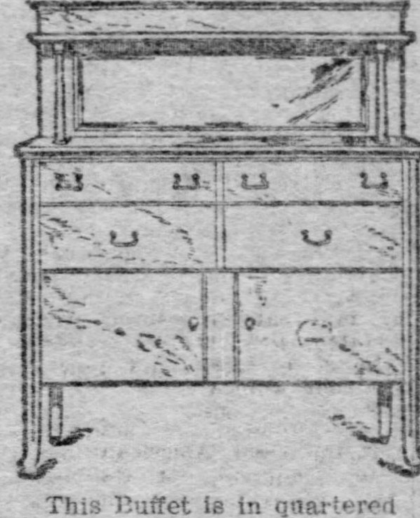


This Sideboard has swell fronts on top drawers. Serpentine front on linen drawers. Double cupboard. French bevel mirror. Golden oak...... $34



Quartered Golden Oak China Closet. Hand polished bent glass ends. French bevel mirror on top...... $25

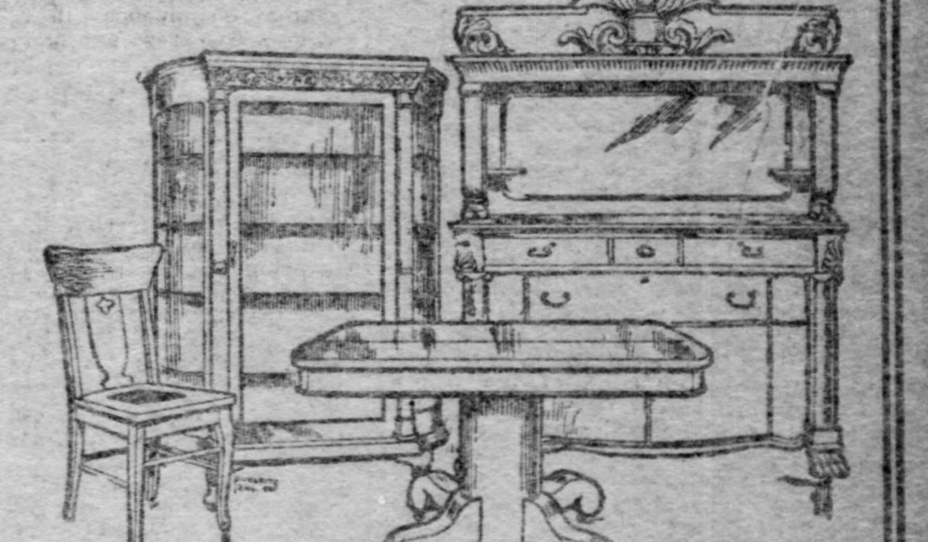
This Buffet in golden oak. Pattern French bevel mirror. Five drawers and two cupboards. Round drawer fronts. Carved front and legs...... $27.50



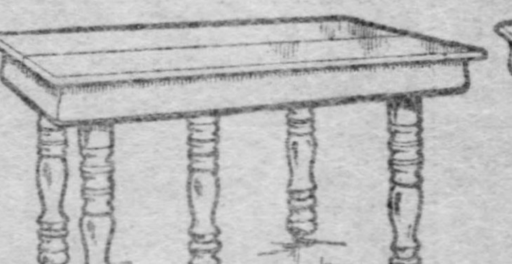
This Buffet in quartered golden oak. A handsome plain design. Square French bevel mirror. Colonial drawer pulls...... $38

A handsome Sideboard in fine quartered golden oak. Swell front. Veneered columns. Pattern French bevel mirror. Hand carved and polished...... $48

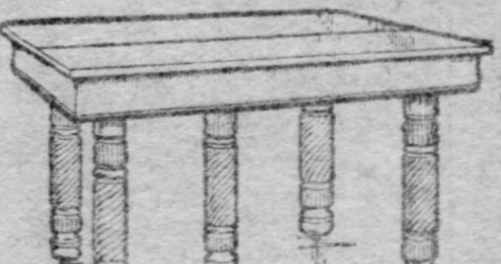
This Buffet in finest quartered golden oak. Five feet wide. Round corners. Two large cupboards and five drawers. Extra large French bevel mirror...... $92



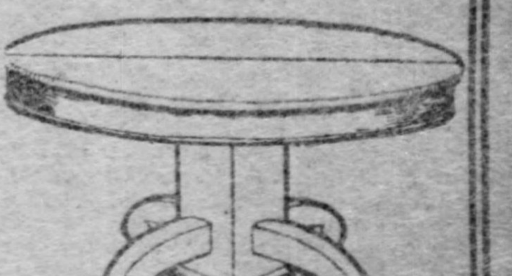
Sideboard in quartered golden oak...... $90
China Closet—bent glass ends...... $52
Extension Table—round pillar...... $22
Chairs—leather seat. Each...... $4



Golden Oak Extension Table—not imitation oak. Heavy turned legs. Deep rim. Good slides and extra boards. Heavy turned legs. A $9.00 table. Special this week...... $7.75

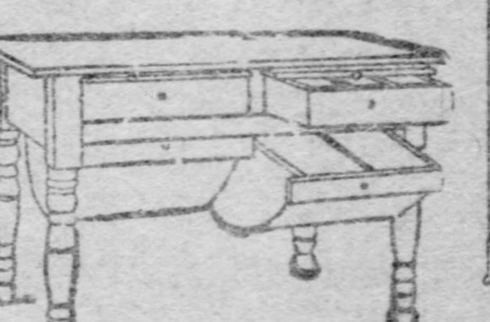


Solid Golden Oak Extension Table with rope turned legs. Easy running slides. Fine finish...... $10.50



Round Top Extension Table — square pillar. Deep rim. Quartered oak grained. Solid, substantial and a bargain. Reduced from $17...... $12.50

KITCHEN Cabinet-Table



$3.50 Two bins for flour and meal. Tea towel and cutlery drawers. Sliding bread board and cutting board. White wood top. Golden oak finish, legs and frame.

$2.50 Gas Heater. Nickeled front. Brass fender. Asbestos back. A good heater.

85c Round Gas Heater with Star burner.

Odorless Gas Heater

For halls or bath. No flue connections required...... $3.90

New Method Gas Range

Burns 25 per cent more air and 25 per cent less gas than any other range. Body enameled outside and inside; can't rust and does not require polishing. Baking oven with broiler beneath. Sold exclusively by this store...... $17.50

W. H. KEECH CO. Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes. 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

LIFTING OF LID REVEALS NOTHING

Board of Revenue Commissioners Fails to Find Mr. Castle's Awful Revelations.

STATE TREASURER SEEMS SAFE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.

The much-discussed "lid" of the state treasury has been "lifted," and the uncovering process has revealed absolutely nothing in justification of the absurdly sensational stories that have been repeatedly set forth in the "Insurgent" Republican and Democratic campaign publications.

It is believed by many state officials that if the investigation conducted during the past week by the board of revenue commissioners had taken place prior to the recent election for state treasurer, the result might have been materially different.

The investigation has been in the hands of Robert McAfee of Allegheny, secretary of the commonwealth; William P. Snyder of Chester county, auditor general, and William L. Mathues of Media, state treasurer, with the active assistance of Hampton L. Carson.

Have Confidence of Public.

The most pronounced enemies of the Republican organization would scarcely undertake to accuse Attorney General Carson of participating in an effort of this character which involved any element of false pretense or "whitewash."

Like Mr. Carson, Secretary McAfee enjoys the confidence of Gov. Pennypacker and the source of this investigation is not difficult to discern, when the fact is recalled that it was inaugurated by Secretary McAfee on the strength of an opinion from the attorney general.

It can be stated that Gov. Pennypacker has watched the course of this investigation with keenest interest, and there is little doubt but that he is highly gratified over the result.

While the researches of the board of revenue commissioners are not complete, they have gone far enough to convince the members that there is nothing seriously the matter with the methods or management of the state treasury, and that the surplus funds of the commonwealth are well protected against possible loss.

Berry Will Find Things Right.

The board has found it advisable to ask for new bonds from some of the state depositories, but this has been largely because of the somewhat ancient dates of the bonds on file and not by reason of any actual defect in the quality of the security.

The governor and other prominent Republican state officials are convinced, as the result of this investigation by Attorney General Carson and the board of revenue commissioners, that William H. Berry, when he becomes state treasurer next May, will be unable to find evidence in the treasury or out of it to substantiate any of the sensational charges made by Homer L. Castle of Pittsburgh, and other anti-Republican stump speakers, on the strength of which Mr. Berry was elected.

They feel that in the end the Republican party will suffer no loss from this demonstration to the people that its worst enemies, when given the fullest opportunity, are unable to make good the scandalous accusations that have formed the basis of every Democratic state campaign in the past 10 years.

Governor Had Good Advisers.

Concerning the coming extra session of the legislature, it can be said that Gov. Pennypacker acted not merely on his own information and judgment in issuing his call, but that he had the benefit of expressions of opinion from all of the prominent Republicans in the state, and many of the members of the senate and the house.

The governor, in fact, has been in communication with senators and representatives in all parts of the state, and before the call was issued he was assured of the practically unanimous support which is now being publicly pledged through the statements of members of the senate and house.

Within a short time the governor will confer with Senators Penrose and Knox, President Pro Tem. Woods of the senate, Speaker Henry F. Walton of the house and other prominent Republicans, with a view to perfecting the details of the program for the session.

Every effort will be made to insure as brief a session as possible, consistent with a free expression of the will of the members. It is evident now that the discussions in the senate and house will relate largely to mere details, as enough members have publicly expressed their approval of the general program embodied in the governor's call to insure its prompt adoption.

ORDER AROUSES NEGROES.

Theater Management Fixes "Dead Line" in Opera House Because Whites Complain.

MONONGAHELA, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The action of the First National Opera house management last night in fixing a "dead line" for colored patrons of the theater has made the race problem an acute one in Monongahela, where there is a large negro population. The management issued an edict that hereafter all negroes patronizing the house must sit in the first six rows downstairs. The order aroused intense indignation among the negroes, who declare the rule is unjust and humiliating.

Manager M. B. Willoughby says he has always endeavored to seat negroes together on account of frequent complaints from white persons. The negroes declare the situation is the same as where the "Jim Crow" cars are in vogue. Bitterness had already been aroused by the action of a New York steamship company, through its Pittsburgh agent, refusing to sell Richard Kemper, a wealthy negro here, a ticket for an excursion to the Holy Land. When Kemper sent $2 for a plate at the chamber of commerce banquet in Monongahela his money was returned.

DECISION FAVORS JEROME.

Judge Giegerich Decides Only One Stroke Can Be Made on a Ballot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Justice Giegerich of the supreme court, in examining the protested ballots from New York's recent mayoralty election, decided today that ballots on which the cross had been made with more than two strokes of the pencil were void. In many cases the ballots were examined with magnifying glasses to ascertain the number of strokes used in making the cross.

Judge Giegerich also decided that all ballots marked with a cross in the Jerome circle and in the circle of any party column were valid. Prior to the election the law committees of the Republican and Democratic parties in their instructions to voters, declared that votes so marked were invalid. The decision will add very largely to the vote cast for Mr. Jerome.

Four Anarchists Acquitted.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, Nov. 18.—The jury today acquitted the anarchists, Picoret, Miranda, Sernardis and Corominas, who were on trial here on the charge of manufacturing bombs for the assassination of rulers. The trial aroused great interest.

WASHINGTON MAN TO BE NOMINATED

Congressman Acheson Denies the County Organization Is Pledged to White.

BEAVER AGREEMENT HOLDS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 18.—A contest has been begun in this county for the nomination to the state senate from the district comprising Washington and Beaver counties, now represented by Senator Samuel P. White of New Brighton. A report has been circulated by the Citizens-Democratic party to the effect that the Republican county organization is pledged to White's renomination. Congressman Ernest F. Acheson today denied the report. He said: "This story is utterly untrue. The next nomination for state senator in the Forty-sixth district belongs to Washington county, under the agreement made 12 years ago. The Republicans of Washington county will decide at the primaries next spring who shall represent the district for the next four years. It will be a free and open contest."

The agreement mentioned by Congressman Acheson was made at the suggestion of Beaver county Republicans. In 1890 the late Col. A. L. Hawkins of Washington county and Senator White of Beaver county were competitors for the nomination. White carried Beaver county and Hawkins carried Washington. After a protracted conference they were unable to agree and both ran at the election. They divided the Republican vote and Senator Dunlap of Beaver, the Democratic nominee, was elected. Four years later the same candidates were in the field. Beaver county made a proposition to compromise by adopting a rule under the provisions of which the nominations should go alternately to each county.

Nominations Alternate.

This was accepted by Washington county. The question then was which should have the first term. It was agreed that each county should appoint a referee, these two to name a third. Col. Hawkins named Col. James E. Barnett; Senator White named the Hon. Stephen P. Stone, now United States marshall, and these two chose Francis J. Torrance of Allegheny as third man. The referees decided that Beaver county should have the first nomination and Senator White was made the party candidate in 1894 and elected. At the expiration of White's term Col. Hawkins was elected but never took his seat, the Hon. John F. Budke of Canonsburg being chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy resulting from Col. Hawkins' death. In 1902 the nomination was conceded to Beaver county, and Senator White was again elected. Now under the rule adopted the nomination next year belongs to Washington county, and the candidate presented by this county will be the nominee of the district.

The candidates already mentioned for the nomination in Washington county are A. H. Anderson of Venetia, an attorney at the Washington and Allegheny county bars, and a son of the late Hon. D. M. Anderson, a former member of the legislature; the Hon. John M. Berry, at present a member of the general assembly from Washington county; the Hon. J. N. McLara, a former member of the state legislature; Charles G. McIlvain, an attorney of Monongahela; the Hon. J. V. Clark of Washington, a former assemblyman, and A. M. Templeton, former district attorney and now burgess of Washington.

Not in Borough Fight.

Congressman Acheson today stated the Republican organization would take no hand in the coming municipal election in Washington borough. He said: "The orgaization has frequently been asked to take a hand in contests for school director or other minor offices, but we have never done so. It makes no more difference to me who serves on the school board or in the council in Washington than in Burgettstown, Bealisville, Long Branch or anywhere else. Republicans always have had and I suppose always will have differences of opinion concerning candidates for township and borough offices. These differences, however, do not affect their party standing."

Minister Griscom Coming Home.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 18.—American Minister Griscom will leave here tomorrow on the steamer Manchuria for the United States. He was given a reception tonight by the American Asiatic association, at the consulate, which was illuminated.

"I Can Cure Any Drunkard."

My Golden Specific for the Whisky Curse Will Save Your Husband, Son, Brother or Father From a Drunkard's Grave.

I Will Mail Free to All Who Write a Trial Package in Plain Wrapper.

I am saving thousands of drunkards every year and restoring them to their loving wives and families. I will save many more as a result of this advertisement. To all who write

"The Drunkard Can't Save Himself. You Women have to do it for him.

me, I will send free by mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Specific for the Liquor Habit. Though absolutely harmless, it never fails to cure the worse cases of drunkenness, no matter of how long standing. It can be administered without the knowledge of the subject in coffee, tea, soup, milk, etc., and he will be cured in a few days and cured so he will never drink again.

Golden Specific contains no dangerous drugs or minerals. It does not ruin the digestion or destroy the tissues of the vital organs and endanger life and health. It counteracts and expels from the system all alcoholic poisons and puts an end to all craving or appetite for liquor.

Under its influence the subject regains his health, will power and self-respect. His eye becomes bright, his brain clear, his step elastic, his vigor returns, and he once more feels and looks like a man.

If you have a beloved husband, son, brother or father who is afflicted, send your name and address to me at once in the coupon below.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

If you fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and send it to me, I will send you absolutely free, by mail in plain wrapper, a trial package of my Golden Specific. You will be thankful as long as you live that you did it. Address Dr. J. W. Haines, 5005 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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LIVELY CAMPAIGN HELPS RECEIPTS OF POSTOFFICE

Increased Sale of Stamps in Pittsburgh During October Arouses the Curiosity of the Department Officials in Washington.

The postoffice department at Washington has asked Postmaster G. L. Holliday for an explanation of the increased sales of postoffice matter during October. During last month the increase was 16 6-10 per cent over October, 1904. This was partly due to the expenditures made by the political managers during the recent campaign. The mailing matter of the local corporations was also heavy during October.

Postmaster Holliday is preparing a report to submit to the postmaster general. Mr. Holliday does not attribute the increase alone to political conditions last month. During October $154,637 28 worth of mailing matter was sold in this city. For the same month last year the sales were $134,132 83, making an increase this year of $20,916 79.

Assistant Postmaster G. A. Holliday said there was a general increase in the sales of all postoffice matter.

"While the sale of postoffice matter in this city made to the different campaign committees was large, there was an increase in sales of stamped envelopes, news wrappers and stamps of all demoninations," said the assistant postmaster.

As a rule the politicians usually purchase more postal cards than anything else, but there was a decrease of $412 34 in the sale of postal cards during October. The sale of stamps to corporations was large. During October they send out statements or a prospectus showing prices, etc. Last month they were unusually large.

Chairman Thomas J. Ford of the Republican county committee, said the committee purchased a large number of stamps during the campaign. They sent out 60,000 sample ballots to voters in this county. This cost $1,200.

The other political matter sent out by that committee, he thought, would not amount to more than $3,000. The candidates, however, bought a large number of stamps. Chairman Ford said he was unable to determine how much that would amount to.

Postmaster Holliday will submit his report to the postoffice authorities at Washington later in the week.

EDUCATION IN OTHER LANDS.

Subjects for Discussion by Pedagogical Section of Academy of Science and Art.

The pedagogical section of the Academy of Science and Art will meet at the Central rooms in the Fifth avenue High school Tuesday evening.

The subjects to be discussed are "Primitive Education," Principal F. J. McKnight, Beltzhoover school; "Oriental Education," Miss Margaret M. Miller, Birmingham; "Greek Education," Miss Mary A. Ruswinkle, Liberty school; Prof. H. S. Scribner, Western University of Pennsylvania, Miss C. Steinert, Sterrett school, and Prof. F. L. Sterwood, Shadyside academy; "Roman Education," Miss Maude E. Milholland, Mt. Washington school, and Prof. J. B. Hinch, Shadyside academy. The discussion of Greek education will be opened by Prof. H. B. Foster, of the Central High school, and that on Roman education by Prof. E. D. Lewis, of the same institution.

Will Try to Get Margulis.

An application for requisition papers for the extradition from St. Louis of A. Margulis was forwarded to Gov. Pennypacker by Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide yesterday. Margulis was formerly a scrap iron dealer here and he and John Worgraft are accused of conspiracy to defraud. It is alleged that they obtained, by fraud, from the Federal Telephone Company, a car load of copper wire and lead junk and sold it.

River Relieves Car Situation.

Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and way points. Freight received daily. Excellent passenger service. Telephone 1762 Court.

WEST VIRGINIA IS AWAKENING

Mountaineers Discussing Their Pet Subject of State Politics.

NO DEARTH OF CANDIDATES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Now that the elections are over politics in West Virginia are brightening up. Returns, particularly from the neighboring states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, have been made the premises for all sorts of conclusions. The state papers supporting the administration have taken the so-called insurgents to task, claiming further agitation on the subject of "machine" politics will endanger party success next year. The insurgents argue that unless a new deal is made in West Virginia the people will express their disapproval as they have done in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The special election in the Second district last spring, in which the Republicans lost out in their endeavor to elect James S. Lakin as Judge A. G. Dayton's successor in congress, is being cited to show a growing spirit of unrest in the state.

Hubbard Back in Politics.

The return of the Hon. W. P. Hubbard from a prolonged visit in the orient has been made the occasion for a number of booms of different character for that distinguished jurist. He is being very generally urged as a trustee for the Equitable Life Assurance Company. This will not assume a political aspect unless a fight is stirred up with John T. McGraw, a Democratic leader who has been likewise mentioned. Another use of his name is in connection with the congressional nomination in the First district. This district has been represented since 1894 by Capt. B. B. Dovener, and who desires to succeed himself. Capt. Dovener has always proven a sturdy fighter.

Besides Mr. Hubbard, who thus far has not yielded to the pressure of his friends, Assistant District Attorney E. M. Showalter of Marion county, who in the past has measured swords with the doughty captain, has been looking over the ground, and it is rumored that if the fight becomes inviting Judge John A. Campbell of Hancock will enter.

Waiting on Each Other.

Over in the Second district candidates are playing a waiting game. In all probability when the prize is ready to be handed out there will be as large a number of willing patriots as there were for the special election. It is said James S. Lakin is willing to accept it again under a little different conditions, while Senator Ira E. Robinson of Grafton; Col. Bob Stallings of Tucker; Senator Forman of Grant; John J. Hetzel of Berkeley; N. G. Keim of Randolph, and others who had aspirations last spring, have been carefully nursing their booms for another try. In the Third the brilliant but erratic Joseph H. Gaines, who two years ago battled for his life with W. Seymour Edwards, has thus far been unopposed. In the Fourth Congressman Woodyard, he of the warm hand shake and perpetual smile, is threatened from Tyler and Wood. In Tyler O. W. O. Hardman, an old war horse, and an eloquent stumper, is being urged to make the race, while Presley W. Morris, the veteran editor of the State Journal, periodically threatens to don his fighting clothes and do battle. In the Fifth James A. Hughes has made formal announcement of his desire to succeed himself, and at this time it is not certain whether or not he will have competitors. Already the fight for the legislature is beginning, and during the past week the Hon. S. G. Smith of Wheeling added his name to the list of candidates for the state senate from the First district.

Leaders Hold Conference.

Last week an important conference of administration leaders was held in Parkersburg. Those attending were Ex-Gov. Albert B. White, Gov. William M. O. Dawson, the Hon. William P. Hubbard, the Hon. W. N. Miller and United States Attorney Elliott Northcott, slated to be governor in 1908. The conference was secret, but several things have come to the surface which indicate the general purpose of the gathering. W. N. Miller since the meeting has become an avowed candidate to succeed Judge Reese Blizzard as United States attorney for the northern district, with the supposed consent and backing of these administration leaders. Notwithstanding this support, it is not thought that he can displace Judge Blizzard, who has a splendid official record, the indorsement of both senators, and probably the largest individual following of any leader in the state. It is understood, however, that Judge Blizzard will make no particular fight for reappointment, content to let his record in the office speak for itself.

There have been no developments in the marshalship fight in the northern district. Maj. Elliott, the present incumbent, has been in Washington this week pressing his candidacy. B. F. Sayre, the Grafton aspirant, has contented himself with a pictorial and educational canvass during the past week, while Virgil Highland of Clarksburg has been seemingly resting on his oars.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

A Cold is caused by the circulation of the blood being checked from exposure or otherwise — hence the sneeze, the shiver, the chill or creepy feeling. The prompt use of "77" restores the circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and breaks up the cold.

☞ A book on Dr. Humphreys' System of Cure mailed free.

Humphreys Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

There's No Other Place Like Friend's For All the People.

FRIEND
810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE.

This Store's Reputation Is Built Upon Honorable Dealing.

This Lady Received a Brussels Carpet FREE

Mrs. John Hartman, of 365 California Avenue, Allegheny, beams with good nature because she received the Free Brussels Carpet advertised by Friend two weeks ago. Mr. Hartman is a well known conductor on the Ft. Wayne Railroad. Ask him or his wife if you want to know how they like the carpet which Friend gave them absolutely free of charge.

MRS. JOHN HARTMAN

How to Get a Carpet Free

The person who will bring to us this week the largest number of customers will receive a beautiful Brussels Carpet **FREE OF CHARGE.**

It is not necessary that you bring all the new customers to our store in one day—any time during the week will do. And it is not implied that you should bring us a very large number of new customers, or that they shall buy a large amount of goods. Friend simply is endeavoring to repay people for helping him to increase his business. But understand, **ANYONE**, whether a customer or not, can take advantage of this offer. You do not have to buy anything yourself in order to enter this contest. And the people you bring in may buy on credit or for cash, just as they desire.

At the end of the week we will ascertain who brought us the most customers and the winner of the Free Brussels Carpet will be announced two weeks from today. We will make, line and lay the carpet free of charge. You are permitted to select whatever pattern you like. This is a great offer, a most liberal offer, but is only in keeping with Friend's usual policy of pleasing the public.

Special Notice In case of a "tie—that is, should two or more persons have exactly the same number of names to their credit, we shall give A FREE CARPET to each of the persons who brought to our store the most customers during the week.

FRIEND WILL GIVE YOU CREDIT.

Headquarters for Dining Room Furniture! Orders for Thanksgiving Filled at Once!

PEDESTAL EXTENSION TABLES AS LOW AS $15.50.

Friend can save you more money on pedestal extension tables than any other furniture house in Pittsburgh. He has a very fine and a very large line of them. Prices range as low as $15.50. The one like cut is $20. It is a solid oak pedestal extension table, very massive and elegant, of artistic pattern and finished with a piano polish, which brightens up any home. Friend will wait for the money.

THIS EXTENSION TABLE $8.50

A very worthy, dependable and handsome Extension Table, substantially made of solid oak and highly polished. Makes a fine appearance in any dining-room and is very exceptional value at this special price.

The terms will suit your convenience.

SEE THE HANDSOME DINNER SET FREE

You can't have too many dinner sets, and when you can get a beautiful set free, you should take advantage of the opportunity. Friend will make you a present of this dinner set of 54 pieces if your purchase amounts to $50 or more, on which $10 has been paid. The set is beautifully decorated.

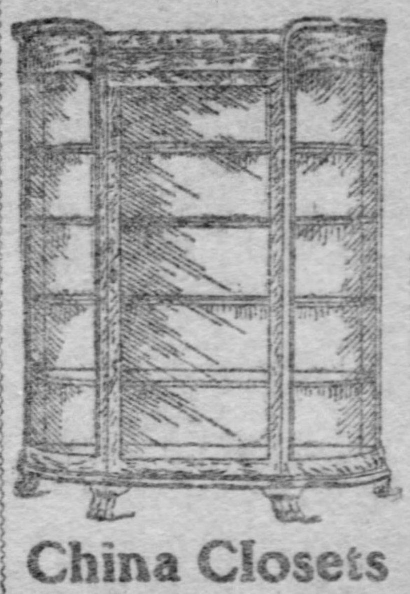
RUGS

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12, attractive weaves in bright and pretty patterns; a very durable and practical rug for constant use.......... **$7.75**

Brussels Rugs, usual room size; as these are reversible—elegant patterns being on either side—it is just the kind of rug that is most serviceable for the dining-room; for.......... **$11.50**

A Beautiful Gift.

Friend will make you a beautiful present if your purchase amounts to $50 or more on which a payment of $10 has been made. He will give you absolutely **FREE** of cost a set of genuine Rogers silverware, consisting of knives, forks and spoons, and enclosed in a handsome plush case. This is a rare gift. Ask to see it.



China Closets As Low as $14.50

You can buy a very handsome, perfectly finished China Closet at Friend's for $14.50. The best oak and the best bent glass used in its construction. Fine enough for any dining-room—and a bargain worth coming miles for.

Oh, yes, the terms are easy and will suit you perfectly.

This Sideboard $14.50

Made of the best selected oak of beautiful grain and highly polished. The carving is exceptionally tasteful. The top is ornamented with a fine plate glass mirror. Has all the compartments that you will find in the highest priced sideboard. Big value.

And you don't need bother about the terms, for you pay as you can.

Ingrain Carpets, in pretty and tightly woven patterns; very durable quality for general wear.......... **45c**

Brussels Carpets, serviceable patterns, that are handsome enough for the most exacting purposes.......... **67½c**

Brussels Carpets, in effective and artistic patterns; bright colors, in large or small patterns. Friend's price.......... **$1.00**

Velvet Carpets, in exclusive patterns. Richest colorings in many of those charming two-toned effects. Excellent wearing quality.......... **$1.10**

Window Shades and Portieres—We carry a complete line of what is strictly new and up-to-date in window shades and portieres. We would be pleased to give you an estimate if you are going to furnish your home. First-class work and lowest prices.

Window Draperies—In all the newest shades and latest materials. We have a most beautiful line of window draperies—curtains of all grades, at the lowest possible prices. Prices, per pair, from.......... **75c up**

FRIEND The Store That Makes Friends. **810 to 814 PENN AVE.**

MORE WORK FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Federation of Labor Convention Wants the Governor to Add to His Call.

DISCUSS RUSSIAN SITUATION

With surprising dispatch the American Federation of Labor convention has finished its first week and accomplished much of interest to its members. Probably 150 resolutions, reports and papers of various descriptions have been acted on. They touched all manner of subjects, from incidental differences between crafts to railroad rate legislation. Political, social and economic questions have been given consideration.

There is only one reason for the great work that has been done by the convention. President Gompers has the work well in hand. There is very little debate. The delegates are for the most part familiar with what is before them and are prepared to vote. The convention is a body larger than the congress of the United States in membership, composed of men of all political creeds, from the most ardent Republicans to fire-eating Socialists. Gompers is a unique figure and acts promptly in every emergency. He never loses a second. In announcing a vote on a question his "agreed to" sounds very much like "three-two," so rapidly is it announced.

Yesterday the convention mixed in affairs of Pennsylvania, when it adopted a resolution proposed by John Fahey of the United Mine Workers, asking Gov. Pennypacker to add to his call for the extraordinary session of the legislature. The miners desire a number of bills enacted that have been introduced regularly for years. The governor is requested to make known his decision before the convention adjourns.

A dozen minor resolutions were acted on at the session yesterday. The laundry workers' trouble at Troy, N. Y., was brought up and the convention voted $1,000 to aid the strikers. The Russian situation also came in for a share of attention, a resolution granting $1,000 to the sufferers having been introduced. This was not adopted, but the convention extended its sympathy to the people in their struggle for better conditions. Resolutions favoring the government ownership of telegraph lines doing public business and for a government bureau of engraving were adopted. The annual attack on President Gompers was made by Max Morris of Denver in a resolution censuring him for his work in connection with the National Civic federation. The rsolution was emphatically voted down.

During the week resolutions favoring women's suffrage and asking that congress make an appropriation for an investigation into the needs of workingwomen were passed. A resolution favoring the admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state was defeated and one against railroad rate legislation laid on the table. Of interest to the labor movement probably the most important action taken was allowing the retail clerks to admit clerks in small towns and stores as individuals until a movement can be started for a local.

Next Wednesday evening a mass meeting of women will be held in Old City hall at which an effort will be made to form a women's label league. This afternoon the delegates have been invited to attend services in the Alvin theater at which the Rev. S. Edward Young will speak. The Rev. Charles Steltzle, head of the department of labor of the Presbyterian church, will make an address.

Convention politics started with a rusn last night. Two candidates are now after the fifth vice presidency, made vacant by the retirement of Thomas I. Kidd. W. D. Huber announced his candidacy Friday and last night W. D. Mahon, president of the International Union of Street Railway Employes, started his boom. This promises to be the interesting fight of the convention, as both organizations have strong following.

Next week the convention will consider a number of important matters. One that promised a row will probably be settled tomorrow morning. Committees representing the carpenters and joiners and the woodworkers, which are engaged in a jurisdiction row, expect to arrive at an undrstanding. The committees met last night and President Huber of the carpenters said he expected an agreement would be reached. The question is over the control of the planing mill employes. The woodworkers are craftsmen of the cabinet making and finer wood trades. They want to control the planing mill men, which right is disputed by the carpenters. The fight has been on for several years and was referred by the executive council to this convention for action.

The steamfitter's demand for a charter will also be brought up. They have an ally in C. P. Shea, head of the teamsters, who announced last night that he would make a fight on the floor of the convention if necessary in favor of the steamfitters. Shea's organization has a new strike on in New Orleans, where the carriage drivers struck Friday night. Shea declares he will not go near the city until some person hauls away all traces of yellow fever.

A number of social affairs were planned for the delegates by different trades last night. The telegraphers held a large meeting in G. A. R. hall, Fifth avenue, for a number of national officers who were delegates. Addresses were made by the Hon. W. D. Ramsey, past national president of the O. R. T. of Chicago; Grand Secretary Quick of Chicago, M. J. Reidy and L. K. Marr. A short musical program was also carried out.

The photo engravers gave a banquet for their delegate, D. J. Kane of New York, at the Hotel Joyce. Other guests were M. J. Higgins of the pressman and Edward H. Reynolds of Toronto. About 60 persons were present.

The Shipwright's International union held a meeting in McLure's hall, Homestead, in honor of President Hugh Kirk. Members were present from McKeesport and a number of Monongahela river towns.

TOURIST CLUB TO GIVE RECEPTION AND EUCHRE

Handsome Prizes and Dancing Will Prove Incentive for Attracting Large Crowd to Kean's Auditorium.

The J. G. Beane Tourist club will give another of its popular receptions and euchres at Kean's auditorium, Forty-fourth and Butler streets tomorrow evening. Handsome prizes will be given at the euchre and Graffeider's orchestra will furnish the music for the dancing. Judging by the requests for invitations this will be the largest affair given this winter by this popular total abstinence organization. The following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed on the committees which will look after the comfort of the guests:

General committee—P. J. Waldron, chairman; W. T. Beane, James J. Gallagher, John Duane, John Mackin, Thomas Horan, John D. McCloskey, John F. McGurk, James Fitzmaurice.

Reception and floor committee—E. J. McCarthy, chairman; M. C. Beane, Will Clair, Margaret Gannon, Gertrude Kennelly, Mary McSnerry, Rose Horgan, Charles Byrnes, Patick Graham, Anna Horgan, Hallie Callahan, Margaret McCall, Margaret Doyle, Mrs. V. C. Rader, James Brennan, Anna Kennedy, Anna McSherry, Bessie Doyle, Sarah Carter, Michael O'Donnell.

Press committee—Charles D. McShane, Margaret Hughes, George S. Walker, M. C. Beane.

Refreshment committee—Mrs. K. Reilly, chairman; Margaret Hughes, Laura Vensel, Nell Counehan, Mary Counehan, Elizabeth Conway, Alice Fagan, Luke Brennan, John Mackin, Thomas Byron, Jr., Mrs. L. Becraft, Mary Madden, Katherine Groarck, Mary Lynn, Mary Carney, Mrs. Deer, Kate Kerby, Molly Barry, Mrs. M. E. Knapp.

Euchre committee—Thomas Connery, chairman; Will McDermott, Olive Carr, Charles Stadterman, Stephen Madden, Margaret McDonough, Sue Page, Margaret Sullivan, Ella Watts, Sarah Lanihan, Michael Smith, John Duane, May B. Driscoll, J. V. Colwell, James Daly, Daniel Hughes, John Brennan, Thomas Horan.

Door committee—John J. Buckley, James J. Gallagher, John D. McCloskey, James Fitzmaurice, William Burns, W. T. Beane, W. D. Hughes.

Receives Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Shaw today received a conscience contribution of $500 in an envelope postmarked St. Louis, Mo.

LEADING MEN IN PRINTING WORLD

EDWARD H. RANDALL. MARTIN P. HIGGINS. THOMAS A. MEANS.

Martin P. Higgins and Edward H. Randall are guiding spirits of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants union. Mr. Higgins is president and Mr. Randall is vice-president. Both are in Pittsburgh to represent their trades at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Thomas A. Means is president of the Web Pressman's union No. 9, the local branch of the union, and is also a delegate to the convention.

Mr. Higgins is a native of Boston, and for 18 years has operated the presses of Alfred Smudge & Sons, where he has turned out countless volumes of fiction and reference works. He has been head of the international union for five years. Mr. Randall is from Toronto, and for four years has held his place as vice president of the great union. He has been in charge of the press work for the Methodist book concern for 14 years. Mr. Means has served the local union in every office, being elected president about a year ago, after active service in the union for 18 years. While together these three men are gleaning information to be used for the entertainment of the pressmen here next year. The International conventi'n of the union is to be held in Pittsburgh, une 18, 1906.

The union is one of the strongest in the country. It was formed by pressmen who withdrew from the typograpical union in New York during October, 1889. At that time there were but 13 local organizations; now the union has 360 locals with a membership of 18,000. The leaders have been justified in their belief that the pressmen's interests were separate from those of the compositors, linotype machine men and others in the printing trade. The organization does not look with favor on strike methods but believes in the settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

AMERICAN GETS GIFT FROM CZAR

Robert Linkhart of Dayton Receives Gold Watch and Diploma from Nicholas.

DOES PIONEER SERVICE

Robert Linkhart, one of the owners of the Buckeye iron and brass works, Dayton, O., enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the few American citizens who has had honors bestowed upon him by the czar of all the Russians. Mr. Linkhart won his unique laurels not by any signal feat of personal bravery, not by rendering any unusual military service to the Russian emperor. The Dayton man is simply a thorough American manufacturer and business man, with hard practical sense and a gift for doing things in a big way.

Mr. Linkhart was in the city recently and to several friends—for he is well-known in this vicinity—he exhibited a beautiful gold watch bearing on the case the royal escutcheon of the Russian nobility. This insignia of the throne is purple enamel inlaid in solid gold. Inside the case is the inscription:

"Manufactured by the royal watchmaker of the Russians for Robert Linkhart."

The inscription, brief as it is, means much, for seldom has such a gift been given to one of foreign birth by Czar Nicholas. The watch is accompanied by a single sheet manuscript called a diploma. This paper attests the genuineness of the present and as an heirloom will probably be as highly valued as the watch. On the diploma is the following writing:

> His imperial majesty deigned by supreme order on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1904, to command that the citizen of the United States of North America, Robert Linkhart of the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, be rewarded for the services rendered to the Imperial Appanage, with a gold watch, likewise with a chain, in fulfillment of the supreme order the above-mentioned watch and chain are hereby handed over to Robert Linkhart.

The diploma bears the following signatures:

> Representative of the Head of the Chief Administration of the Appanage, General Major of the Suite of His Imperial Majesty.
>
> PRINCE KOTZEBUE.
>
> Official Director Chancellor of State.
>
> A. L. JORDAN.

In the winter of 1903 Mr. Linkhart closed a contract with representatives of Nicholas for the erection at Bai Ley of a linseed oil factory. Mr. Linkhart made the trip to Russia and was presented to the czar. Then he left the Russian capital and remained in the interior city for several months, personally superintending the erection of the factory. It was completed satisfactorily and was formally turned over to the Russian government. Shortly after returning to this country Mr. Linkhart received the chain and the diploma. He is as proud of the fact that he built the first linseed oil factory in Russia as he is in possession of his gifts from Nicholas.

RUSSIAN SPY SENTENCED TO PRISON IN GERMANY

LEIPZIG, GERMANY, Nov. 18.—The imperial supreme court has sentenced a Polish student, Ladislaus Pawloski, to three years in the penitentiary and six years' loss of civil rights for espionage. The accused, whose home is in Warsaw, admitted that he had practiced espionage in behalf of the Russian government. He is quite young and was arrested while making sketches of Fort Waldersee at Posen.

Asks for Divorce in 10 Lines.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The shortest divorce petition ever filed in Logan county is that of George Johnson, who wants a divorce on the grounds of wilful absence. The petition contains 10 lines.

Hunter Shoots Himself.

KITTANNING, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The 15-year-old son of William Newell was seriously wounded in the arm and leg yesterday by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while hunting.

HOW AN INVESTMENT OF TWO CENTS MAY SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND UNTOLD SUFFERING.

If you are a sufferer from catarrh or deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands, to be a positive cure for all forms of catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied and gives instant relief. Read what those say who have used this remedy.

"I am grateful to you for so promptly sending me the sample of catarrh balm; I think it a grand medicine. I was a great sufferer from catarrh for the past two years, so badly during the winter seasons that I was not able to do my housework. The use of the sample benefited me and I then bought a fifty-cent jar of the balm from my druggist in Charleston, and that alone so fully cured me that I have since not suffered from catarrh in the least."

Mrs. A. Woolwine, Southerland, W. Va.

PRESIDENT GWINNER PAYS NO BIG SUMS

He Makes Denial of the Story That He Disbursed $177,000 to Enterprise Depositors.

Frederick Gwinner, Sr., president of the Enterprise National bank, is not paying out money promiscuously to depositors who have their funds tied up in the institution. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Gwinner had reimbursed claimants among the depositors to the extent of $177,000. This, Mr. Gwinner says, is absolutely false.

"I can't understand how the story got abroad unless the wish was father to the thought," he said. "It is true that I have lifted some of the accounts of my employes in whom I felt a personal responsibility, but these amounts are trifling compared to the statement that I paid $177,000. The affairs of the bank are being adjusted as rapidly as possible, and I shall not undertake to assume this double responsibility."

W. B. Ridgely, comptroller of the United States currency, returned to Washington yesterday, after conferring with Receiver John B. Cunningham and Special Examiner W. B. Moxey, who are working upon the bank's books. The appointment of a permanent receiver was discussed, and it is probable that a trust company will be named.

The committee appointed by certain of the depositors have retained Attorneys John Marron and S. S. Mehard to enter criminal prosecutions against persons alleged to be connected with Cashier T. Lee Clark. The charges will be brought in the county courts and will be conspiracy suits. It is expected that they will be tried during the December term of quarter sessions court.

CALLS WOMAN TO COURT.

Mrs. Sarah N. Parisek Must Explain Why She Keeps Guardians from Her Mother.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Judge Porter today issued a rule upon Mrs. Sarah N. Parisek of this city, returnable Monday, November 27, to show cause why she will not permit Attorneys James A. Chambers and Robert L. Wallace, recently appointed guardians of her mother, Mrs. Delia D. Wallace, to see their ward. Mrs. Wallace is nearly 90 years old, and alleged to be mentally unsound.

She owns a dower interest in an estate of over $100,000 in Lorain county, O., and the guardians desire to enter suit to compel payment to her of her dower interest in order that creditors may be paid. It is necessary for the guardians to prove to the Lorain county authorities that Mrs. Wallace is of unsound mind.

JOYCE'S

305-307-309 Penn Ave. and Third St.

TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.

Infants' Wear

Infants' Fine Long Cambric Slips, trimmed with neat ruffle on neck and sleeves; worth 35c, special at ... 19c

Infants' Flannelette or Knit Sacques, in plain colors, with fine silk crochet edge; worth 39c, special at ... 25c

Infants' Long Bedford or Cashmere Coats, large cape, trimmed with deep lace and ribbon; regular $3.50 values, special at only ... $2.48

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underwear — all sizes, in either shirts or drawers; regular 19c value, on sale Monday and Tuesday at only, each ... 12½c

Ladies' Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Vests and Drawers to match, extra heavy quality; regular price $1.00, special at ... 79c

Children's Heavy Fleece-Lined Underwear, from 4 to 16 years; 39c value, special at ... 21c

MOST UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Newest Winter Millinery

It's actually extravagance for a woman to overlook the marvelous values we are offering in this big department. Salespeople who come here from other stores tell us that they find it much easier to sell here than anywhere in town, bcause our prices are so moderate and our hats so becoming that they actually sell themselves. Read over these special offerings and see if you can equal them anywhere in town.

Ladies' Beautiful Trimmed Hats—made of the best quality of velvet and long plumes or velvet flowers; these hats were all gotten up by our own designers, and many of them are exact reproductions of hats worn at the Horse Show—come in black, navy, brown, Alice blue or green; values $18.00 to $25.00; our price only ... $8.50

Special in Ladies' Fine Hats—embracing some of the new Horse Show styles—all made of all-over lace and fur brim, others on the turban shape, made of all-silk velvet with plateau of fur; come in brown, gray or green; value $12.00; our price only ... $6.75

Misses' Velvet Hats—made of velvet, intermixed with silk, trimmed with fancy wings and all-silk ribbon, come in brown, navy or green; value $6.00; our price only ... $3.90

Ladies' Stylish Black Turbans—made of spangled jet, faced with tucked silk, trimmed in plumes, ribbon and fancy ornaments; value $4.50, our price only ... $2.00

Children's Hats—in the new poke bonnet styles, made of all velvet, trimmed in large bow and ties; value $5.00; our price only ... $2.90

Children's Hats—made of French felt, trimmed in pompons, wings or all-silk ribbons; value $3.00, our price only ... $1.48

Ladies' Stylish Ready-to-Wear Turbans—made of finest paon velvet; draped crown, with shirred silk facing; come in green, navy or black; value $3.00, our price only ... $1.48

Ladies' Velvet Hats—faced in tucked silk, come in navy, black or brown; value $1.50, our price only ... 48c

Black Tips—3 in a bunch; value 98c; our price, per bunch, only ... 25c

Black and White Plumes—18 inches long; value $1.50, our price only ... 68c

Tremendous Savings On

Blankets, Etc.

We want every person who contemplates buying Blankets to come down and see our immense stock before making a purchase. We are positive we can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on uptown stores' prices. Here are a few examples of the big values we offer:

Fine All-Wool Blankets—11-4 size, extra heavy; plain white with colored borders; also black and white, blue and white, pink and white and red and black plaid blankets; regular $6.75 values; our price for Monday and Tuesday ... $4.25

40 Pairs of All-Wool Blankets—size 11-4 and 12-4, in plain with fancy borders; also a full line of plaid and fancy blankets, warranted thoroughly shrunk; genuine values $8.75 and $9.50; on sale here at, pair ... $5.50

Genuine California Blankets, the largest size made; these elegant goods are never offered for sale anywhere at less than $10.98 and $12.50; go during this sale at, per pair ... $6.98

Fine Sateen and Silkoline Comforts, extra large size; filled with best white cotton; knotted and stitched; light and dark colors; selling everywhere for $2.75 and $3.00; sale price, each ... $1.98

$1.25 Damask, 75c

A fine line of new Double Damask, strictly pure Belfast linen; two yards wide; bleached and unbleached; cannot be duplicated anywhere under $1.25; on sale Monday at, per yard ... 75c

Fine Irish Linen Napkins, ¾ size; an elegant assortment of patterns; regular value $2 and $2.25; on sale at, per dozen, only ... $1.48

Excellent Turkey Red Damask—full 65 inches wide, in a splendid assortment of patterns; guaranteed fast color; 38c and 45c values; go at, per yard ... 23c

Get Ready For Christmas

Art Goods — Those who intend giving Doylies, Scarfs and Squares etc., as Xmas gifts, and want to have lots of time to work them, will appreciate these special offerings:

A lot of Scarfs and Squares, in damask and Irish point, plain and stamped, with three rows of drawn work; large sizes—45x45 in. squares and 18x72 in. scarfs, that sold for $1.48 and $1.25; go during this sale at only ... 98c

Linen Scarfs and Squares in mercerized or stamped and plain linen; drawn work and spoke stitched; sold regularly for 75c and 98c; on sale at only ... 58c

One lot of Doylies in Irish point, teneriffe, damask, plain and stamped linen; with round or square drawn work; that sold from 18c to 25c; go at only ... 12½c

Beautiful New Cushion Covers, all ready made or stamped to be worked; in different designs—made ones in mercerized or painted; well worth 48c, at only ... 25c

Fine Wool Shawls, in black and white and different colors; extra large size; regular 75c value; sale price only ... 48c

Special Dress Goods Sale

We are a little overstocked in this department at present—a matter of some 10,000 yards or so of Dress Goods, but we don't think it will take long to remedy this condition with values like these in effect.

Dress Goods Specials

A Second Shipment of Fine Suitings that sold so fast last week—they include tweeds, imperial checks and new novelties; regular winter weight; good value at 39c; our price for this sale, per yard ... 19c

All-Wool Dress Goods, 38 inches wide, in figured mohairs, venetians, storm serges and homespuns, all colors and black; genuine value, 65c; sale price Monday and Tuesday ... 39c

Splendid Values in Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, 50 and 54 inches wide, warranted all pure wool, sponged and shrunk; in plain colors and novelties; the right material for rainy-day skirts and jacket suits; regular values $1.00 and $1.38; sale price, per yard ... 59c

Silks and Velvets

Plain Dress Silks in all shades and colors; rich, soft finish; suitable for ladies' dresses and evening waists; positively worth 75c; we are giving the people of Pittsburgh a most remarkable value when we offer them at, per yard ... 29c

We have received 50 more pieces in **black only** of the celebrated **Silk Velvet** that created such a sensation here last week; these goods are usually sold for 75c and $1.00; if you didn't get any last week, or if you want more, don't lose any time in coming to this sale when we offer them again at, per yard ... 29c

Men's 75c Underwear for 39c

Men's Fine Extra Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear—in blue, black, pink, white, brown, camel's hair and natural wool; all sizes; skirts have French neck, pearl buttons and satin facing down front; double seated drawers; perfect fitting; intended to retail for 75c; come tomorrow and get what you need for the winter at only 39c.

Men's $1.00 New Negligee Shirts—in plain or pleated bosom; all sizes, light or dark colors, attached or detached cuffs; choice of an elegant assortment of patterns at only, each ... 35c

Boys' Fine $1.25 All-wool Sweaters—made of fine Australian lamb's wool; all sizes, 24 to 34; double roll collar; come in all colors and combinations; Sale Price ... 79c

Our Ladies' Made-Up Garment Dep't

OFFERS YOU THE BEST VALUES IN TOWN

We cheerfully invite you to put this statement to a test. Visit every made-up Garment Dept. in town—examine their goods and their prices—then come here and we'll wager you'll find our prices fully 25 per cent lower than the nearest competitor. Read these Monday and Tuesday specials:

Suits — Ladies' and Misses' Elegant Long Coat Suits—strictly tailored from imported broadcloths, in black and blues, also some gray diagonals, in fitted styles, velvet collar, skirts beautifully tailored, in pleated styles; positively worth $25.00, at only ... $18.95

Ladies' Fashionable Long Coat Suits—man-tailored from imported cheviots and broadcloths, in plums, greens, blues and black, in tight-fitting models, skirts in pleated; value $30.00, at only ... $22.50

Skirts — Ladies' Fine Skirts—made from good quality of cloth, in black only. Made in pleated models; worth $5.00, at only ... $2.98

Ladies' Stylish Panama Skirts—tailored from extra heavy panama, in black only, made with straps and beautifully pleated; only 50 of these skirts on hand; value $8.00; choice while they last, at ... $5.50

Coats — Ladies' and Misses' Swell Tourist Coats—42-in. lengths, made from Mohegan covert, notch collar, trimmed with velvet, latest sleeves and cuffs; value $10.00; special at ... $6.25

Ladies' Handsome Jackets—strictly man-tailored from good English covert, satin lined, in short fitted styles, beautifully strapped, pleated sleeve and cuffs; value $12.00, at only ... $7.95

Furs — Beautiful Long Alaska Mink Scarfs—large tails, trimmed with silk tabs, hook and chain; value $9.00; very special at only ... $5.00

REDUCTION SALE

of Some of Our Choice

HOUSES

Solid Brick Homes

5-Room Bricks	$3,500
6-Room Bricks	$4,000
7-Room Bricks	$4,500
8-Room Bricks	$5,000
10-Room Bricks	$6,000

THESE HOUSES MUST BE SOLD BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Best Terms—Lowest Prices FOR THE NEXT 40 DAYS

YOUR CHANCE

—CALL AND SEE—

KNOXVILLE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

BEAUTIFUL Knoxville BEAUTIFUL

"WHERE THE SUN ALWAYS SHINES"

BAD BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets, I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

STORAGE

FOR

Household Goods
Moving Vans and Wagons
Furniture Packing

HAUGH & KEENAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.

5914 Center Ave. Both 'Phones.

GREAT BARGAINS

Offered in School, Drawing and Draughtsmen's Outfits. Drawing materials and surveying instruments.

G. A. CONNER & CO., Room 6, Second Floor, Park Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

There is no Disinfectant Just as Good as CREOLOL

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads.

And light loads.

Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

USE GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghrist, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel.

RAILROADS.

WABASH SYSTEM

Station, Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time—*Daily.	Depart.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	* 7:00 am	9:20 am
Toledo, St. L., Kan. City	* 8:30 am	6:00 pm
Wheel. Ex. except Sun.	4:30 pm	7:45 pm
Wheeling Sp'l, Sun. only	7:30 pm	9:45 pm
S. L., Chi., Kan. City	* 6:30 pm	6:30 am

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains.

City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Avenue.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.30 am	* 1.46 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 3.15 am	*11.38 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.30 am	* 6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 9.15 pm
Alliance and Crestline	† 4.50 am	* 6.30 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.20 am	† 7.35 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.20 am	‡ 5.40 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 6.20 am	† 1.05 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.30 am	† 8.30 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.30 am	†10.35 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	‡ 6.30 am	‡ 5.50 pm
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.50 am	* 5.30 pm
Salem and Alliance	* 7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.00 am	* 6.00 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 4.35 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡ 7.30 am	‡ 8.40 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.35 am	†10.35 am
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.35 am	† 1.20 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	‡ 7.35 am	‡ 9.25 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7.35 am	‡ 8.20 pm
The Cleveland Express	* 8.00 am	* 3.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 9.00 am	* 5.50 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 5.30 pm
Tiffin and Toledo	*11.50 am	* 5.30 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.20 pm	* 2.00 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamest'n	†12.35 pm	‡ 5.50 pm
Jamestown and Ashtabula	‡12.35 pm	†10.35 am
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 1.05 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	‡ 1.35 pm	† 1.00 pm
East Liverpool and Steubenville	† 4.02 pm	† 7.40 am
New Castle and Erie	† 4.30 pm	‡ 5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.30 pm	† 8.20 pm
Niles and Youngstown	* 4.30 pm	† 1.20 pm
Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles	* 4.30 pm	* 8.50 pm
The St. Louis Special	* 5.00 pm	* 2.15 pm
Logansport and Chicago	* 5.00 pm	* 2.00 pm
The Cleveland Special	* 6.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6.03 pm	† 8.40 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡ 6.10 pm	‡ 9.05 am
The Chicago Special	* 7.00 pm	* 7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.45 pm	* 5.50 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 5.50 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 6.50 am
Toledo and Detroit Express	* 8.50 pm	* 5.50 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	* 5.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	* 5.40 am
The Pennsylvania Special	*11.43 pm	*11.43 pm

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.20 am, †8.00 am, †9.45 am, *1.80 pm, †3.00 pm, †4.10 pm, ‡5.15 pm, †5.0[illegible] pm, †6.20 pm, †9.20 pm, †10.80 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.50 am, *8.20 am, †11.60 am, †2.[illegible] pm, †3.45 pm, *7.00 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *6.40 am, †6.25 am, †4.28 pm, †10.55 pm, ‡11.85 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.50 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †8.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RY.

Ticket Office, 504 Smithfield St. Trains Leave B. & O. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo and Rochester Express (Cafe-Observation Cars week days). Reclining Chair Car daily	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Dubois Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	†11:00 am
Buffalo & Rochester Night Express (Pullman Sleepers)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Week days.

BIG GATHERING OF GUARDSMEN

Convention of National Guard Association Will Bring Prominent Men Here.

GEN. MILLER GIVES LUNCHEON

The largest gathering of the officers of the state militia ever held in Pittsburgh will be at the Hotel Schenley next Friday, the date for the annual convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania. Including the delegates, which will represent the various organizations of the guard, and the visiting officers, 300 are expected. The banquet, which will be held at the close of the convention, will be the most notable military function Pittsburgh has witnessed. Gen. John A. Wiley of Franklin will be the toastmaster. Addresses will be made by Gen. Charles Miller, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and other general officers. The guest of honor has not been announced, but a prominent officer in the United States army is expected to attend, and Gov. Pennypacker has promised to come.

The convention will convene for its business session at the Schenley at 9:30 a. m., and Col. Albert J. Logan, president of the association, will preside. At noon Gen. Miller will entertain the delegates at luncheon. At the afternoon session papers on military topics will be read by Col. C. M. Clement of the Twelfth regiment, and Maj. Chauncey B. Baker and Maj. William H. Hart of the United States army.

The members of the general staff, the division staff and the Second brigade staff who reside in Pittsburgh and the officers of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments will be the hosts at the banquet to which all the visiting delegates are invited.

Col. Logan yesterday announced the following list of delegates:

Staff of Commander-in-Chief—Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Cols. Samuel Moody, Joseph K. Weaver and Col. F. K. Patterson and Lieut.-Cols. L. T. Brown and Homer J. Lindsay.

Division Staff—Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, Lieut.-Cols. W. J. Elliott, John P. Penney, L. A. Watres, Lewis E. Beitler, Andrew S. Stayer.

First Brigade Staff—Majs. J. Campbell Gilmore, Charles H. Worman, Thomas J. Dolan, E. Claude Goddard.

First Regiment Infantry—Capts. Charles P. Hunt, George B. Zane, George A. Scattergood, Lieuts. G. Rushton Howell, William F. Eidell, Edwin C. Hollenbeck.

Second Regiment—Col. Robert C. H. Brock, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton D. Turner, Maj. A. P. Kunzig, Capts. R. M. Oberteuffer, Horace S. Hutchinson, John T. Hughes.

Third Regiment—Maj. Charles T. Creswell, Maj. A. C. Wood, Capts. R. M. Brookfield, Lewis Leyman, Lieut. J. Francis Smull, Lieut. Harry B. Mellor.

Sixth Regiment—Maj. Louis R. Walters, Maj. Lucian M. Wiler, Capt. Harry J. Mihlbauer, Lieuts. E. Oliver Mahon, I. Price Ewing, L. Haines Carothers.

Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry—Capt. Frank E. Schemerhorn.

Second Brigade Staff—Majs. S. W. Jeffries, Lewis A. Anshutz and W. Fred Reynolds, Capt. W. O. McNary.

Fifth Regiment—Maj. Harry A. Miller, Capts. H. C. Burkett, H. S. Taylor, George W. Crede, Jr., Harry W. Fee, John C. Wolslagle.

Tenth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. T. S. Crago, Maj. Richard Coulter, Maj. L. P. McCormick, Capt. Blaine Aiken, Capt. Harry Elverson, Lieut. Vernon Hazzard.

Fourteenth Regiment—Maj. William S. McKee, Maj. Franklin Blackstone, Capts. A. V. Crookston, Thomas B. Easton, Joseph A. Kising, Charles G. McGovern.

Sixteenth Regiment—Col. George C. Rickards, Capts. U. G. Lyons, B. T. Bliss, W. H. Corrin, D. F. Wheelock, Charles E. Spencer.

Eighteenth Regiment—Col. F. I. Rutledge, Maj. A. J. Henderson, Maj. Charles H. Bigger, Capts. B. L. Succop, Robert G. Woodside, Lieut.-Col. James E. McNary.

Sheridan Troop—Capt. L. F. Crawford.

Troop F—Capt. J. V. Cunningham.

Battery B—Lieut. C. T. Bundy.

Third Brigade staff—Majs. Simon B. Cameron, George H. Halberstead, Frank G. Darte, Capt. Fred R. Drake.

Fourth Regiment—Col. C. T. O'Neill, Maj. Edward C. Shannon, Capts. Charles D. Rhoads, Phaon E. Sheidy, J. M. Shindel, Lieut. J. Fred Shofer.

Eighth Regiment—Col. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Capts. H. C. Houtz, L. V. Rausch, F. H. Mikle, Lieuts. E. H. Schell, J. G. Wiestling.

Ninth Regiment—Maj. William Sharpe, Capts. Gordon Scott, E. D. Camp, E. J. Dougher, B. S. Emory, Lieut. H. H. Pease.

Twelfth Regiment—Col. C. M. Clement, Capts. M. H. Taggart, W. W. Fetzer, W. H. Straub, George B. Konkle, Charles H. Hellbecker.

Thirteenth Regiment—Col. F. W. Stillwell, E. Rush Field, Capts. F. M. Vandling, E. H. F. Concord, C. H. Constantine, R. J. Bourke.

Battery C—Capt. H. S. Williams.

Governor's Troop—Lieut. Edgar C. Hummel.

DIED.

BOTHWELL—On Friday, November 17, 1905, at 11:30 a. m., JOHN J. BOTHWELL, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Clifton avenue, Allegheny, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRUNNING—Entered into rest, on Friday, November 17, 1905, at 10:40 p. m., CHESTER A. BRUNNING, son of Frederick and Sadie E. Brunning (nee Winnale), aged 10 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, George W. Morton, 5725 Howe street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private at a later hour.

DAILEY—On Saturday, November 18, 1905, at 1:30 p. m., GEORGE ELWOOD, son of Michael and Margaretta Dailey (nee Gesler), aged 6 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at parents' residence, 308 Jackson street, Allegheny, on Tuesday, November 21, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private later.

FERGUSON—Suddenly, on Saturday, November 18, 1905, at 9 p. m., of paralysis, ROBERT FERGUSON, in his 78th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 516 Kelly avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, November 21, 1905, at 10 a. m. Interment private later in Homewood cemetery.

[Washington (Pa.) and Beaver (Pa.) papers please copy.]

HARRIS—On Thursday, November 16, 1905, at Granite City, Ill., ANNIE, wife of William Harris and daughter of George and Mary Jenkins.

Interment will take place from the home of her sister, Mrs. Evan R. Williams, 45 Lawn street, Oakland, on Monday at 2:30 p. m.

M'CORKLE—Suddenly, on Friday, November 17, 1905, at 7:30 a. m., MILTON M., husband of Mollie McCorkle (nee Patterson), aged 42 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mary A. McCorkle, Castle Shannon, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

[Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) papers please copy.]

McELHINNEY—On Saturday, November 18, 1905, at 1 a. m., at Washington, D. C., ELLEN J., wife of the Rev. Dr. J. J. McElhinney.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. David Aiken, Amberson avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

M'GURK—On Friday, November 17, 1905, at 5 p. m., at the Aged Women's Home, Wilkinsburg, Pa., JANE McGURK, in her 84th year.

Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Rose Sprague Duff, 213 N. Lang avenue, East End, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

RIPPEY—On Saturday morning, November 18, 1905, at 7:30 a. m., Mrs. MARY JANE, widow of Hugh Rippey.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1124 Main street, Eighth ward, Allegheny City, on Tuesday, November 21, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Philadelphia papers please copy.)

SHLELEIN—On Friday, November 17, 1905, at 1:15 p. m., Mrs. ANNIE SHLELEIN.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1712 Marquis street, Allegheny, on Monday, November 20, 1905, at 2 p. m. Ladies Aid society of St. Paul's Lutheran church and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIEMON—Entered into rest on Friday, November 17, 1905, at 10:50 p. m., CATHERINE ELIZA, beloved wife of Adam Siemon.

Funeral services at her late residence, Noble avenue, Crafton, on Monday, November 20, at 2 p. m. Interment later.

TORRENS—On Saturday morning, November 18, 1905, at 12:25 o'clock, FINLEY TORRENS, in his 88th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 450 South Rebecca street, East End, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

MT. ROYAL CEMETERY

Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes, Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private railway station. Price of lots much less than city cemeteries. Office, Wood st. 'Phone, 3445 Grant.

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COL. ALBERT J. LOGAN,
President of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania.

MICHIGAN TAKES FORWARD STEP

Is First State to Decide Definitely That Voting by Machines Is Constitutional.

IT INTERESTS LOCAL LAWYERS

The question as to whether or not voting by machine is a vote by ballot, as required by the Constitution of the United States and by the constitutions of all the states, has been first settled by the Michigan supreme court, which only recently, in the case of the city of Detroit against the board of inspectors of elections, decided voting by machine is constitutional.

A number of Pittsburgh lawyers have been engaged for some time in looking up the question of the constitutionality of voting machines, a system that has been urged by inventors of such machines upon every state and territory in the United States. Pittsburgh was urged to adopt the system some few months ago, when one of these machines was on trial in city hall.

The Michigan law provides that any city council may authorize the use of voting machines, providing that all voting by machine shall be secret. The state constitution declares that all votes should be given by ballot, and the question presented is whether the statute is in conflict with the constitution. In determining what constitutes a vote by ballot the court declares that the question is not one of mere philology, and that the meaning of the words "by ballot" is not to be limited to the vehicle used in voting or the method of depositing votes, which was probably in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution.

Secrecy the Essential.

The real gist of the decision is contained in the ensuing statement that the constitutional provision is a declaration of state policy assuring to the elector a secret, as distinguished from an open or announced vote. Bouvier's definition of "voting by ballot" is quoted to show that secrecy is the essential part of this manner of voting. The case of ex parte Arnold, 128 Missouri, is cited, and the statement therein that the expression "elected by ballot" has been expounded and construed by the various courts of last resort, and with entire unanimity declared to be a secret ballot, and that the essential principle of this manner of voting is that the elector may conceal from every person the name of the candidate for whom he votes. Three Indiana, Utah and Minnesota cases are also cited to support the same idea.

The case "In re voting machines, 19 R. I." is referred to in the Michigan decision because the court considered the argument that the framers of the Constitution as individuals never had in mind such methods of voting, and stated in answer that the question was not what limitations they might have had in mind by reason of the methods to which they were accustomed, but what the language of the Constitution means or might reasonably mean, with reference to the matter under consideration.

Decision Is a Direct One.

The constitution of Massachusetts provides that the representatives should be chosen by a written vote, and a divided court in opinion of the justices held that this authorized the use of the voting machines. This decision, however, was not a direct one, as was that just rendered by the supreme court of Michigan. In the Massachusetts case it is said that no doubt the picture in the minds of those who used the words was that of a piece of paper with the names of the candidates voted for written upon it in manuscript, but that the thing which it was meant to stop was oral or hand voting, and that the benefits which they meant to secure were the greater certainty and performance of a material record of each voter's act, and the relative privacy incident to doing that act in silence.

The Michigan court concludes that as the whole ballot system is based upon the idea of secrecy, and as this result is as certainly obtained by the use of voting machines as by the use of written or printed ballots, voting by machine is a "voting by ballot" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Will Address Civic Club.

The annual meeting of the Civic club of Allegheny county will be held in the Twentieth Century club rooms in Duquesne way on Wednesday evening, November 29. The speaker of the evening will be E. G. Routzahan of Chicago, secretary of the Bureau of Civic Co-Operation.

FIND OWNER OF SACK AND RECOVER PLUNDER

Thieves Make Good Haul, but Persistent Detectives Play Waiting Game and Win.

Train thieves have been operating extensively in this section of the country recently. The railroad detectives are being kept busy making investigations. Freight trains placed on sidings for the night, are forced open and shoes, clothing and various other kinds of merchandise have been taken.

A few days ago several freight cars were robbed in Westmoreland county and while the detectives were successful in recovering most of the stolen plunder they have been unable to locate the thieves. The cars contained shoes, clothing, dry goods and toilet articles. The detectives after close investigation near the scene of the theft, found three pieces of soap on the roadway. Later a sack, concealed under some brush near the railroad, was unearthed. It contained a lot of shoes. Nearby another sack of shoes was found which had been consigned to a grocer in that neighborhood. The detectives learned from the grocer the sack had been bought by some Italians.

The officers went to the house of the Italians, only to find that they had fled. They made a search of the house and found most of the stolen goods. A watch was placed near the house and early one morning a wagon drove up to the place. The driver was an Italian. He was unable to give a good account of himself and was placed under arrest. His accomplices have not been captured as yet. Some of the robberies, it is believed, have been committed by vagrants, for in such cases only a few articles, generally suits of clothes and shoes, are taken.

Rodgers Joins Wier and Barry.

Charles Rodgers, who was arrested by Detectives Crooks and Aymer on a charge of being a suspicious person, was held for court yesterday by Magistrate Kane. It is alleged the prisoner was implicated in the robbery of Joseph Kemp at Fourth and Liberty streets on Saturday night. The robbery was witnessed by Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide, who, with assistance, arrested Charles J. Barry and Edgar Wier a few minutes later. They have already been held for court.

What a Contrast

Beautiful clothes, nicely kept finger nails and a mouth full of unsightly teeth. If this fits your case—see us at once—foolish to think of the pain. We have had too much experience to hurt you. Born here and established 19 years.

CORRUGATED SUCTION PLATE AND EXTRACTING.

$10 Per Set.

Made only by us, thin yet strong, and adhere perfectly to any mouth.

EXTRACTING PAINLESS
By air, gas or by an application to the gum under the personal care of Drs. Urling.
Filling, 50c up. Our Powder, 25c.

URLING BROS.
HOME DENTISTS.
204 SIXTH STREET,
Corner Penn Avenue, Opposite Hotel Anderson.
EAST END OFFICE,
6125 PENN AVE.,
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed on Sunday. Either 'Phone.

EARNEST WORKERS IN THE SOUL-SAVING FIELD

REV. JOHN G. SLAYTER of the East End Christian Church, Pittsburgh. — REV. E. D. SALKELD of Homestead. — REV. GEORGE B. RANSHAW, doing evangelical work at Crafton. — REV. S. ELSTON BREWSTER of McKees Rocks.

THOUSANDS UNITE IN LORD'S SUPPER

Simultaneous Communion Service to Be Held in a Theater and Two Churches.

WORK OF THE GREAT REVIVAL

Six thousand persons will participate in a union communion service next Sunday at the Nixon theater, at the Third Presbyterian church, opposite the theater, and at the First United Protestant Evangelical church, Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. The main service will be held in the theater with the overflow crowds taking part in the services at the two churches named.

Immediately at the close of today's meeting of the simultaneous revival of the Christian church, at the Nixon theater, at least one and possibly two deacons from each of the 42 churches taking part in the revival will be asked to assemble to make arrangements for serving the multitude. It will probably be the greatest event of the kind ever attempted in Western Pennsylvania. The members of the Christian church are not close communionists, therefore every person who attends next Sunday's services and who is a member of church, may partake of the Lord's supper. This custom is observed every Sunday morning by all the Christian churches, because it is one of the fundamental principles of the doctrine of the denomination, which is known in some parts of the country as the Disciples of Christ. The deacons of the various churches will agree to serve a certain section in the theater and at the churches during the communion.

Speaker at Today's Meeting.

The principal address at today's meeting at the Nixon theater will be made by the Rev. Dr. John G. Slayter, pastor of the East End Christian church, who recently came to Pittsburgh from Akron, O. Dr. Slayter is one of the most prominent ministers in the Christian church denomination. He will speak on "The Mindfulness of God."

Today's meeting means much to the entire denomination in Western Pennsylvania, for it will be the beginning of the final rally week of the great revival, in which hundreds of converts have been added to the church membership. The Netz Sisters will sing. The young women possess marvelous voices, which blend beautifully. The theater today will be opened at 2 o'clock in order to accommodate the early comers. Solos will be sung by Evangelist A. K. Brooks and Evangelist Singer W. F. Lintt. The Rev. Fred M. Gordon, pastor of the Knoxville Christian church, will lead the singing and will be assisted by 150 of the best singers in Pittsburgh.

A feature of the noon-day meetings beginning tomorrow at the old Third Presbyterian church will be the appearance of ministers of other church denominations, who have consented to give a clear gospel message to the throngs which have daily attended these meetings, listened to masterly sermons and the songs as sung by the Netz Sisters.

Program for the Week.

The speaker at tomorrow's meeting will be the Rev. Dr. John Weidley, pastor of Bethany Lutheran church of the East End. The speaker on Tuesday will be the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian chrch. The Wednesday meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. W. Rees, pastor of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. Dr. Archibald McLean of Cincinnati, will address Thursday's meeting, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Garrison, editor of the Christian Evangelist of St. Louis, will speak on Friday.

The Netz Sisters will sing this morning at the Herron Hill Christian church and at the Knoxville Christian church tonight. This week they will sing at the following churches: East End Christian church, Monday night; Belmar Christian church, Tuesday night; Wilkinsburg Christian church, Wednesday night, and the Homestead Christian church, Thursday and Friday nights.

A special praise service will be held tonight at the Bellevue Christian church. Baptismal services will also be conducted at this and nearly all of the other Christian churches taking part in the revival. Hundreds of converts will be immersed at tonight's services.

A feature of today's meeting at the Nixon theater will be the presence on the stage of 20 young ministers from Bethany college.

KNOXVILLE REAL ESTATE NEWS.

Market Very Active During the Past Fortnight; Many Sales Reported.

Considerable activity has been displayed in the Hill Top section during the past week. Many of the residences which started building during the summer are now on the market or are about to be occupied. Among the sales recently reported in Knoxville are the following: D. J. Smith sold for the Knoxville Land Improvement Company to Bradley & Reed the 10-room brick dwelling at No. 413 Charles street, with lot 40x100 feet, price $8,000; also for the same company D. J. Smith sold to James S. Harper the 6-room brick residence at No. 428 Jucunda street with lot 40x100 feet for $3,750; and to Lawson Jones the 10-room, vitrified brick at No. 421 Jucunda street, lot 40x100, for $5,500. For the Summit Improvement Company D. J. Smith sold to Walter Heeson the 10-room, pressed brick house, No. 216 Alice avenue, lot 40x100 feet, consideration $5,500; and for the same company to John H. Heatley a 10-room brick residence at 216 Summit street with a lot 40x116 for the consideration price of $6,500. W. J. Adams is fitting up the business property which he recently purchased on Southern avenue at Mt. Oliver, the second floor, with bowling alleys, and the first to be occupied as a restaurant. The new Knoxville market house in process of erection for Joseph M. Diterle, will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1906. It is now ready for the roof. This will give the Hill Top one of the best appointed market buildings in the county. The building is 125x80 feet.

Jack the Hugger Is Busy.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—While on her way home late last night, Miss Bertha Elder was accosted by a stranger on a lonely part of Hamilton street. The man threw his arms about her and hugged her until her cries attracted help. She could not identify him. It is supposed the man is the one who accosted Miss Lillian Barber the night before.

Hunter's Wound Proves Fatal.

SHARON, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—John Brown, aged 15, is dead from a gunshot wound received while hunting with A. Seiple at Big Bend. While going through some briers Seiple's gun was discharged and the load struck Brown in the side.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

John O'Day, Mary A. Kiley; W. H. Holland, Catherine Watson, all of Pittsburgh.

J. F. McGowan, Annie L. Gilmore, New England, Pa.

Alois Jergen, Helen Held, Leetsdale.

S. L. Byers, Mazie Byers, Washington, Pa.

John Williams, Edith Hancock, Scott Haven.

Edward E. Dessel, Lancaster, O., Nellie O. Wood, Lima, O.; Philip Lloyd, Cheswick, Mary Conley, Pittsburgh.

THEATER'S HOSE SAVES BUILDING

Fire on Roof of Duquesne Club Deluged by Two Streams of Water from the Academy.

FIREMEN FIND LITTLE TO DO

If it had not been for the fire hose of the Academy and the alertness of the employes of the theater the warehouse of Arbuckle & Co. would have been perhaps destroyed by fire and the Duquesne club would have been badly damaged. As it was, only $200 damage was done to the Duquesne club house, the firemen putting out the flames without difficulty. The wall of the Arbuckle building was merely heated.

On the top of the Duquesne club was a small structure, built up alongside the wall of the Arbuckle warehouse in Strawberry alley, opposite the stage well of the Academy. This little structure was stored with lumber, paint and varnish. Edward Hoffman, watchman at the Academy, was standing at the stage door in Strawberry alley at 6:40 o'clock last evening when he heard the crackling of fire and, looking up, saw smoke and flames pouring out of the little house on top of the Duquesne club. The fire was blowing over the Arbuckle warehouse.

Hoffman telephoned to all parts of the house where the employes were located and ordered a fire alarm turned in and the fire hose of the theater brought into instant use. The employes hustled. On the roof of the theater a hose lies in constant readiness, coupled to a standpipe running to the roof from the ground. The water was spurting from this hose in a few moments. Then the hose which is kept ready in the flies was carried to the roof and presently two streams of water were playing on the fire.

The Academy employes had got control of the fire some time before the firemen arrived. The firemen carried two lines of hose up fire-escapes on adjoining buildings and put out the remaining blaze in a few minutes.

There was plenty of excitement in the neighborhood, for the first alarm in that district calls out seven companies. When the performance at the theater began at 8 p. m. not even the smell of fire lingered about the territory.

It is not known how the fire started, but before it was extinguished it had burned through the roof of the club house.

"If it had not been for the men and hose of the Academy I suspect there would now be no Arbuckle building," said Watchman Hoffman last night, "for when I first saw the flames they were blowing over the roof of the warehouse, which would have caught in a short time. We had two streams of water, from pipes of a 100-pound pressure, playing on the fire long before the firemen had their hose ready."

TELLS OF THE SHOOTING.

Rae Rush Has Dangerous Wounds and Roy Rodkey Explains How They Were Sustained.

"If Rae won't tell I will," said Roy Rodkey, the 16-year-old son of Lieutenant of Police R. L. Rodkey of McKeesport yesterday, referring to the shooting that has confined Rae Rush, his playmate, to the McKeesport hospital with a bullet wound in his leg. Rush has persistently refused to tell anything concerning the shooting, evidently desiring to shield young Rodkey from blame.

The shooting took place several days ago, and at first young Rush's injuries were not considered serious, but yesterday they caused his removal to the hospital. Unable to retain the secret of the shooting any longer young Rodkey, who is a driver for B. F. Dulaney, a grocer, told his mother that the shooting was done with his 22-calibre rifle. The gun, Rodkey said, was lying across the seat of the wagon when it was discharged. He and young Rush were together at the time. Rodkey does not know just how the gun was discharged.

LESS DANGER WHIPPING WITH HOSE THAN PADDLE

Alderman L. N. Morgan of McKeesport yesterday acquitted Principal W. E. Albig of the Elizabeth schools, of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mrs. Susie I. Riley, on behalf of her son, who had been punished by the principal with a piece of rubber hose for truancy. The costs were put on the commonwealth. Principal Albig admitted having used the hose but said that it was safer than a paddle.

Meet in Head-on Collision.

Two freight trains came together head-on in the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston yards at Duquesne yesterday. The accident was caused by an open switch. One engine left the track and was badly damaged. Two gondola cars were derailed and a car load of furniture was piled against a retaining wall.

Boy Hunter Is Killed.

LORAIN, O., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Willie Bolse, aged 16, son of a well known real estate agent, was shot and instantly killed today while hunting with three companions. The boy tried to crawl through a fence and put the gun through first and it was discharged.

YOU CAN BUY A STIEFF PIANO OR A SHAW PIANO

at prices no higher than inferior pianos are usually sold. Why? They are sold by the maker—only one profit. Accommodating terms when desired.

STIEFF PIANO Manufacturers
618 Penn Avenue.
E. S. WALLOVER, Manager.
Factories, Baltimore. Established 1842.

MARKED FOR LIFE IS "HELLO GIRL"

Little Yellow Corn on Her Left Ear Tells of the Receiver's Constant Touch.

TRYING TO REMEDY TROUBLE

A young business man of the city was sitting in a street car beside a pretty young woman with whom he was holding an animated conversation in the midst of which he was seen to pause and stare fixedly at his fair companions' left ear. For several moments the young woman continued a monologue. Then she became aware of the fixed gaze of her escort. She stared back for a moment. Then her inquiring look changed to one of fleeting guilt, finally settling into one of alarm. She made a hasty grasp for her left ear, and then blushed furiously.

By this time the car full of people were watching the pantomime. The young man let fall his gaze, smiled happily and then contritely asked the girl to pardon his thoughtlessness in causing her so much embarrassment; but he had seen a spot on her ear which looked as though it needed the attention of a chiropodist. At this remark the young woman again blushed rosy red, but she managed to stammer out that it was the mark of honest toil, the result of being a telephone operator; she guessed one could really call it a corn and not be far wrong.

Confusion being dispelled by these pleasantries the girl went further and enlightened her companion into mysteries of which he had never dreamed. Nearly all of the centrals have beauty spots such as hers, she said.

The young man, the occupants of the car at large and even the conductor became so intently interested that after a hurried remark to her companion, the couple left the car, the lady with a conscious air and the gentleman smiling broadly.

Investigation among the "hello girls" of the city shows that many, if not all, are afflicted with a similar mark which, they say, is caused by the constant movement of the receiver against the tragus, the front portion of the external ear. They also say that all operators have the sense of hearing more acutely developed in the left than in the right ear, owing to their wearing the receiver on the left side almost constantly.

Some of the wiser ones among them have adopted the plan of changing the receiver to the other ear occasionally in the hopes of escaping the tell-tale mark of labor, but to the observing one the calloused spot can readily be seen, as it has distinguished features which mark it from a blemish arising from other causes.

Officials of the telephone companies are devising receivers which shall render the operator less liable to this disfigurement, for the annoying knowledge that one has the telephone "corn" is beginning to have its effect in diminishing the number of applicants for positions as "hello girls."

Seventy Years on Wood Street.
PAULSON BROS. CO.

We have a record of 70 years for selling on the same street—Our furs are sold strictly on merit and our business is constantly increasing—Every prospective purchaser should at least inspect our stock before buying elsewhere—Our goods are moderately priced and within the reach of all—

NICE SQUIRREL SCARFS for $8—the dark kind, no yellow—

SABLE SQUIRREL at the same price—

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK—a Kollin sable, very much like Blended sable—scarf and nice collar for $46.50 the set—

We have beautiful furs in Mink, Black Lynx and Royal Ermine—also Persian, Broadtail and Moire Astrakhan—

FUR LINED COATS in all the different colors—

SEAL COATS in stock or to order—everything that is in vogue this season and everything at very moderate prices—

Come in—

PAULSON BROS. CO.
515 WOOD STREET

At the second great Auction Sale of Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company held last week in New York City for the purpose of disposing of their season's Four-Million Dollar surplus carpet and rug stock, the Big Allegheny Store had the honor of being the largest individual buyer in attendance. Between One Hundred Thousand and One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars was the extent of White's purchases.

Why did White buy so tremendously? Recall the famous White success of last year, attending the first Alex. Smith Auction Sale, and you will know the reason. IT PUTS WHITE AGAIN IN THE POWERFUL POSITION HE OCCUPIED LAST NOVEMBER. HE IS ONCE MORE ABLE TO UNDERSELL THE ENTIRE COUNTRY ON THE FINEST DOMESTIC CARPETS AND RUGS MADE TODAY.

Alexander Smith & Sons, who do a THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS each year, are recognized as the leading carpet and rug makers in the world. They make the finest weaves—the choicest patterns. THESE ARE WHAT YOU WILL GET SELECTION FROM AT THE GREAT SALE AT WHITE'S, AND THE PRICE YOU WILL PAY WILL BE POSITIVELY ONE-THIRD LESS THAN SAME GOODS ARE SELLING FOR, NOT ALONE IN THESE TWO CITIES, BUT IN EVERY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTRY. First portion of the wonderful purchase now on our floors, comprises an exceptionally wide variety of patterns and grades.

IF YOU HAVE ANY NEW CARPETS OR RUGS IN MIND, THIS IS BEYOND ANY QUESTION THE STORE YOU SHOULD COME TO, AND NOW! It will pay you to come, no matter if you live a hundred miles away.

And don't forget that you can have advantage of White's generous, comfortable and high-class credit terms. You Can pay in the way that is in perfect accord with your convenience.

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price 90c a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ 63c

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price $1.05 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ 74c

Smith's Brussels Carpet—regular retail price $1.20 a yard. Will be sold during this sale sale for........ 83c

Smith's BB Grade Brussels—regular retail price $1.35 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.02½

Smith's AAA Grade Brussels—regular retail price $1.45 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.10

Smith's Wilton Velvets—regular retail price $1.45 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ 85c

Smith's XX Wiltons—regular retail price $2.00 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.20

Smith's XXX Wiltons—regular retail price $2.50 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.75

Smith's Axminsters—regular retail price $1.40 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.05

Smith's Extra Axminsters—regular retail price $1.65. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.17½

Smith's Best Axminsters—regular retail price $1.90 a yard. Will be sold during this sale for........ $1.33

Smith's Tapestry Rugs—6 feet by 9 feet—regular retail price $10.50. Will be sold during this sale for........ $5.75

Smith's Tapestry Rugs—9 feet by 10½ feet—regular retail price $17.75. Will be sold during this sale for... $10.65

Smith's BB Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $19. Will be sold during this sale for.... $13.50

Smith's BBB Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $24. Will be sold during this sale for.... $15.25

Smith's AA Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $28.50. Will be sold during this sale for.... $18.00

Smith's AAA Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $33. Will be sold during this sale for.... $22.25

Smith's "J" Grade Axminster Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $37.50. Will be sold during this sale for........ $24.00

Smith's Wilton Velvet Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $40.00. Will be sold during this sale for........ $24.75

Smith's Wilton Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft.—regular retail price $47.50. Will be sold during this sale for.... $30.00

And a Wonderful Line of Different Sizes of these Grades, up to 12 feet by 15 feet and down to Hearth Rugs, at Proportionate Reductions.

INLAID LINOLEUMS While in New York we bought up, at a remarkable price concession, a carload of W. & J. Sloan's celebrated imported Inlaid Linoleum, which enables us to offer the grade that you've always paid $1.50 a yard for at only 87½c

GREAT DINING ROOM FURNITURE SHOWING FOR THANKSGIVING

Sideboard of splendid grade quartered golden oak—handsome pattern, rubbed and polished—artistically hand-carved. A good, dependable board. Any store in Pittsburgh or any of the smaller Allegheny dealers would want fully $35.00 for it. Our price is........ $23
Terms: $1.50 Down; $1 a Week.

Dining Room Chair—of quartered golden oak, with box seat, upholstered in genuine leather. Valued at $5 in other stores. Our price only..... $2.75

Buffet of superb quality, in highest grade quartered golden oak. Is 59 inches high and 61 inches wide. Has French plate beveled mirror with 20x52-inch glass shelf. An art production through and through. Worth in any other store in these cities fully $120.00. Our price........ $84
Terms: $5 Down; $1.50 a Week.

China Closet of highest desirability, in finest obtainable quartered golden oak. 76 inches high, 55 inches wide, with 12x48-inch beveled French mirror on top and French plate mirror back. Magnificent in both conception and quality. Any other store would want fully $110.00 for it. Our price........ $75
Terms: $5 Down; $1.50 a Week.

Extension Table of handsome pedestal pattern—in quartered golden oak, highly rubbed and polished—beautifully hand-carved legs. Workmanship throughout is of very best. Any Pittsburgh store or smaller Allegheny dealer would ask you $23.00 for it. Our price $21.00
Terms: $2 Down; 75c a Week.

Variety in Dining Room Furniture ranges from the very medium goods to the very finest grades made, in all styles and finishes; mahogany, quartered golden oak, weathered oak, early English, Antwerp or Flemish finishes.

200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210 Ohio St., Cor. Sandusky, Allegheny

B. WHITE
THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

Full lines of Comforts, Blankets, Heating Stoves, Etc.

Monday and Tuesday only we will sell the Reading Lamp shown, complete with white shade, chimney, mantle and tubing, for only 95c

This Two-Light Chandelier, mottled copper finish, complete with burners and globe for $1.00

Monarch Light Supply Co.
710 PENN AVENUE

HOTEL AND RESORT INFORMATION.

The Gazette will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning hotels and resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Pittsburgh, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating resort about which information is desired. Address

Gazette's Hotel and Resort Information Bureau.

ATLANTIC CITY.

GALEN HALL HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Our elegant new brick building is now complete. No more luxurious accommodations on the coast. With half an acre of curative baths, and a swimming pool. Booklet. F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

Eagles Mere Inn—Massachusetts and Pacific aves. Special winter rates. E. von Ingham.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

MT. CLEMENS Mineral Springs
Unrivaled for cure of RHEUMATISM and all Nervous Diseases.
300 bath houses, hotels and boarding houses open all the year round. Delightfully situated. Detroit Suburban Electric cars every half hour. Ask your R. R. agent for excursion rates to the world-renowned Bath City. Illustrated book of Mt. Clemens mailed FREE. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

AUGUSTA, GA.

HOTEL BON AIR
AUGUSTA, GA.
Will open Dec. 14th. The best known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and club house south of Washington. Only 22 hours from New York. Three through trains daily. C. G. TRUSELL, Mgr. Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE ORIENT.
Hamburg American Line Twinscrew Steamer "Moltke," January 30th. White Star Liner "Arabic" February 8th, to the Mediterranean, Egypt and Palestine.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
253 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

IF YOU WANT TO BE IN THE LEAD WITH ANSWERS FROM YOUR WANT ADS USE THE LEADING MORNING WANT MEDIUM —THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WE CAN'T LET THIS DOG GO YET

HOSTS of Pittsburgh people who love animals haven't had a chance yet to see "Nigger"—the most knowing dog in America. So he'll stay another week to entertain still other thousands in our Auditorium. Great treat for the children. Something to talk about and remember all your days. Exhibitions every hour, starting at 10 A. M. Costs you nothing except your time.

(Fourth Floor.)

DECEMBER DELINEATOR NOW READY

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

"THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES"

THE big book of the year, in which the author (Meredith Nicholson) repeats his success of "The Main Chance." An erratic old man, an indifferent nephew and a house lighted by candles only, furnish the nucleus of a keenly interesting plot. Illustrated in color by Howard Chandler Christy. Price........1.08

"The Man of the Hour," By Octave Thanet, 1.08. | "The Deluge," By David Graham Phillips, 1.08.

(Mail Orders Filled.)

Thanksgiving Sale of Dinnerware, Cut Glass and Fine Linens

THOUGHT, careful planning and extensive buying exercised with discretion have resulted in a showing of Dinnerware and Cut Glass that stands peerless and alone. Thankful, indeed, can be the housewives who serve their Thanksgiving guests from these:

$9 Dinner Sets, 5.00

Fine English porcelain—each piece stamped with maker's name—includes big roast platter and two covered dishes, underglazed gray or green border decorations—special at........5.00

"Adrea" Dinner Sets of 100 pieces fine American porcelain, includes two covered vegetable dishes and large-sized turkey platter; delicate gold vine decorations—actual $12.50 sets—only........7.98

"Alice" Dinner Sets of 100 pieces finest Austrian China, includes two covered vegetable dishes and two large meat platters, decorations of delicate sprays of apple blossoms in natural colors with gold-traced knobs and handles—actual $15.00 sets—for........10.00

$18 Dinner Sets, 12.87

Fine Crown Carlsbad China "Adrienne" sets of 100 pieces, including two covered vegetable dishes, meat and roast platter. Dainty decorated floral border and gold decorated knobs and handles—Sale Price......12.87

"Haviland" Dinner Sets—every one of the 100 pieces stamped with the genuine trade-mark—two covered vegetable dishes, two roast platters and large sized turkey platter included. Various beautiful floral spray decorations with coin gold embellishments on knobs and handles—actual $30 sets for........22.50

Pudding Sets—comprising richly decorated Pudding Dish and Tray with fireproof baker—worth $1.50, this Sale........98c

$4 Cut Glass Bowls, 2.50

Richest American Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, 8-inch size, brilliant chrysanthemum, star, diamond and fan cuttings with scalloped edges—Sale price 2.50

Cut Glass Celery Trays—all cut in richest prismatic designs, with large star and scalloped edges—actually worth $3, this Sale 1.98

Cut Glass Jelly or Relish Nappies—rich American cut glass in various brilliant effects, both handled and unhandled styles—actual $1.75 values, during this Sale........1.00

Cut Glass Comports—Handsome crystal bowl resting on a prismatically cut base; high-footed—just the dish for bonbons, jelly, cakes, etc.—all $7 values in this Sale only........4.50

LINENS from Austria, linens from Switzerland, linens from Belfast and all the other linen centers of Ireland—Bought right and priced right—make this Thanksgiving display a noteworthy one. The star features of the occasion are these:

Table Cloths

All-linen Hemstitched Table Cloths—A beautiful quality with nice soft finish; 6 different patterns—the 8-4 size at 1.19—the 8-10 size at 1.39—the 8-12 size at........1.89

Damask Table Cloths—In extra fine bleached and half-bleached linen, hemstitched, with knotted fringe—2½ and 3 yd. cloths, worth $3.50, marked, each........2.50

Hemstitched Table Sets—All-linen cloths with dozen napkins to match—8-10 size, 4.50 set—8-12 size, set........5.00

Hemstitched Table Sets—Of extra fine all-linen satin damask cloth and dozen large Napkins—with 2x2 yd. cloth at 9.00 set—with 2x2½ yd. cloth, 10.00 set—with 2x3 yd. cloth, at, set 12.50

Pattern Cloths

Pattern Cloths in all-over fern designs, 2x2 yds., 2.60—2x2½ yds., 3.25—2x3 yds., 4.00—Extra large napkins to match, dozen........4.25

Pattern Cloths—Satin damask, in Queen's Household pattern, 2x2 yds., 2.80—2x2½ yds., 3.50—2x3 yds., 4.25—2x3½ yds., 4.90—2x4 yds., 5.60. **(Extra Large Napkins to match, 5.25 dozen.)**

Lunch and Table Cloths of extra fine Double Satin Damask, with ivy border and star filling, 6-6 size, 2.10—7-7 size, 2.65—9-9 size........5.25

Lunch Cloths — Hemstitched mercerized and all-linen Damask Lunch Cloths, 34x34 in., Monday at the special price of......59c

Table Damasks

Table Damask—64-in. full bleached—50 pieces to sell at, yard........25c

Mercerized Table Damask—64-in. wide, full bleached, 40 pieces to sell at, yd........39c

German Linen Table Damask—64 in. wide, full bleached, 37 pieces to sell at, yd........50c

Satin Damask—72 in. wide, all choice patterns, full bleached—$1.25 quality at, yd........75c

Hemstitched Table Napkins—All-linen, worth $3 dozen. Price, dozen........2.50

Fringed Table Doylies—Round, oval or square, with openwork centers, 9x9 inches, 5c—15x15 in., 15c—12x15 in., 12c—15x19 in. 15c

Exclusive Thanksgiving Styles, Stunning and Sedate

A Sale of Empire and Box Coats

WHAT a windfall of good luck that this sale comes right in the midst of the preparation-for-Thanksgiving-period. Over a thousand swell new College box and empire coats at an average one-third under price. 45, 48, 50 and 52-inch lengths. Plain tailor-stitched, strapped or trimmed with velvet or silk braid. Lined throughout with silk or half-lined. Made of heavy and light-weight materials, such as broadcloths, kerseys, cheviots and fancy Scotch mixtures. Light and dark grays, plain black, castor, tan, covert shade, blue, green and all the other Fall colors. The sale prices will be

$10, $14, $21, $25

Adorable Furs at After-Christmas Prices

Beautiful Fur Sets—of new throw tie and large pillow muff, in natural or blended squirrel, French mink and fox—a set of furs intended to sell for $15, but now marked........10.00

Jap. Mink Fur Sets—Most any woman will take pride in wearing the lovely flow tie and large pillow muff which make up this Jap. mink fur set at........16.50

Natural Mink Sets—Of extra large pillow muff and extra long throw scarf, made of beautiful striped selected mink and worth every cent of $40, but all you need to pay is........25.00

Persian Fur Sets—of new large tie or throw neck piece and large pillow muff—extra good quality satin lining—sell regularly for $25.00 now marked at........16.50

Rich Looking Fur Sets—of handsome wide blue fox or black lynx, large muff and new shawl throw tie—an impressive looking set of furs you wouldn't expect to see marked under $65, here now for........43.50

Alaska Seal Coats—the genuine Alaska Seal—all carefully selected and well matched skins—fashioned into the newest style 24-in. coat, with a guaranteed lining—a superb $250 garment, for........195.00

Persian Lamb Coats—The most aristocratic dresser can don one of these with perfect satisfaction. They're genuine Leipsic dyed. Plain or trimmed with mink or baum marten collar and lapels. $150 fur value for 100 00

Children's and Misses' Fur Sets—of tipped Angora beaver, astrakhan, chinchilla or lamb; white or colored Prices to suit from 98c up to 25.00

Sale of Fitted and Semi-fitting Coats

HAVING bought 500 of these coats from a large manufacturing tailor at a most significant price-concession, we mark them on the same basis. The result is these superb values in the season's most charming coats. Some with box front, some fly front and some tight-fitting styles. They vary in length from 45, 48 and 50 to 52 inches. The light, medium or heavy-weight materials just as you prefer, with choice from broadcloths, coverts, kerseys, fancy mixtures and velvets. Plain tailor-strapped, silk velvet or braid trimmed. Lined throughout or half lined. All colors and all sizes at these four prices:

$10, $16.50, $21, $25

Millinery Best For the Money This Week

NO sweep-out of "stickers." No riddance of "shop-worns," but a broad-gauge millinery event so full of concessions and reductions that a thousand customers will wear home new hats Tomorrow night.

"Ten Dollars Good as $20." Prove the paradox here. Match if you can for less than $20 the charming Trimmed Hats we offer at $10. The plumes alone on them are worth two five dollar bills, to say nothing of the rest of the garniture. Some are exact copies of millinery seen in the boxes at the New York horse show last week. Many new French high crowns. Splendid evening hats among them.

Five-Dollar Surprises. Every detail of high-grade Millinery as to style and color is carefully carried out in these hats—ostrich plumes, roses, silk velvets, French felts and every other feature usually found on $10 and $12 headwear.

Ten Days And Out. Every hat that has been in sight in our show room for over ten days, whether its price mark be $3.75, $5 or even $7.50 will be cut Tomorrow straight down to 2.98.

Tailored Hats

Any ready-for-wear or tailored hat in the department, including a lot whose original prices were $2.75 and up to $5, are now under a price-card which says........1.50

Trimming Things

Untrimmed Felt Hats and Fancy Feathers, Wings, Birds, Roses, Foliage, Velvets and Ornaments at 'way down prices. Best values in Ostrich Plumes west of the Atlantic.

$5 Clothed These Boys

$5 Will Do as Much for Your Boy.

FIVE DOLLARS will garb him in a swell and swagger Raincoat, cut long, loose and roomy.

Five Dollars will buy him a full-length Reefer in black and oxford mixtures, full cut.

Five Dollars will buy him a long Tourist Coat in plain colors or newest mixtures.

Five Dollars will buy him a stylish little Auto, Military or "Buster Brown" Coat, in any desired shade.

Five Dollars will buy him a Norfolk Suit in the best all-wool Serge or Cheviot, or genuine Scotch Tweed, with Knickerbocker or regular pants.

Five Dollars will buy him a double-breasted Suit from an endless assortment.

Five Dollars will fit out fat and stout boys as readily as boys of the regular sizes.

Five Dollars will buy him a Novelty Suit, in heavy serge, velvet, corduroy or mixture. All colors.

Boys' Dollar Pants for 59c

Chances are you can find something in this line that will match up splendidly with your boy's odd coat. The materials are English Corduroys and fine all-wool cassimeres and cheviots. All sizes, 3 to 16.

Sill-Length Curtains the Fad

WHAT has been gradually growing in favor for the past two years has now assumed the ascendency. Curtains hanging just to the sill are today considered the most artistic treatment for windows. So cut off your old curtains—or what's better, buy new ones made for just this treatment.

At 1.98 We offer choice Tomorrow from a splendid assortment of lovely new designs in Scotch cable net Sill Curtains which would easily bring $2.50 and $3.

At 2.98 You can Tomorrow pick from most attractive designs in white and ecru Real Cluny and Embroidered Renaissance Sill Curtains well worth $4 and $5.

Arabian Dentelles

The full regular length and width in most handsome Arabian Dentelle Lace Curtains, in Antique and Point lace effects; Tomorrow, pair....5.00

Rope Portiers

A very special Monday sale of Single and Double Door Rope Portieres, made of chenille, Flemish and hard twisted cords, with a pretty festoon over-drape—in three lots—at, **1.50, 1.98 and 2.50**

Bamboo Articles

Bamboo Shirtwaist and Skirt Boxes—covered with fine seamless tan Japanese matting—2½, 3, 4 and 4½ ft. long, at prices ranging from **3.98 to 12.00**

Novelties in Bamboo—such as hall stands and chairs, music racks, bookshelves, foot stools and tabourettes—**25c to 7.50**

Room Screens

Many pretty ones in light, flemish and weathered oak or mahogany frames with fillings of silkaline, denim and burlap.

$1 ones (3 fold) 69c.
$5 ones (4 fold) 3.50.

Table Covers

Beautiful covers for fine tables, made of reversible French tapestries in rich floral, gobelin and Oriental designs—

2x2 yd. size, 1.98.
2x2½ yd. size, 3.00.

(Drapery Department, Fifth Floor.)

Sale of Silk Hosiery

WHEN we told the importer from whom we bought this hosiery the price we were going to sell it at, he tried hard to argue us out of it (being afraid of unpleasant relations with other Pittsburgh houses who must sell his goods at the regular prices). But we held to our original determination to give Pittsburgh women the greatest silk hosiery bargain they ever got, viz:

Pure Silk { $1.50 Stockings, $1.75 Stockings, $2 Stockings, $2.25 Stockings } **at $1.00**

Strong language! Not a bit of it. Wait till you see the stockings. They warrant an extravagant use of adjectives. All pure silk and come in exceptionally attractive patterns and colors. Choose from Black Gauze Pure Thread Silks, Black Thread Silks with cotton split feet, Pure Silks with hand-embroidered fronts and all the evening shades and colors to match the new costumes—pinks, lavenders, cardinals, royal blues, heliotropes, violets, tans, grays, etc.

What an opportunity to supply your own needs or lay a few pairs away to make some woman happy on Christmas.

(Mail Orders Filled.)

Underwear

For Little Tots

GARMENTS that knowing mothers will appreciate at prices which speak for themselves.

Babies' Ribbed Shirts—heavily fleeced, open down the front; neatly finished with crochet edge and taped neck—Monday only at........5c

Babies' Ribbed Shirts—Of fine quality merino or wool; open down the front; finished with crochet edge and ribbon at neck—special at 50c and........25c

Children's Vests, Pants and Drawers—Good heavy weight cotton, nicely fleeced, 16-in. size—at........10c

(Add 3c for each size larger.)

Children's All-wool Underwear—Camel's hair and white; finely finished little garments—16-in. size........29c

(Add 10c for each size larger.)

Children's Fine Ribbed Union Suits—warm fleece lined one-piece garments—in all sizes, 2 to 12—at these two prices—50c and 25c

(Mail Orders Filled.)

Ribbon Event

PERHAPS you remember our great November ribbon sale of a year ago when the entire center aisle was one mass of ribbons. Well, this is a repetition of that event and the values are just as great.

All the much wanted widths and colors in the most beautiful all-silk Printed Warp Ribbons, 10 inches wide, with a ¾-inch white satin border—worth $1.50 and $1.75 yard, will sell for......98c

Printed Warp Ribbons — The lovely American Beauty Rose Patterns, in the 6-inch width—regularly 98c yd., this sale...59c

A Charming Array of pretty Messaline, Ombre, Satin Taffeta and Scotch Plaid Ribbons, also 5-inch Printed Warps—regular 39c values at........25c

Best Value of All—Extra quality Taffeta Silk Plaid and Messaline Ribbons, 4 and 5 inches wide, in all the pretty shades—positive 25c values at, yd........15c

(Mail Orders Filled.)

Cigars

By the 1,000

THE new management in our Cigar Department has a fresh sales record to make—the reputation of a big buyer to build up in the market. That's why a long advance step is taken in naming special prices by the 1,000. This detracts nothing from the interest in our box prices and the cost of single smokes.

	Per 1,000
El Libertino Perfectos—Sumatra wrappers and combination fillers—a 5c box cigar jobbers sell for $35 per thousand. Here—box of 50 for 1.20; 10 cigars, 25c........	23.00
Rosa Tropical—Porto Rican Brevas Imperials, jobbed at $30 per thousand. Here—box of 50 for 95c; single cigars 2c	18.00
Robert Bonner Puritanos—Full Havana fillers and wrappers, jobbed at $55 per thousand. Here—box of 50 for 2.25; 5 for 25c........	44.00
Havana Land Invincibles—10c straights—jobbed at $60 per thousand. Here—box of 50 for 2.75; single cigars 6c...	54.00
Big 2-for-5 Specials—Broad leaf wrapper and filler. Here—Box of 50 for 69c........	13.50

(Fifth Avenue Entrance.)

Stock Up Your Larder

'TIS just as easy to vary the menu as serve the same dishes day-in and day-out. Everything in the food line is here—the best of its kind at a closely-shaved price.

Tomatoes—"Red Bird" brand, special canning, fancy red ripe fruit, 3-pound cans—2 dozen, 2.18; dozen, 1.10; can, 10c.

Tomatoes—"Rockdale" brand, whole hand packed, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 1.55; dozen, 80c; can, 7c.

Tomatoes—gallon cans "Violet" brand, best packed in Jersey—dozen, 2.90; can, 25c.

Cream Corn — "Ruby" brand, highest quality, packed in Maine, 2-pound cans — 2 dozen, 2.65; dozen, 1.35; can, 12c.

Corn — "Potomac Valley" brand, extra choice quality, packed in Pennsylvania, 2-lb. cans—2 dozen, 1.75; dozen, 90c; can, 8c.

Asparagus—"Old Fort" brand, California large white, 2½-pound cans—2 dozen, 5.75; dozen, 2.90; can, 25c.

Asparagus—"Gold Dust" brand, extra fancy, 1-pound tall cans—2 dozen, 3.85; dozen, 1.95; can, 17c.

Peas — "Tom Thumb" brand sifted, very fancy—2 dozen, 3.35; dozen, 1.70; can, 15c.

Peas — "Belle" brand, extra fine quality—2 dozen, 2.18; dozen, 1.10; can, 10c.

Lima Beans — Fresh green lima beans, "Ridgewood" brand, extra fancy, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 1.95; dozen, 1.00; can, 9c.

Stringless Beans—"Leonida" brand, extra fancy, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 2.18; dozen, 1.10; can, 10c.

Stringless Beans—"Refugee" brand, very fancy, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 3.35; dozen, 1.70; can, 15c.

Golden Wax Beans—"Belle Rose" brand, extra fancy, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 2.65; dozen, 1.35; can, 12c.

Spinach—"Victory" brand, spring grown, 3-pound cans—dozen, 1.35; can, 12c.

Peaches — "Palm" brand, highest possible quality, 2½-pound cans—2 dozen, 5.10; dozen, 2.60; can, 22c.

Yellow Table Peaches—Standard grade, 2½-pound cans — 2 dozen, 3.85; dozen, 1.95; can, 17c.

Sliced Peaches — "Silver Crown" brand, extra fancy, grated or sliced, 1-pound cans—2 dozen, 3.15; dozen, 1.60; can, 14c.

Pineapple—"Honey Dew" brand, extra fancy, grated or sliced, 2-pound cans—dozen, 2.30; can, 20c.

White Cherries—"Compass" brand — extra choice, 2-pound cans—2 dozen, 3.10; dozen, 1.60; can, 14c.

Hams — "Premium" brand or "Gold Band" brand—pound, 12½c.

Bacon — Squire's best quality—pound, 15c.

Pure Leaf Lard—Squire's extra fancy, 10-pound cans, 1.25; 5-pound cans, 65c; 3-pound cans 39c.

Flour—"Royal XXXX" brand — ½-bbl., 1.50; ¼-bbl., 75c.

Butter—Finest pure creamery, full pound prints—pound, 27c.

(Phone and Mail Orders Filled.)

Save Your Combings

BRING them to us and we'll make them up into any hair goods piece you want at special rates—Switches for 1.35 and Pompadours for 2.35.

Ready-Made Specials

Pompadour Waves—To be worn parted or pompadour, each..35c

18-in. Switches—Weighing 1½ oz. Price, each........75c

20-in. Switches—Weight 2 oz., marked........95c

Wavy Pompadours—Made of natural hair........1.95

Manicuring and Shampooing, each........35c

(Third Floor.)

3.50

For this "Acme" Gas Stove (No. 58)—A thoroughly dependable heater — best black finish, equipped with best Victor burner, 3-inch flue connection. 50 other styles of "Acme" stoves in stock.

(Fifth Floor.)

Best Turkey Roasters and Keenest Carvers

Granite Steel Enameled Roasting Pans — With cover and enameled tray — large size, $1.25; medium........98c

The "Savory" Roasters—Oval in shape and without seams — enameled steel at 1.98. In black steel at........98c

Dripping or Roasting Pans — Made of extra heavy sheet steel—

8x10 in., 10c
9x12 in., 12c
10x14 in., 17c
10x17 in., 19c

The "Never-burn" Roasting Pans —

10x12 in., 25c
10x15 in., 33c
12x17 in., 39c

(Basement.)

Carving Sets — 9-in. blade and fork with guard; cocoabola, imitation stag or ebony handles—per set........75c

Carving Sets—Fine 9-in. steel blade, highly finished, fork with guard; selected stag handles—per set........1.25

Three-piece Carving Sets—of 9-in. steel blade, fork with guard and steel; fine stag handles with silver trimmings—per set........1.75

Three-piece Carving Sets—Of highly finished 9-in. curved blade, fork and steel, with fine stag handles, each set in silk-lined case, for........2.75

3-piece Carving Sets—Of finest American steel; 9-in. Damascene Turkish blade; extra fine stag handles with heavy sterling silver trimming—put up in satin-lined box, for........4.98

3-piece Carving Sets—The product of Heneckels, Germany—per set........6.98

(Cutlery Department, Main Floor.)

The Buckeye Roaster and Baker—Made of high quality cold rolled steel with cover and tray—

9x14 in., 27c
10x15 in., 33c

"Never-Burn" Double Roaster and Baker—Made of smooth Wellsville iron, equipped with the Never-burn attachment—

9x14 in., 45c
10x15 in., 55c

A Food Chopper has become a kitchen necessity—the "Connecticut" is the best made—cuts meat and vegetables.

Size 1, 89c.
Size 2, 1.17.
Size 3, 1.65.

(Basement.)

98c

For complete Asbestos Grate Sets, of heavy Asbestos Board, box of fiber, glue, Victor burner, brass mixing pin and black finished fender.

(Fifth Floor.)

Pictures You'll Like

SOMETHING worth seeing were last week's throngs of fore-sighted picture buyers. They took advantage of our pre-holiday prices to secure works of art especially aceptable for wedding and Christmas gifts. Our stock this year is better than ever—all bright, new goods.

Original Pastels—that were $10, now marked........4.98

Genuine Water Colors—worth $5 to $12, now go at **2.98 to 4.98**

500 Colorgraphs—Special sale of lovely subjects, large size, in gold, black and brown frames—$2 values at........98c

(Fourth Floor.)

EDITORIAL

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CABLE NEWS

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

IRISH PLAYS ARE BEING PRODUCED

Revival of an Old Irish Festival in the Distribution of Money and Prizes for Scholarship.

BERNARD SHAW A LANDLORD

By SEUMAS MACMANUS.

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette)

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—It is not without justice that bonny Scotland has been celebrated as an economic housekeeper. The Nelson celebrations created a great furore throughout the empire. Scotland enthusiastically waved its claymore and tossed its bonnet high in the air, to the great man's memory, and it forwarded its total subscription to the Nelson celebration fund—twelve shillings and six pence. Not hastily will Scotia part with her bawbees.

Sister England has been taunting her anent her subscription; and Scotland takes care to point out, that nearly forty years after Nelson fell, the Trafalgar square monument was incomplete "owing to the funds of the committee being inadequate to carry out the original design." The retort is good, still, it is poor, compared to what might have been had Scotland pointed out, what was the fact, that the completion of the Trafalgar square monument was effected by money procured from a Russian czar.

Max O'Rell, lecturing on the character of the Scotchman, drew a contrast between his subject and the Englishman and Irishman. John, Patrick and Sandy, Max said, occupied the same compartment in a railway carriage one day, travelling en route to Liverpool. Each of them had a number of parcels. When they reached Liverpool, the train had not quite come to a stop before Patrick, in his impetuosity, had burst out of the door and was scurrying off about his business, utterly oblivious of the belongings which he left behind him in the carriage. John waited carefully and cautiously until the train came to a dead stand; then he got up, collected all his parcels; counted them; gathered them in his arms and went quietly out. Sandy was the last to leave the carriage and he brought with him all he had found remaining.

Times Has a Free Way.

The chastened tone of the present-day press was the subject of the other day by a great public Englishman. He did not know that at the time he was speaking a Canadian paper was lambasting the English public for "tolerating the presence of a German prince as rear admiral of the royal navy." The Times, which, in the eyes of John Bull, is the great model of everything that is respectable, could, when it chose, talk with all the likeness of a fish-wife, when McCauley and Lalor Shiel were made privy councillors. The great newspaper of respectable Englishmen said that they were "hardly fit to fill the vacancies created by the lamented death of her majesties two favorite monkeys." When the address Windsor castle appeared on a letter that McCauley afterward sent to his constituents, the Times suggested that "it must have been written from the Castle Tavern, Windsor; and from the most proper part there—The Tap." When Queen Victoria was about to marry Prince Albert, the Times thundered that "England had already a sufficient intimacy with the bankrupt dynasties of Germany, whose subjects were about to shake them from their crumbling thrones."

As it is seditious today for an Irishman to print his name in his own language upon his cart—men being presently fined and imprisoned therefor—so it seems to have been seditious in Ireland in former days, to use Irish terms in reference to royalty. The Historical Manuscripts commission published lately the manuscripts of the earl of Egmont; under date June 16, 1591.

Compliment Causes Trouble.

The following record of an order of the court of Castle chamber, Dublin, is found: "John Beaghen of Carnalway County Kildare, husbandman, to stand three market days on the pillory in Dublin, with both ears nailed and cut off, to be whipped throughout the city, to forfeit all his goods, and to be imprisoned at pleasure, for 'very detestable and most disloyal speeches of her sacred majesty, calling her highness Bean-reoghan donn in Irish, the which are not otherwise convenient for the hatefulness of the words to be published.'" The very detestable and loyal appellation given to her virginal majesty means, when put into English, "brown-haired queen." When John Beaghen, Carnalway, walked off minus his ears and minus his worldly possessions, we will hope that he had found reverence for Queen Bess, the Great and Good!

Alderman Cole of Dublin has been again prosecuted for daring to print his name upon his carts in his own language—prosecuted and fined. The alderman will not pay the fine and, as a consequence, his goods will be seized and auctioned as satisfaction. Only a few weeks ago the tyrannical Russian government, against which the London Times and the other English papers are crying out, made knowledge of the Finnish language compulsory upon the officials of Finland, and made the teaching of the Polish language compulsory in the primary schools of Poland. The tyrannical Russian government has a long way to travel yet before it reaches the shrine of enlightened liberty where kneels John Bull, thumping his breast and thanking God he is not as other men.

Bernard Shaw a Landlord.

That wonderful Irishman, George Bernard Shaw, is coming out on top just now. His plays, which were for a very long time sneered down, are become the rage in London, and they who moved heaven and earth to blot him out before he became successful are now proclaiming from housetops that he is raising the dramatic standard in England as it has never been raised since the days of Shakespeare. "G. B. S.," though an Irishman, was for long years an absentee—like the devil. He returned to Ireland lately, after being 20 years out of it, and is living at Roscarbery, County Cork, where the man of paradoxes, proving himself a paradoxical man, is a landlord—and he the greatest of socialists.

New conditions in Ireland are calling forth new men. The Irish revival movement discovered to the Irish people that they needed drama; and discovered to them, too, that they loved the dramatic art. As a consequence, a school of Irish dramatic authors has sprung up to meet the want. By Irish dramatic authors I mean one who write on Irish subjects for the Irish people—and some of them in the Irish language. Last week Irish plays, in the Irish language, by Father Duneen and Tom Hayes, were enacted with great success at the new Irish theater, the Abbey theater, Dublin. This week two Irish plays, in the Irish language, by Dr. Douglas Hyde, a play of Lady Gilbert's and three plays of mine, are being enacted at the Molesworth hall, Dublin. These latter mention six plays are enacted by the National Players' society under the direction of Cathal MacGarvey, and under the auspices of the patriotic society, the Cumann na Gaedheal.

Revive an Irish Festival.

This, the old Irish festival of Samhain, is this year being revived by the Cumann na Gaedheal, which distributes sums of money and prizes amongst the young people of the country, whom it encourages to compete in Irish scholarships, Irish story telling, Irish composition, Irish song writing, etc. And every night throughout Samhain week, plays specially prepared for the society by Irish authors, are enacted by the National Players' society.

Mrs. William O'Brien, who a short time ago produced a successful book of Irish sketches entitled "Under the Shadow of Croagh-Patrick," has begun a second series of these sketches in her husband's new paper, the Irish People. Mrs. O'Brien writes very pleasingly and very sympathetically of her humble neighbors at the foot of Croagh Patrick. Mrs. O'Brien, who is a Franco-Russian of Jewish family, has become thoroughly imbued with the Irish spirit, and loves Ireland prob-

(Continued on Next Page.)

Rosenbaum Company

We Give One Security Stamp With Each 10c Cash Purchase

500 Security Stamps are worth $1.50 in merchandise

1,000 Security Stamps are worth $3.00 in merchandise

Keep Baby Warm

Warm Buster Brown Sweaters, have extra high collar, with tight cuffs trimmed with two rows of fancy pearl buttons. Special.......... $1.25

Children's Drawer Leggings, with or without feet, in white or black. Special.... 50c

Fine all-wool Toques, all ready for winter, in a large assortment of plain and mixed colors. Monday.......... 42c

(Fourth floor.)

Linens, Domestics and Bedding

Although there are only five special lots told of, they are representative of our methods of doing business. Prices are always decisively less here—no matter what the department.

12x15-inch. Oval Doylies—open-work center, with fringed edge; worth 12½ cents for Monday at 8⅓ cents each.......... 90c per doz

8x10-quarter Hemstitched Cloths; all linen; worth $1.65 each, for Monday at.......... $1.29

Marlboro Crochet Quilts—11-quarter in size, in rich Marseilles patterns; worth $1.10, Monday's special price.......... 95c

100 dozen 42x36-inch Pillow Slips—made of a heavy bleached muslin, free from dressing; worth 12½c, for, each.......... 10c

Fine Wool Comforts—very large size, covered with silkoline; perfectly sanitary; $3.50 grades—for Monday at.......... $2.89

1,000 yards of Flannelettes—in all the wanted stripes, checks and figures; 10c grades, for Monday at.......... 8c

Wash Goods

Silk Warp Eoliennes—the very best quality manufactured; looks like the real silk; every possible shade you could wish, nice for evening or afternoon dresses. Monday's price.......... 50c per yd.

Fine Imported English Waistings—in the very latest styles; embroidered figures, checks, plaids, etc.......... 50c per yd.

Half-wool Poplar Cloth—36 inches wide; a splendid material for school or house dresses, in such desirable colors as cream, pink, light blue, reseda, grey, brown, tan, rose, royal, navy and black. The price is only.......... 25c per yd.

Christmas Headquarters

Handsome Dress Goods

The great demand for dress goods this autumn has strongly impressed our thousands of customers with the excellence of our great stocks and our ability to satisfy all wants. Let us tell you of some charming new weaves at decided savings:

All-Wool Challies—in a full line of colors, including white, cream and black; also 30 pieces of fancy figured Challies, in Persian designs, dots, figures and stripes. Best 50c grades for Monday at.......... 35c

A lot of 50 pieces of All-Wool Homespuns, Tweeds, Line Striped Cheviots and Checked Panamas—representing the very newest colorings and choicest weaves; have always sold for 60c per yard. Monday's special price.......... 44c

52-inch Cravenettes—in the most wanted colors, such as tan, olive green, oxford gray and brown; absolutely water and spot proof. Our best $1.50 grades for Monday at.......... $1.25

44-inch All-Wool German Prunellas and Crepe Armures—two medium weight fabrics that are popular for full dresses and coat suits; grades that have never been offered before under $1.00 per yard; all colors and black, Monday at..... 79c

54-inch Black Satin Faced Venetian, 54-inch Camel's Hair Suiting and 54-inch Panama—all made of pure wool and are rich blacks. Goods that have never been offered under $1.00 per yard. Monday's special price.......... 68c

Standard Paper Patterns 10c and 15c

These patterns are so perfectly planned and models of such practical and pretty garments that they have won universal esteem.

Have Your Palm Read FREE!

There's an interesting story behind this proposition. You'll remember a week ago last Thursday we had an advertisement with the head line: **"Let Us Read Your Palm."** It attracted the attention of **"KESMIT," the Famous European Palmist.**

He thought it would be a splendid plan for us to let him read the palms of our patrons free. It struck us as being an attractive idea, and we quickly came to terms. Merely show your sales slip (if it's no less than 50c) and your palm will be read. You'll marvel at the truths "Kesmit" will tell you, for the science of palmistry has been developed to a wonderful extent. Have your palm read for the amusement it will afford you in after years.

(Fourth Floor—Oriental Room.)

Millinery News From the Horse Show

Ostrich Plumes

A Special Sale of Ostrich Plumes at Just the Right Moment

Some of our New York correspondents have already sent us details of the styles displayed at the Horse Show. They all unite in saying that Ostrich Plumes of medium lengths, together with roses, were universally seen on all the hats. We have been recommending Ostrich Plumes the whole season, and have never had such an enormous sale for them. But there will be still more sold from now on because we offer the opportunity for all to get Plumes for less money than it was ever possible before. White, gray, light blue, black, pink and old rose were very much seen at the Horse Show.

Our white and black in particular are beautiful, because dyeing and bleaching does not affect their quality, as it does to some extent in the colors.

100 dozen 14-inch Black Ostrich Plumes, which is just the correct length; worth $2.00, for.......... $1.25

We offered these before, but this last lot is particularly beautiful for the money.

14½-inch Ostrich Plumes; worth $3.00 for.......... $1.98

16½-inch Ostrich Plumes; worth $4.50, for.......... $3.25

The white and black in these two qualities are particularly handsome. In addition, we have every color, the largest line in the city. We certainly advise you to attend this special sale of Ostrich Plumes.

Silver and Gold Trimmings

The Horse Show has also demonstrated that gold and silver trimming on hats and dresses has come to stay for some time. We have silver and gold gauze, silver and gold ribbons in all widths, flowers and foliage. We offer 1¾-inch wide heavy tinsel ribbon for belts, hat and dress trimmings; in gold, silver, pink, blue, violet and gunmetal tinsel; worth 75c per yard, at.......... 60c

(On sale tomorrow in the Ribbon Depatment on the first floor and the Millinery Department on the second floor.)

We Continue the Sale of Exceptionally Beautiful Trimmed Hats, Worth $7 and $9, at.......... $5

They come in soft Plateau, silk velvet and French felt; all entirely new, perfect and becoming. The assortment tomorrow will be unusually complete.

Trimmed Plateau Hats, worth $5, tomorrow for.......... $3.00

They are trimmed in silk velvets, flowers, ribbons and wings. The colors are the best. Their bends and kinks are becoming to all.

White and Colored Felt Hats—in the choicest shapes; faced in silk velvet, in all colors; sold for $1.75, at.......... 98c

Sale of Feather Hats

An importer of Feather Hats in New York sold us his entire stock of feather hats at a mere fraction of their value. They are entirely new this season. They come in Colonial shapes, high back sailors and turbans, in black, navy, white, green, light blue, peacock and Alice blue. You know that earlier in the season $5.00 was the lowest price. Many in this lot sold at $6.00 and $7.00. Choice tomorrow at.......... $2

Please be prompt, for they cannot be duplicated.

Children's Felt Colonial Ready-to-Wear Hats—just like picture, in all colors, sold for $1.50 and $2, tomorrow...... 75c

We closed out all the manufacturer had of these, hence this bargain.

Beautiful Art Embroidery

So many lovely novelties are being received daily in our Art Embroidery Dept. that it is simply impossible to mention them all. Come in every day and look around—the department is rich in beautiful suggestions for holiday gifts.

Fancy Linens—We carry a magnificent line of Doilies, Centerpieces and Scarfs—either in plain linen or exquisite Mexican and Jap. drawnwork. There are also hundreds of pieces in richest Renaissance and Cluny lace. Prices range from.......... 10c to $85

Fancy Boxes—these boxes are entirely new and will be sure to lend an attractive finish to your dresser or chiffonier. They come in Handkerchief, Glove, Veil, Jewel, Trinket and Hair Pin Boxes, in pretty patterns of figured cretonne and silk. Prices range from.......... 10c to $1.50

We are showing an enormous line of Metal (gold, silver and gunmetal) and Imported Picture Frames. There is surely a picture or two which would look much better handsomely framed. Why not buy one for a holiday gift.......... 15c to $2.50

Framing Orders—We do a heavy business in framing linens to order. Leave your orders early. You will find the prices much lower than you pay elsewhere, and work is all guaranteed.

Curtain Values

Of Extraordinary Interest.

8-quarter Tapestry Table Covers, in Oriental and Persian designs, made of extra heavy materials; also a handsome assortment of mercerized table covers, the same size. Value $3.50 to $6.50, Monday

$2.50 to $3.50

50 pairs of heavy Tapestry Portieres, heavily trimmed at top and bottom, 3 yards long and 50 in. wide. Sell at $4. Monday.......... $2.48 pr

1,000 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in all the desirable patterns, such as Renaissance, Antique, Brussels, Cluny and real lace effects full length and width; value $3.00 and $4.50. Monday.......... $2.50

450 pairs of Ruffled Swiss and about the same amount of Ruffled Net Curtains 2½ yards long and 45 inches wide—have hemstitched ruffles and 3 tucks, which form an inserting. The ruffled net curtains are finished with Battenberg inserting. Worth $1.75 pair. Monday at.......... 98c

Fancy $2.00 Plush Covered Upholstered Foot Stools at.......... 98c

Children's $1.25 Mission Rocking Chairs. Special.......... 69c

$2.00 Upholstered Shirtwaist Boxes—all sizes, at.......... 98c

We Upset Theories as to

Men's Clothes

Folks said it would be hard for this store, always a woman's store, to establish a men's clothing business. But they never saw "Kirschbaum" and "Arco" clothes—in fact, didn't credit men with the ability to recognize better clothes when they saw them. WE DID. It's been easy sailing for us—we do a great men's clothing business because men DO KNOW better clothes when they see them—and buy quickly at ROSENBAUM COMPANY PRICES.

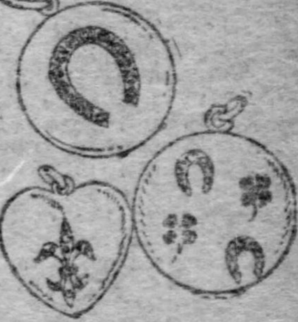
At $10 we'll show you a splendid assortment of Men's Suits, Guaranteed Waterproof Raincoats and Overcoats that you can't duplicate in another store under $15. They're cut after the newest models and made of stylish, excellent wearing materials. They'll open your eyes as to what you can get for.......... $10

At $15 we'll show you hand-tailored Suits, Raincoats and Overcoats—"Kirschbaum" and "Arco" clothes. Suits are the new long coat models with deep center vents. The Raincoats and Overcoats come in every correct style. These garments have that fine appearance characteristic of the product of the better merchant tailors. The assortment is enormous, and we can honestly say no other store can sell you choicer styles and qualities for $20, although our price is only.......... $15

Men's Fancy Vests in dark worsteds—in neat checks and stripes, dark silk mixtures and light mercerized silk vests in checks and stripes; single and double-breasted—all sizes—value $3.00 and $3.50—special Monday.......... $2.00

Lovely Jewelry

We cater particularly to those who have been buying at the exclusive stores. We know well where we stand—know that our patterns are in most exquisite taste, that they possess all the dignity and richness fine jewelry does. And the prices average almost half—a fact you'll never believe until you compare for yourself. Will you?



New designs in Solid Gold Lockets, in hundreds of beautiful effects; in English, rose and Roman gold; either plain or jeweled, from......50c up to $18.75

Gentlemen's 14 Kt. Gold Filled Watch Chains—made in various rich designs, from.......$2.50 to $3.98

Solid Gold Cuff Links—the designs are the very latest and prices far below what others ask for them, from.......$2.00 to $13.50

Fancy German Silver Purses, in a beautiful assortment of patterns, in ring, mesh and fish scale effects, from 98c up to $9.50.

Gold-plated Purses, splendid assortment and made in many dainty and delicate patterns, from 98c up to $12.50.

Umbrella Special

Ladies' tape edge piece dyed Silk Umbrellas; extra strong steel frame, boxwood princess handles with tassel; worth $1.50. Special.......... $1.00

Underwear

We've managed to hit the nail squarely on the head with our Knit Underwear. Never have we seen so many thoroughly delighted customers as those who have purchased their Knit Undergarments here. Let us show you how much you really can get for your money by coming to a store that thoroughly understands its business.

Women's fleece lined Cotton Ribbed Vests and Pants, in white and ecru. Special.......... 25c

Women's warmly fleeced Undergarments—regular and extra sizes in ecru and gray; worth 50c. Monday.......... 35c

Women's Shaped, Medium and Heavy Weight fleece lined Vests, Pants and Tights—a very large assortment in black, gray, white and ecru. Special.......... 50c

Women's part wool Vests, Pants and Tights—suitable for the coldest winter weather, in flat or ribbed styles, in black, white and natural, at.......... 75c garment

Women's fine Underwear—in cotton, wool, silk and wool, also in combinations of these different materials; all strongly made and neatly finished, including the best colors, such as black, white, silver gray and ecru, from.......... $1 to $3 garment

Women's Union Suits, made of cotton, part and all-wool materials; also a large assortment of silk and wool undergarments all neatly finished; button down front, in colors of white, black and natural from

50c to $3.25 garment

Boys' and Girls' heavy fleece lined Underwear, in gray, white and ecru, pearl buttons, at.......... 25c

A VAST ARRAY OF

CHARMING NEW COATS

No matter what material or what style you have in mind, you can come here and see a great gathering of such coats on display. The showing is magnificent—large enough to more than supply the enormous trade which centers here because of the fascinating distinctiveness of our styles and the extremely low prices always prevailing.

Fur-Lined Coats

The economy of our business methods enables us to place a rich, fur-lined coat within reach of almost all purses. Don't judge the coats by the prices—the models are much more luxurious than you imagine.

45-inch length Fur-Lined Coats with large rolling fur collar; full back and large sleeve. Value $22.50, special.......... $18.50

50-inch length fine Black Broadcloth Fur-Lined Coats—large rolling fur collar; full flaring back; large sleeve and cuff; value $25, special.......... $20

50-inch length Squirrel Fur-Lined Coats with rich large beaver collar; full flaring back; large sleeve with cuff; pretty frog fasteners; value $37.50, special.......... $29.50

At $38.50 we show a beautiful line of Fur-Lined Coats—they are entirely new models. One style is a 45-inch length squirrel lined collarless coat; bands of velvet around neck with large sleeve to match. Another style is a 50-inch length squirrel-lined coat with large collar of natural or blended squirrel; full back; come in red, reseda, brown, gray and black. Extraordinary value at.......... $38.50

Other Beautiful models in Fur-Lined Coats at $45.00, $50.00, $60.00, $70.00, $80.00 and $85.00.

Cloth Coats

At $12.50 we show two stunning styles of 45-inch Empire or Loose Coats. One style made of fine broadcloth; plaited back; collarless; prettily trimmed with black silk braid. The other is made of a light-weight kersey with empire back. These coats are well worth $16.50, special at.......... $12.50

Handsome 50-inch length Black Kersey Box Coats—full flaring back; large shawl collar of wool astrakhan with cuffs to match—large pretty frog fasteners; lined throughout with a quilted lining; value $22.50, special.......... $18

Evening Coats, $20.00

They are also models suitable for street or evening wear in such shades as black, red, Alice, plum and gray. All are satin lined throughout and elegantly trimmed with braid. There is a great variety of charming styles. Similar coats have never been sold for $25—these are extraordinary values at.......... $20

Silk Waists

Tomorrow we shall offer extraordinary values in beautiful messaline and crepe de chine waists with yoke of Val or Mexican lace insertings; hemstitched or pin tucked, and ornamented with Grecian medallions; sleeves with deep cuffs trimmed to match yoke; fancy stock; come in delicate shades of light blue, pink, champagne and white. These are regular $5 waists to be sold special Monday at.......... $3.98

Sale of Vases

Royal Wettina Ware

Royal Wettina Ware is Austrian, and is distinguished by the oddity of shape and soft and artistic color treatment. It is embellished by dainty floral decorations. For a moderately priced, yet beautiful gift, nothing could be more appropriate.

8-inch Vases—in pitcher or urn shapes—newest spray decorations; regular value 38c, special.......... 25c

9-inch Vases—in pitcher or urn shapes—beautiful floral spray designs and gold treatment; regular value 85c, special.......... 50c

11-inch Vases—in pitcher or urn shapes—in lilac or white blossom spray effects and gold embellishments; newest shapes; regular value $1.48, special.......... 98c

13-inch Vases—in lilac or blossom designs; coin gold treatment; in one or two-handled vases; newest designs; regular value $1.98, special.......... $1.25 ea

15-inch Vases—pitchers or urns newest spray decorations of lilacs; also blossom and berry designs; coin gold treatment on handles and vase; regular value $2.50, special.......... $1.98

19-inch Vases—in beautiful new shapes and effects and coin gold treatments; lilac or blossom spray decorations; regular value $3.50, special.......... $2.75

See Our Lovely New Dolls

We have a magnificent display. Although the showing is enormous, it's best to buy early so as to get best choice. Prices always the lowest.

EASY TO CAUSE CABINET CRISIS

Ministerial Disruption in France Comes Quickly and Is Promptly Met.

QUESTION OF LABOR UNION

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
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PARIS, Nov. 18.—Last week in the chamber the Rouvier cabinet was questioned on the subject of the right of which the members of the right took the government employes to form unions M. Rouvier replied with firmness, on occasion to inflict upon him much annoyance, with the danger of being supported by them. This maneuver had the effect of increasing his majority considerably, and for once M. Rouvier found himself with a majority in which figured the members of the right.

M. Berteaux, stock broker and minister of war, who belongs to the Radical Socialist party, indignant at this maneuver by the right, at the end of the week, without warning to anybody chose an insignificant pretext to leave the minister's bench and take his old place as a simple deputy.

Thus a ministerial crisis was produced, and M. Rouvier met the situation as follows: M. Etienne, minister of the interior, became minister of war, and was replaced as minister of the interior by M. Dubief, minister of commerce, and the last named was replaced by a new minister, M. Trouillot, deputy of Juna, who had the same portfolio in the Combes cabinet.

New Cabinet Popular.

These changes were well received. M. Etienne, by his decisive and popular manner, possesses the required qualities for succeeding with the military party. M. Dubief is conciliatory and energetic at the same time, and will be able to handle his personnel in the coming elections. Finally, M. Trouillot has often shown his competence in commercial affairs.

The entire press favorably commented on the new members of the cabinet, especially M. Etienne, who enjoys support of many influential men, and has already given evidence of his strength by settling the somewhat ridiculous conflict between Gen. Brugere and Gen. Percin, the former having refused to salute Gen. Percin in the Bois de Boulogne. Considering that, Gen. Percin was compromised in the famous "affaire des fiches." By the intermediary of M Etienne, Gen. Brugere, who failed to salute Gen. Percin simply because he did not see him, has duly done so in the presence of the minister of war.

Hated by Workmen.

An event of much more importance took place about the same time. For about a month the workmen of the arsenal at Brest have been excited by the following incident: A workman in a public meeting expressed anti-military theories, another violently attacked and insulted the maritime prefect, Admiral Pepham. It is to be noted that this admiral is, if not the only republican, at any rate the most republican of all the members of the general staff of the navy, a fact which does not prevent the workmen from detesting him.

Admiral Pepham having punished with temporary exclusion his insulters, their comrades espoused their cause, and, pretending that there was a design to rob them of their liberty of speech, gradually the contagion of revolt spread to the workmen of the other five naval stations, all being comprised in the federation; they threatened to strike, and, sure enough, on Tuesday a general strike began at all the arsenals.

The strike failed completely, thanks to the fairness and intelligence of the minister of marine, who issued a proclamation calling the attention of the workmen to all his predecesors and what he had done in their behalf, and telling them he could not permit of a strike which compromised the national defense, and also that all who refrained from work would thus exclude themselves from the arsenals.

Previously, M. Camille Pelletan had expressed the same policy which had succeeded, and this plan was again successful, as the strike was only partial, and M. Thomson, minister of marine, having promised to examine their claims, fixed next Thursday as the last day to resume work. The strike may now be considered terminated.

Lesson Taught by Strike.

All this shows the absurdity of the system by which naval materials are constructed by the state itself. Not only does a ship thus built cost more than if constructed by a private industry, but between the civil workmen and the naval officers the relations are as unpleasant for one as for the other, because the officers apply their ideas of military discipline to the men, who will not stand it. The failure of the strike is a great testimonial to M. Thomson.

Parliament is not indulging in strikes. The senate is discussing the question of the separation of church and state, which the right are trying to modify, but the majority will vote for it as it is, especially after the declaration of M. Rouvier that the failure of the bill will be the end of his ministry.

The chamber commenced the debate on the budget, giving rise to a remarkable session on the subject of the budget of the department of justice, all the deputies in harmony supporting the country's magistrature. The discussion was directed to workmen's pensions, counter projects were rejected and the members were preparing to vote on the committee's program, the first result of which will be the levying of new taxes.

Paris will soon welcome King Carlos of Portugal and will also have a return visit from the king of Spain on his way home from Berlin and Vienna.

The political situation of France, as can be readily seen, offers a happy contrast to that of her friend and ally, Russia, which seems to be in her death throes.

J. CORNELY.

DRAW REAL BLOOD.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—An article which appeared in the Tribune Briarde was regarded by Lieut.-Col. Leautier as insulting to himself, and he sought reparation by challenging M. Emile Couillard, manager of the paper, to a duel. M. Couillard accepted the challenge, and the duel, with swords, was accordingly fought at Coulommiers.

The fight was of a very determined character. Both antagonists were wounded in the second bout, Lieut.-Col. Leautier in the breast, and M. Couillard in the right hand. The adversaries subsequently became reconciled.

IRISH PLAYS BEING GIVEN

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

ably even as well as does her husband—who certainly loves Ireland passionately—though hardly wisely, in later years. Mrs. O'Brien was possessed of great wealth, and former comrades have unbecomingly and unjustly taunted William O'Brien with using Jewish moneybags for the purpose of forwarding the cause of personal politics. The home of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien is at Westport, in Connaught.

From Connaught occasionally comes some curious commodities. The other day a case coming from Connaught and marked "shellfish" and addressed to a prominent landed proprietor in England, was being shipped for its destination at North Wall, Dublin, when it unfortunately fell upon its corner with a crash, and immediately after a suspicious liquid began to trickle from it. The dock laborers' teeth watered to see good Connaught poteen run waste; and they sigh that fate did not decree them to labor upon a shore where grow such shellfish as this case from Connaught contained.

LONDON IS IN GRIP OF WINTER

First Snow of the Season Is Soon Converted Into Muddy Slush.

FOG CUTS QUEER CAPERS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
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LONDON, Nov. 18.—We are now fairly in the grip of winter, the cold is increasing in intensity every day. It has been a week of rain, hail, frost and snow, but, strange to say, no fog, as far as London is concerned, though it would appear as if that black pall, to which reference was made last week as having very nearly spoiled the lord mayor's show, has been touring the country, for Wednesday it fell over the course at Derby races and made the place so black for a while that nobody could move with safety, and the races were delayed in starting nearly half an hour, then it cleared away as mysteriously as it came, and left the sky bright and sunny for the remainder of the day.

Later on, steering north, it visited the little village of Matlock, where it created great consternation. The simple people, who had never experienced anything of the kind before, were imagining that the end of the world had come, then this strange blackness, for it cannot be called a ground fog by any means, because it only requires the lights to be turned on to allow the traffic to get along as in the night time, made for Sheffield, but from the latest reports it begins to show signs of dissolution. The strange thing about it has been that it has taken the most northerly course, while the wind has been blowing from the northeast.

It has been a most unpleasant week for London, the only real little bit of sunshine we have had being in the early part of Wednesday, when the king of Greece came from Windsor and paid a state visit to Guild hall, where he lunched with the lord mayor and aldermen and received an address of welcome, presented to him in a beautiful gold casket.

It was cold for the people standing about and for the soldiers who lined the streets for several hours and who, this being a state occasion, were not permitted to wear great coats. But the king of Greece was hardly out of London before the rain was pouring down in a deluge again, and then on Thursday came the snow, London's first snow of the year.

It did not make much of a show; it never does in London, being very soon converted into muddy slush, but north of London the country is covered with a snowy mantle.

OXFORD STUDENTS ARE ANGRY AT THE BISHOP

Undergraduates Claim Denouncement Against Drinking in College Was Uncalled For.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The undergraduates of Oxford are indignant against the bishop of London, who recently denounced the increase of the drinking habit among them. They do not deny that there is a certain amount of drinking among them, but they say that this has always existed and that it is rather decreasing than the opposite.

The students have the backing of the dons of the university, who insist that the bishop's remarks were highly unjust.

The dean of Corpus Christi college, speaking to the representative of a prominent London paper concerning the bishop's remarks, said that after 20 years' experience of university life he could only say that he had never known any case of habitual drunkenness develop as the outcome of an Oxford education.

Another don, who a few years ago was dean of his college, says that "it is ridiculous of a man like the bishop of London to expect young men with plenty of animal spirits to act like the well-behaved young ladies of a convent."

"Drinking is certainly on the decrease at Oxford and the morals of the students of that great university compare most favorable with those of any other college in the world."

"I would suggest," he said, "that the bishop be challenged to produce the evidence on which he made this remarkable and sweeping statement. Probably he is merely judging from the undergraduates he knows personally."

RHODES SCHOLARS ARE WELCOME TO ENGLAND

There Was a Time When Their Coming Was Dreaded—Universities Start Their Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The universities have now settled down into their ordinary course of work and play. I heard from Oxford that the Rhodes scholars have proved themselves, on the whole, such excellent people that their coming is no longer dreaded, as it once was, for it is recognized that they need not necessarily be of the "lick creation" and cowboy type, but possibly as quiet and as well behaved as the stolid Englishman. Christ church seems to have the greatest number of them this year—five Americans and one German. Oriel has five, and Balliol, Queen's, Magdalen, Exter, Worcester and Hertford four each. Death has, during the long vacation, brought about a good many changes in the administration of Oxford colleges. Oriel itself, the "Rhodes college," has a new provost in the person of Dr Shadwell, who is already a great success in the position. Dr. Shadwell, like the late Walter Pater, whose friend and literary executor he was, is a man of distinct individuality.

A friend of his once told me that he had a remarkable taste for old silver and select "pieces" of his collection ornament his dining table. If you happen to mention the subject of collecting, Dr. Shadwell will suddenly seize a spoon or a fork, a saltcellar, or a carver, and throw it towards you in a debonair way for your inspection. He has as great a love for the picturesque as Walter Pater himself. It was generally hard to get at Pater when he was a Don at Brasenose, to look at things from any but an artistic point of view.

When he heard a colleague complaining that the undergraduates had lit a colossal bonfire in the quad he merely replied: "Yes, doesn't it make the spire of St. Mary's look beautiful?" and a riot had always a certain charm for him, could he only watch it from afar. "They are like young tigers that have been fed," was his verdict upon frantic undergraduates, and he quite liked watching the tigers at their sport.

WANT SEPARATE THEATERS.

Chinese Gentry Declare Girls Are Being Trained for Stage Instead of Marrying.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.) The "Lahore Tribune" says that the Chinese gentry in Tientsin have petitioned the authorities to prohibit mixed acting at the theaters, and also mixed audiences, and to provide separate theaters for female actors and for female audiences.

This is because since mixed acting came into vogue in China the poorer classes have been educating their girls for the stage instead of marrying them, as they can make more money from their daughters by the former means. A proclamation has been issued by the Tientsin magistrate making the petition public.

TO PRESERVE FAMOUS OLD TUDOR MANSION

LONDON, Nov. 11.—To insure the preservation of Barrington court, which is generally regarded by competent authorities as one of the finest examples of Tudor architecture in the kingdom, the National Trust is appealing for subscriptions. It now has a rare chance to acquire possession of the ancient and picturesque pile, and over 200 acres of land surrounding it for $52,500, and by the expenditure of another $5,000, sufficient repairs can be effected to check the further progress of decay. An anonymous donor, who is as generous as he is modest, has offered to contribute $50,000. That will leave only $7,500 to be provided by the general public, in return for which the property will become virtually their own.

The stately mansion dates from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The general plan is that of an E-shaped building with a central porch and wings at each end. The many twisted chimneys and finials are among its most distinctive features. For a long time it was one of the most famous residences in Somersetshire, and is associated with some of the most stirring events in English history. It was there the duke of Monmouth stayed during his tour of the west of England in 1680. But the fortunes of its owner declined, and the house in consequence suffered sadly from the neglect. About eighty years ago one half of it was completely gutted, and that portion of it is now more than a beautiful shell. The remainder is occupied as a farmhouse. The great hall where knights and gallants have often gathered around the festal board is now used as a storage place for cider, and great portions of the wainscoting have been ruthlessly removed. Other apartments have been subjected to hardly worse descration. As a farm the place has never paid. It has several times changed hands in recent years, and not long ago it was proposed to tear the structure down and re-erect it in another part of England. If the National Trust does not succeed in acquiring it the place is doomed.

BAZAR AT WINDSOR A BRILLIANT FUNCTION

Queen Alexandra of England Patronizes Most Picturesque Social Affair.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
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LONDON, Nov. 18.—The most picturesque social function of this week, and, indeed, one of the prettiest of its kind ever devised in or near London, is the bazar at Windsor, which closed today, that was held in aid of the parish church. The Royal Albert Institute, where the bazar was held, was arranged to represent an old street in Windsor, and very quaint, indeed, it looked, while the ladies in the various stalls were attired in old style dresses.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and Princess Nicholas of Greece went on Thursday, and were greatly delighted with the charming Old World scene, and stopped quite a long time. The Dowager Countess of Arran, licensed to deal in game, was one of the announcements. Lady Arran and her assistants, who included Lady Winifred Gore and Lady Evelyn Mason, managed their large trade with considerable skill.

Princess Christian and Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, had a book stall. Their goods included several copies of the life of Prince Christian Victor, who died in South Africa, in which the princess had written a few words. Another stall had some oil paintings and water colors by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

PROVES SUPERIORITY OF JIU-JITSU IN CONTEST

French Boxing Master Is Easily Overcome by Teacher of Japanese Art of Defense.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—An interesting contest, which for weeks has been a subject of excited speculation among sportsmen, has been finally brought off. It was arranged with a view to determine whether jiu-jitsu, the Japanese art of self-defense was inferior to French boxing, as taught by Professor Dubois. The latter had challenged a professor of jiu-jitsu, M. de Nie, also a Frenchman, to a match. The conditions of the match were certainly not of a restricted character. Dubois and De Nie could do anything except knock out each other's eyes, or kick in the direction of the abdomen.

Among the patrons of sport present at the encounter were Dr. Motona, the Japanese Minister, and the first secretary of the Japanese legation, who were naturally anxious to see how the representative of Japan's "noble art" fared at the hands of the French exponent of boxing. The combatants wore no special attire, but Dubois' boots differed from those of his opponent. They were very heavy, suggesting that he reckoned on kicking pretty freely.

The tussle began in breathless excitement. Dubois kicked out, but De Nie avoided the boot with an agility that was remarkable. Then he got his chance. He threw Dubois violently, seized one of his arms and twisted it, at the same time whipping one of his legs on his neck. Dubois was now absolutely hors de combat, for De Nie could have strangled him. As it was, Dubois injured his head against the ground, and he had one of his shoulders dislocated. The match scarcely lasted half a minute. There was a good deal of betting on the event.

YOUNG SWISS BOY HONORED.

Boy Who Saved His Father from Death in the Alps Remembered by President Loubet.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—President Loubet has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon a young Swiss boy, who rescued his father from a terrible death in the Alps some two weeks ago. At break of day the father and son were stalking a chamois, and arrived at a spot where they were obliged to cross a steep and slippery ice slope. Schultz roped himself to his son, and began to cross the slope on all fours, as the noise made if steps were cut in the ice would have frightened the animal.

Suddenly the father slipped and disappeared over the side of a precipice nearly 1,000 feet in depth. The boy withstood the shock and, with the aid of his ice axe, held on like grim death, although the rope was cutting his flesh. For nearly two hours the brave lad supported his father, who was dangling helpless over the precipice. In the end some shepherds heard their cries for help and rescued both from their perilous position.

SURPRISE TO PARISIANS.

Americans Taking Up With Princes in Paris Seems Absurd to the Citizens.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—Nothing surprises the Parisians more than the way in which Americans take to princes. There are no less snobbish people in the world than the people of this city, and the idea that a prince per se should be of any more interest to the general public than any ordinary being seems absolutely absurd.

If French newspapers would presume that their readers would see column after column concerning a foreign prince visiting this city they would very soon find out that they had made a mistake.

MILLIONAIRES' FLATS BUILDING IN LONDON

A Magnificent Structure With Apartments Renting for $15,000 a Year Each.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, No. 18.—The palatial flats of London, and they are many, will be completely eclipsed by the magnificent mansion which is to rise on the site of Gloucester House, the town residence of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Millionaires' flats they are called, and the name is justified by the rents, which will be 15,000 a year, exclusive of the rates and taxes. The foundation is already in, but it will be 18 months before the building will be completed. The structure will be six stories high and will be faced with new stone not unlike Carrara marble.

The position, of course, is an ideal one; the drawing rooms are facing Green park, while Park lane will be the side attraction. The frontage is about 60 feet and the depth 250 feet. There will be 11 bed and living rooms in each flat and for the first time in the history of flat life in London the servants will enjoy the luxury of a large servants' hall.

By throwing the drawing room and the adjoining boudoirs into one a magnificent roomy ballroom can be obtained. There will be two elevators, one for the tenants and one for servants. Each flat will have three bathrooms and the cooking and heating will be done by electricity, and hitherto an unknown luxury for flats, there will be billiard rooms.

BURGLARS HAD PASSION FOR GOOD PIANO PLAYING

Professor Thinks He Has a Good Steady Job, but It Costs Him Plenty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. Marcot, a professional pianist, residing in the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, received the following letter one night:

"Sir:—I have heard a great deal about your gifts as a pianist, and I should like well to hear you perform. Come to my house tomorrow morning. I will give you 100 francs for your performance. If you please me I will ask you to come every day at the same price. I hope that I can count on your punctuality. Vicomte de N——, Avenue Kleber."

The pianist turned up at the vicomte's residence, but he was informed that the nobleman had left the house three months ago. Some one had played a practical joke upon him, he thought. But the letter was more than a joke, for during the professor's absence his flat had been broken into by burglars, and the sum of 1,890 francs, as well as a quantity of objects d'art, stolen.

WAKENS A BAD MAN.

Farmer Forgets Old Adage About Letting Sleeping Dogs Alone and Gets Hurt.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—At Vamme in Flanders, the son of a farmer returned home late at night and did not wake up in the morning at his usual time.

The farmer, finding it impossible to awaken his son by shouting, threw a pail of water over him. Whereupon the young man jumped out of bed furious, seized a fork which was within reach and stabbed his father several times with it. the wounds inflicted proving fatal. The farmer's other sons intervened and beat their brother so violently that his life is despaired of.

MEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETS.

New Organization Which Is Proving Popular in Homewood District.

The Men's association of St. James Episcopal church, Homewood, gave a banquet and entertainment at the church rooms last Monday night which was a successful affair. The principal speaker was Daniel Ashworth, his subject being "The Critical Periods of the Civil War." The association, which recently organized, maintains a room at the parish house where there is a library and the social pastime consists of chess and checkers.

The organization comprises about 50 members, the object being for mutual enjoyment and moral instruction. The association invites all to become members regardless of their church affiliations.

DEPARTS WITH $60,000

Youth Kisses Parents Farewell and Flees Before Bankers Discover Shortage.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—A serious theft has been discovered in one of the large banking establishments here. An employe who had charge of the bond department had not appeared at the bank for a week. The deposits were examined, and it was found that there was a shortage of $60,000.

The young man resides in the country, and the authorities visited his home, and learned that when he arrived there, he kissed his parents and left without saying a word. It is supposed that he went to a French port, and embarked for America.

LUNATICS TERRIBLE CRIME.

Believing His Wife Is Possessed of Devils He Strangles Her to Death at Home.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—A lunatic named Brassinè, recently liberated from an asylum, murdered his wife at Ransart, because he believed she was possessed of a devil. After committing the deed he went to the office of the gendarmerie, and declared that he had just killed a devil.

According to the rambling narratives he gave the gendarmes, he rose at 6 o'clock and seeing his wife engaged in her domestic duties came to the conclusion that "little devils were jumping upon her." In order to get rid of them the lunatic knocked his wife down and then got it into his head that the devils had entered her body. "They had to be gotten rid of at any cost," said the lunatic, "and so I strangled my wife."

MORE SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR

Queen Alexandra's Fund Starts a Great Influx of People to London.

UNEMPLOYED ARE DESPERATE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON Nov. 18.—If this is to be a severe winter, it is evident there will be more suffering among the poor than ever has been known. The unemployed over the whole country have been desperate for a long time now, as they see no prospects of work, and the London employed are driven mad by the proposals of Yarrows and other firms to remove their works from the Thames, owing to the heavy taxes they have to pay nowadays towards what they call the "London county council's extravagance."

To alleviate the distress Queen Alexandra has started a fund with a subscription of $10,000, calling down the blessings of the poor on her majesty's head. This fund has already swelled to considerable proportions, but the question now arising, which is troubling the minds of those whose duty it would be to administer the relief, is, how is this to be done?

The queen first announced that she menat this to be a fund for the unemployed of London and the suburbs, but when this report spread, what was the result? Crowds of miserable people, a great majority of them of the most undesirable character, have been pouring into London and the queen had it announced that the funds should be for the unemployed of the whole country; but the mischief had been done, and still they come, for they think they will get a share of this fund sooner by coming to London than by remaining in their own places. large sum has been contributed to the fund from the stock exchange notwithstanding the poor business that is being done there.

IMITATION PEARLS ARE FOUND TO BE REAL ONES

Young Girl Who Bought a Cheap Necklace Is Surprised to Find It Is Composed of Fine Stones.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A strange story which proves the difficulty experienced, even by experts, in knowing the real from the imitation pearl, has just come to light. A young woman bought an imitation pearl necklace at a west-end shop for $25 and wore it the same evening at dinner. A gentleman sitting beside her ventured to express an opinion as to the extraordinary beauty of the pearls, whereupon with unusual frankness the young woman replied that they were imitation, mentioning what she had paid for them. The gentleman, however, was so convinced of the genuineness of the pearls that the purchaser returned to the shop the next day to reassure herself.

She was received with great joy, for it transpired that the pearls were not only the real, but had been prepared for a prominent society leader, and in mistake had been sold for imitation pearls. The shopkeeper's gratitude went to the length of offering the customer $500 worth of jewelry in his shop, which she accepted.

The Height of Fur Quality

The Bennett exposition of Furs is all-comprehensive. There is nothing in Furs of quality that it cannot supply.

Russian Sable Sets, $900.00 Upward.

Hudson Bay Sable Sets, $150.00 Upward.

Chinchilla Sets, $100.00 Upward.

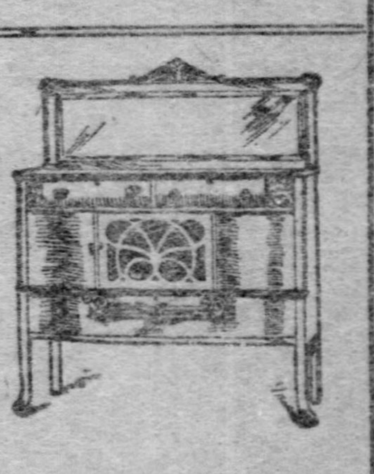
Selection from sets which we have already made up, or from the skins to be made to your order.

J. G. BENNETT & CO.
New Stores
Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

J. A. ELLIOTT & CO.

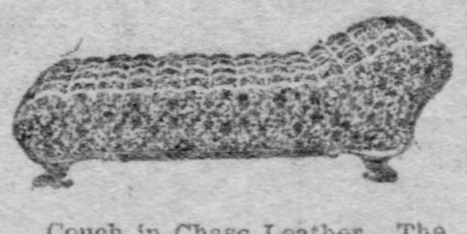
EVERYTHING TO FURNISH YOUR HOME—ON CREDIT.

Dining-room Furniture

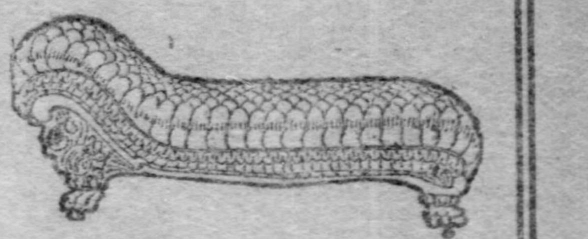


Three big invoices, over two carloads, were received last week, but too late to have illustrations made to show you today. Sideboards are priced $12.50 to $150. Buffets $15 to $85. China Closets $15 to $75. Dining Chairs 75c to $9.50 each. Thanksgiving buyers can save a lot of money and have all the Credit they need, on the easiest kind of weekly payments.

A large Couch for a little price. Indestructible spring construction. Fine soft-pile velour covering. Oak frame. Tufted top. Made to sell for $15.00. Our price... $10.50



Couch in Chase Leather. The best imitation of leather. Many people do not know the difference. Guaranteed to wear and not crack or come off. $15.50



Leather Couches for people who want the best. These fine couches, with close-tufted tops, best upholstering and elegantly carved golden oak frames. This week... $50

Feather Pillows $1.40 A PAIR

Bolsters $1.40 Each

The sale yesterday was so successful that we will continue it again another day. Steam-dressed Feather Pillows, in the regular sleeping size. Durable feather tick. Better pillows than you have ever been offered at $3.00 a pair. A special bargain, just to let you get acquainted with our store. Only one pair of pillows and one bolster to each purchaser.

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME COMPLETE ON CREDIT

YOU CAN OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US AND PAY 25 CENTS a week if your bill amounts to $5, or 50c a week on $10, 75c on $20. Sixty days same as cash at ELLIOTT'S.

Cotton Felt Mattresses $8.50

REAL LAYER FELT MATTRESSES—Not common cotton thrown in by the handful and sold for Layer Felt. All hand-made, with thick square edges, and tufted on both sides. These Mattresses will not mat down hard nor get full of lumps, because they are made of good Felt and laid by hand. A good night's rest for everybody. Try one. If you do not like it, we will take it back.

Hearth Rugs at Half Prices

$6.75 for $12.50 Rugs $4.50 for $8 Rugs

Elegant Daghestan and French Wilton Rugs. The same grade all stores sell with Wilton carpets that cost $3 or $4 a yard. But as our samples have become soiled from handling we will close them out at $6.75 each. Size 36 inches wide by 63 inches long. Beautiful patterns. Very heavy pile. Will wear a lifetime.

UTOPIA RUGS. A similar rug in quality and appearance. Size 30 inches by 60 inches. Instead of $6.50 our samples go at... $4.50

448 and 450 Liberty St. Look for the Green Front Near Wabash Depot

ENGLISH WOMEN IN POLITICS

British Ladies Taking Active Interest and Are Recognized as a Factor.

YOUNG GIRLS ALSO TAKE PART

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—As in America, women in England are today taking more and more active part in politics, and just now the younger generation of women politicians is strenously canvassing the city of London and has already become of such importance that women are now recognized by all politicians as a most potent political factor, well worth counting.

When the next general election comes there will hardly be any politicians in London who will not rely to a very great extent upon female assistants who have proved themselves both skillful canvassers and eloquent spellbinders.

As far back as the early eighties political leaders began to realize that women could be made invaluable allies in their struggle for supremacy, and it was indeed the men themselves who gave the first impulse to bring about the political organization of women.

At that time the Primrose league, with its dame presidents, was formed, but ever since that first step was taken woman has gradually forged ahead to her present prominent position.

The Liberal women were first to form an organization called "The Woman's Liberal Federation," with nearly 70,000 members, which has grown in strength every year.

The success of the political woman was a foregone conclusion from the very start, but one of the most unexpected developments of today is the active part now being taken in politics by girls, many of whom are still in their teens.

It goes without saying that the countess of Warwick's campaign has done more than anything else to arouse in the English woman of today a strong sense of her political rights and duties, and if matters continue to develop the way they are developing now it will not be very many years before universal suffrage will be extended to all the women of England.

A most unusual bill which shows how humanitarian ideas are growing will be put forward during the next session of parliament.

The city fathers want power to enable them to pay the fee of a doctor called in by a midwife to a patient who is too poor to engage medical assistance.

A special committee has already been appointed to take care of this bill, which has a strong indorsement of every physician in London. The physicians also have appointed a committee which recently called upon the parliamentary committee of the council to make the suggestion that the council should not only pay the fees, but should ask the parliament to grant them powers to guarantee the fees in cases where it was necessary to call in doctors and the patients could not pay.

Because the scheme will cost probably rather more than $100,000 a year a number of the more conservative members of the county council are opposed to it, but they are outnumbered by the younger members, who all consider the bill a step in the right direction.

POLICE LOOKING FOR MODERN WILLIAM TELL

French Landlord Makes Curious Experiment to Test Courage of a Watchman.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. Valy, a landowner who possesses an excellent shooting preserve on his property near La Festestous-Jouarre, was in search of a trustworthy gamekeeper to watch it. He was very particular as to the qualities the gamekeeper should possess. First and foremost it was essential that he should be a man of dauntless courage—one who would be a match for the most daring and unscrupulous poachers. His friends in Paris recommended to him a retired policeman.

M. Valy arrived in the city for the purpose of questioning the candidate. The latter appeared in his Sunday clothes and wearing a silk hat. His answers to the questions put to him appeared satisfactory to M. Valy. Though the policeman declared that in the course of his service he had proved his courage on many occasions, yet M. Valy considered that he himself should have proof of it.

He therefore invited the policeman to go into the yard, and to keep his hat on his head. M. Valy then took down a gun from the wall, and, opening the window, fired, the bullet passing through the man's tall hat. The ex-policeman never flinched. M. Valy insisted on a second shot. This time, however, his aim was not perfect, or it might be that the human target did not remain stationary, for the bullet lodged in the man's shoulder. The police are now investigating the exploit of this modern William Tell.

NO EMBALMED BEEF THERE.

Germany Will Furnish None to Her Soldiers, Despite Shortage of Meat Supply.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—"The accusation has been made against us that we have not put an end to the abuse of privates in our army, but it shall never be said of the war department that we asked our men to eat American embalmed beef," a member of the general staff is reported to have said, when asked if, in view of the existing dearth of meat, he did not think it would be better to import American meat for the army.

It has been proved by the military experts of the Tageblatt that in case of a sudden mobilization it would be impossible to provide the army with meat, but the kaiser is reported to be unalterably opposed to the idea of asking the soldiers to eat American beef, "fresh" or canned. "It will do them less harm to live a few days on vegetarian diet," he said with a smile.

NAVAL STRIKE FAILS.

Workmen at the Dockyards and Arsenals Give French Government a Mild Scare.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—French naval circles had a mild scare over a movement looking to a general strike of the workers at the dockyards and arsenals. The strike, however, turned out to be general only in name. The number of men who stopped work formed only a small proportion of the total employed and late reports indicate that the whole movement has collapsed.

Various views were held as to the reasonableness of the strike, Mr. Francis De Pressense, in Humanite, claiming that the men were right; M. J. Cornely applauding the efforts of the minister of marine to stop the movement, and the Soleil laying the responsibility on political agitators, who desire to secure votes in the naval ports.

MUST PAY, ANYHOW.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—In the opinion of judges of the civil tribunal of the department of the Seine a likeness in a miniature is not to be expected. Mlle. Vincourt of the Theater De L'Anthee was sued for the recovery of the sum of $70, the price agreed upon for her miniature. She complained that the likeness was bad and that she wanted a miniature which her friends would be able to recognize.

The judges declared the miniature to be "a very pretty picture," and ordered Mlle. Vincourt to pay the $70.

PRINCE AND PRESIDENT AT COMPIEGNE

Ferdinand of Bulgaria and President Loubet of France gather in 238 pheasants, 74 rabbits and a roebuck as the result of one day's sport. The hunting party at Compiegne, October 17.

MIKADO GAINS GARTER OF MOST NOBLE ORDER

Knights of the Garter Compose One of England's Most Illustrious Bands.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The mikado is to be admitted to the most noble order of the Garter, the most ancient of the orders of the British knighthood. King Edward III. recognized the order in 1344, but the knights existed earlier in a different form. Many and various have been the stories as to its inception, but when John Taylor presented his address as master of the rolls to Francis I. on his investment, he mentioned that Richard I. caused a leather thong to be bound round the knees of the bravest Knight of the siege of Acre, and it is most probable that the confraternity originally existed for awarding brilliant deeds of arms.

The origin of the legend has been fantastically traced to the fact that King Edward III., dancing with the countess of Salisbury, the latter dropped her garter, and his majesty picked it up and tied it around his own leg. The queen, observing the incident, cast jealous glances, and the king, seeing that mischief was brewing, handed back the silk ribbon to the peeress with the words: "Honi, soi qui mal y pense." But I believe this legend is groundless, and that the motto had reference to a second campaign against the French on which the king was entering, hence it came that the emblem was blue, the color of French livery.

There is, however, one curious point about the order of the Garter, and it is that women were recognized as companions. In 1376 the duchess of Bedford belonged to the order, and in 1488 the countess of Richmond, Joan, princess of Wales, mother of Richard II., and the king's two queens, Anne of Bohemia and Isabel of France, and many others shared the honor. Queen Victoria was head of the order as reigning sovereign, but 400 years lapsed after lady Margaret Lancaster was invested with the insignia, before King Edward VII. admitted Queen Alexandra.

Like the knights the ladies had their robes presented to them, and in 1488 it was stated, "Vij yerds of blue velvet, vi. yerds of white damask, the garter of ruddour blue, with batons of gold lace" were served out for their use.

It is strange to me that women have never emphasized the fact that in old days the order was given to them by right of merit, nowadays it is simply one of the accomplishments of royal position. The very last appearance of Ladies of the Garter in public was in 1476, when the machioness of Montacute in a silk gown, and the Lady Marquis of Dorset rode to mass at St. George's, Windsor.

It will be well, I think, when we go back to the days when women's merits were recognized, for living as we do in a time when woman takes as great a burden upon her shoulders for the betterment of humanity as man, her achievements surely deserve as great a reward.

EUROPEAN KINGS HAVE LEARNED THEIR LESSON

Young Rulers Profit by the Experiences of Their Forefathers—Alphonso Is Generous.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The young generation of kings and kings to be seemed to have profited by the experiences of their forefathers and to have concluded that if they do not wish to lose their jobs they must be on their very best behavior, and not think that the people have been created merely to be ruled by them as they please to see fit.

The czar is learning his lesson now, though, to do him justice, it is only fair to say that had he been allowed he would undoubtedly have given his people freedom years ago. The crown prince of Germany is a most promising young man who will surely follow in his father's footsteps when the time comes, and Alphonso of Spain is the embodiment of good-naturedness.

The following trait, which is told about him by President Loubet, throws a splendid light on his lovable and forgiving character.

One evening during the president's recent visit to Spain the king drew him aside and said:

"Monsieur le president, it has often caused me great trouble and anxiety to know that since I visited your beautiful country men have been languishing in prison for an act which, maybe, they did not commit.

"Their guilt is at least very doubtful, and many, I am told, think them innocent. But even if they did arrange a little bit of pyrotechnics in the hope of ridding the world of me, I think that they have now suffered enough, and I ask you to confer a great favor upon me by setting them free."

So one sees that Alphonso, who was the only cool person when the attempt was made to assassinate him, is as generous as he is brave.

TRAIN THIEVES' RUSE.

Bring Freight to Standstill by Soaping the Rails and Then Rob the Cars.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—A freight train was passing over a bridge at Namur last night, when the wheels of the locomotive skidded, and finally the train came to a standstill.

Thieves had smeared the rails with soap and profiting from the slowing down of the train, climbed into the trucks and stole a large quantity of goods. The thieves escaped.

INNKEEPER REFUSED TO CLOSE HIS BARROOM

Watchman Is Beaten and Locked Up for Insisting That the Law Be Obeyed by Villagers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—A laughable scene occurred the other day, according to the Deutsch Tageszeitung, in the village of Pyritz. The night watchman had died, and as candidates for the vacant post were not quickly forthcoming, it was arranged that the villagers themselves should take turns at the usual nocturnal rounds with bugle and lantern.

One day the village innkeeper's turn came, but, not overanxious to do his share in preserving the peace, he arranged with his potman to take his place. The latter agreed and assumed the dignities of office. On his round late at night he perceived that though it was long after closing time there were still guests in the village inn.

Mindful of his duty, he entered his employer's establishment, and in the name of the law called upon the proprietor to clear the room and close the place. Jeered at for his pains the watchman-potman proceeded to take one of the recalcitrant topers by the collar to eject him from the premises. But here the host interfered, seized the luckless guardian of the peace by the scruff of his neck, gave him a sound thrashing and locked him in the stable for the night. So far the valiant host had scored, but there is another side to the story. An action is now pending in the courts, in which the host is charged with resisting an officer of the law in the execution of his duty, which is a heinous offense in Germany, and no doubt he will have to pay heavy damages for the "assault and battery."

INVASION OF "HELLO GIRLS."

Automatic Device Will Send Two Thousand Women in Search of Husbands in America.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—If Mr. Neill, a Canadian inventor, is successful in obtaining the telephone concession, for which he is now negotiating with the French government, America can prepare for invasion of 2,000 Paris "hello girls," who are pretty, of course.

Mr. Neill, to offset the objection made against his automatic device that it would deprive 2,000 telephone girls of employment, has made a business proposal to M. Berard, director of the telephone device, to send the girls to Canada and the United States, where he undertakes to find husbands for them.

Free Pile Cure

Why Suffer When By Merely Sending Name and Address You Can Have a Free Trial Package of a Remedy That Will Cure You.

We receive hundreds of letters like the following: "I have been feeling so good I could hardly believe it, after suffering with piles for a year, to find that I am once more feeling like myself. I wish you could have seen me before I started using Pyramid Pile Cure and look at me now, and you would say I am not the same man. I have gained 20 pounds, and all on account of Pyramid Pile Cure." Walter Sharkley, 50 Park street, Springfield, Mass.

"I bought a fifty-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used as directed with the most unexpected results, a complete cure. I have been troubled with piles for thirty years and was in much distress and passed much blood, but at present am free from any kind of piles." F. McKay, Weaverville, Cal.

"Pyramid Pile Cure has been worth thousands of dollars to me; it cured me after using numbers of other remedies and taking medicines from doctors. It also cured my son, although he could hardly walk, eat or sleep; he is now all right." B. Stringfellow, Postmaster, Elko, S. C.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free trial package which we gladly mail you, in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. Pyramid Drug Co., 708 Pyramid building, Marshall, Mich.

WRITES OF LOVE WITH HIS BLOOD

Letters Shown in Court During Contest Over Estate Unfold Interesting Romance.

REVEALS STORY OF MAN'S LIFE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The story of an interesting romance was unfolded before the Seine tribunal. The idyll was disclosed by love letters, some of which were 15 years old. A settlement which the husband, now dead, made on behalf of his wife, was disputed by his sister. The latter alleged that when he married he was not of sound mind, and that he had been forced into making the settlement.

Dr. Lucien Arnaud of Castres, while studying medicine in Paris, made the acquaintance of Mlle. Henriette Amelie Poidevin, a pretty milliner, in 1890. She became his mistress, and the doctor loved her dearly, as was evidenced from the following oath which he wrote on the back of his photograph.

"This portrait will be effaced before my affection for you is effaced." He advised that Mlle. Poidevin should be better educated, and induced her to read good authors. He presented her with a beautiful edition of "Paul et Virginie," with this dictation: "To my Lilliette, in remembrances of the first cagaret which she made for me." The lovers wrote to each other with their blood. "With my blood I write you that I love you, and will live you always," wrote the doctor. There was no doubt about the blood. Maitre Cremieux, who appeared for the widow, took from his bundle of documents one 15 years old.

Not content with writing oaths and inditing love letters with his blood instead of ink, the doctor gave his sweetheart this additional guarantee of his love: "In case my dead little Lily and I should quarrel she will only have to give me this paper, which I write today, and which tells her that I love her with all my heart, and I give her my word of honor that the quarrel will end soon, and that she will again be my sweetheart." After a year there was a little trouble, which will occur even in the best regulated love affairs.

The doctor confessed that he had an arriere pensee, but declared that he still loved his Lily and that he hoped to keep her forever. Dr. Arnaud obtained the Sainte Barbe prize of honor, a laureate, and became a prominent practitioner. By and by he spoke of his family and of marriage. And all this time he was sending "big kisses to his dear little white thing." For years they loved and hoped, and finally, on May 23, 1903, the marriage took place. Less than a year afterwards, on May 12, 1904, Dr. Arnaud died in an asylum.

"He was mad in consequence of his marriage," said his sister and heiress to his fortune, Mlle. Hortense Arnaud. "He was persecuted ,and fearing that he would die like Zola, spent his time in inspecting the stoves." Mme. Arnaud's reply to the sister is: "If my husband was mad at the time of his marriage it would be necessary to annul it and not the settlement alone." She adds that the doctor enjoyed perfect sanity until November, 1903, when he became ill of cerebral congestion, from which he did not recover.

SPACE IS IN DEMAND.

Exhibitors Are Numerous This Year for the Automobile Show at Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—Managers of the automobile show, which it to take place at the Grand Palais, from December 8 to 24, report that exhibitors will be so numerous this year and the demand for spaces correspondingly large that, in spite of the fact that the work of allotting spaces was begun much earlier than usual, it has just been terminated.

Not only will all the floors of the Grand Palais be filled, but also the court La Reine, the conservatories and the annexed constructions, all of the available room being engaged.

MILES OF TABLES AT THIS BANQUET

Mutual Aid Societies of France Honor President Loubet With Record Dinner.

50,000 PEOPLE AT GATHERING

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette)

PARIS, Nov. 10.—There seems no doubt that the monster dinner given yesterday in honor of President Loubet by the National Federation of Mutual Aid societies of France was the greatest feast that has been held in modern times. At this banquet, which was spread in the Galerie des Machines, in the Champs de Mars, no less than 50,000 people sat down simultaneously at over nine miles of tables. The dinner was served by 3,000 waiters, and in the course of the feast 165,000 plates were used, not to mention 70,000 forks and 50,000 knives. Food and drink to the extent of 1,300 tons were thus consumed, which had arrived at the banqueting hall in 3,500 vans. The beverages consisted of wine, milk, water and black coffee, which were drunk out of 125,000 tumblers.

This gargantuan banquet, at which there assembled delegates from all over France, was given by the Federation of Mutual Aid societies to mark the close of President Loubet's term of office.

The Galerie des Machines, in which it was given, is the largest covered hall in the world. Previous to the banquet a monster procession took place, the 50,000 "mutualists" assembling in the Tuileries gardens and marching thence with bands playing and flags flying to the Trocadero. There President Loubet made them a short speech, enthusiastically applauded, on the usefulness of provident societies, after which he was presented with a statuette symbolizing mutual aid. Then the crowd marched on to their record-breaking banquet.

This took place just at noon, the nine miles of tables being spread on a floor where mimic battles of cavalry and artillery have often been held with ease, and motor races at enormous speed been comfortably contested. When the 50,000 guests were seated the sight was a fabulous one, but even a more amazing spectacle was presented as the vast company, carrying with them standards bearing the names of their "departments," and made merry by frequent potations of champagne and red wine literally danced out of the hall.

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And can easily convince you that we do.

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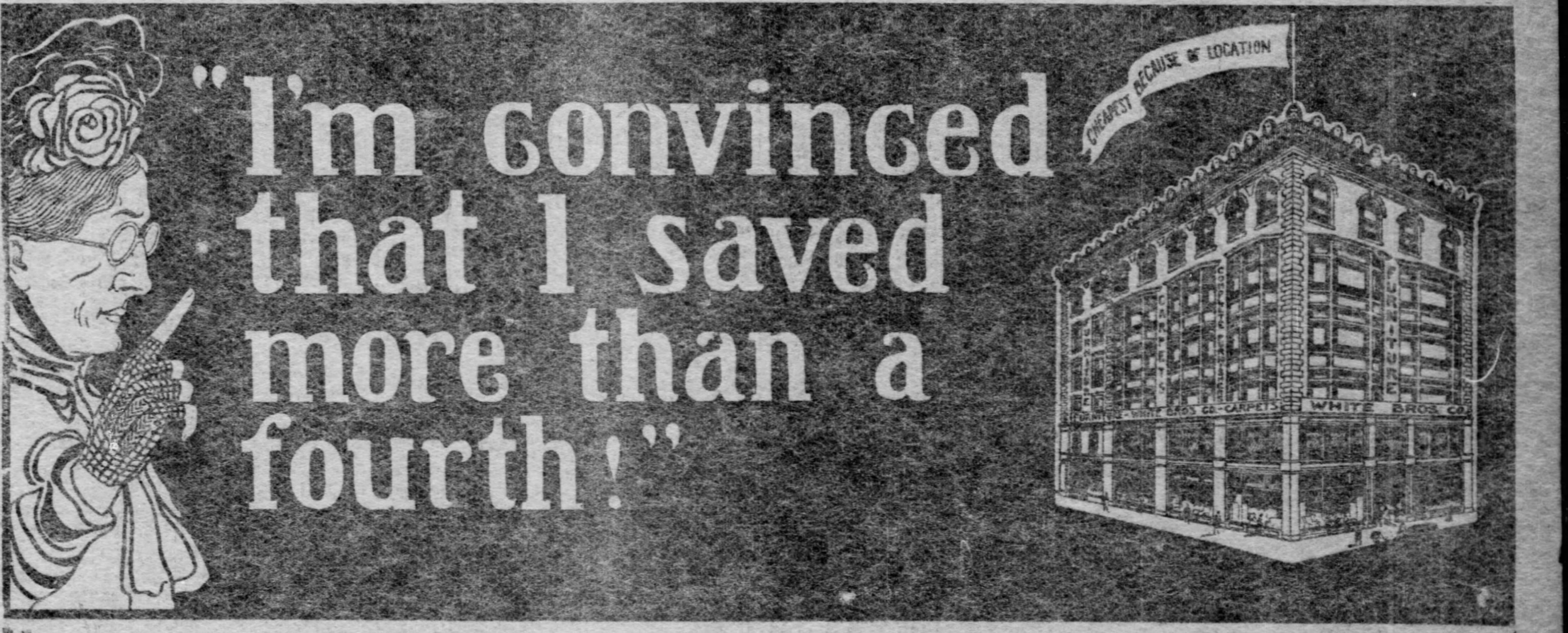
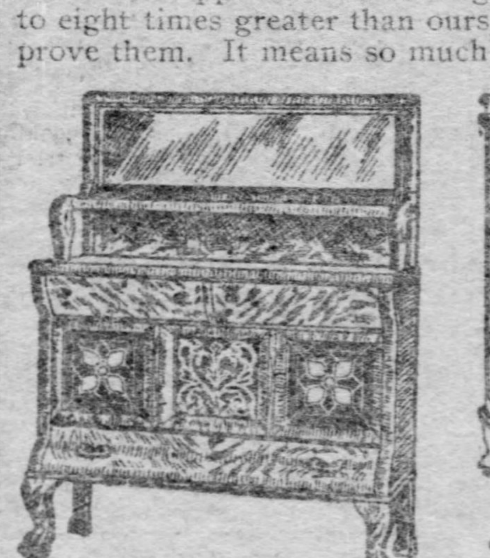


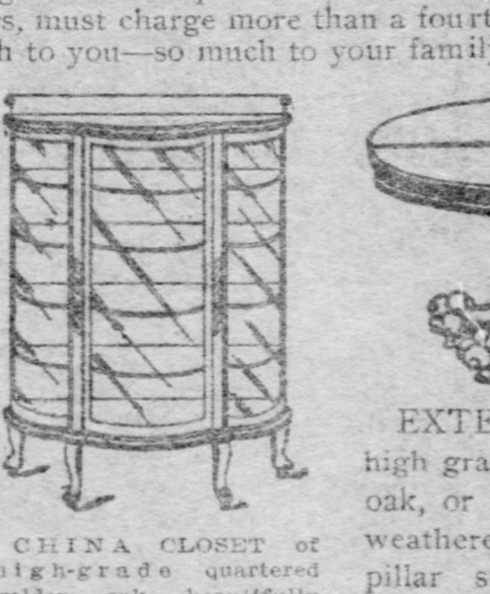
Last week we had for a customer a woman who had been buying furniture and carpets from downtown Pittsburgh stores for over 25 years. She told us that she had read our claim of being able to sell for more than a fourth cheaper than downtown stores, on account of location. She came to us to see, as she expressed it, "if there was anything in it."

We gladly showed her over our stocks and quoted her prices. IN THE END SHE PURCHASED SEVERAL ARTICLES AND ASSURED US THAT SHE WAS THOROUGHLY CONVINCED THAT SHE HAD SAVED MORE THAN A FOURTH AS COMPARED WITH DOWNTOWN STORES' PRICES.

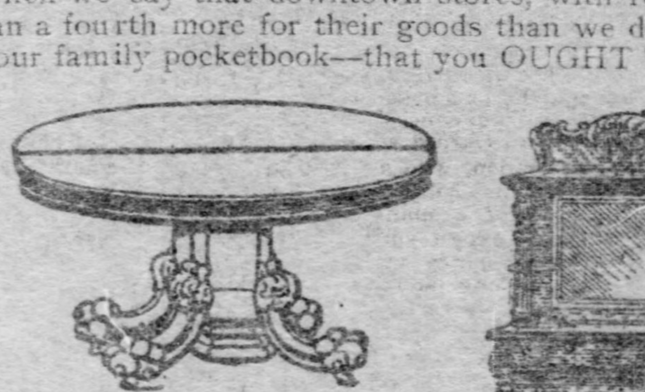
We appeal to the intelligence of our public. When we say that downtown stores, with rents and operating expenses five to eight times greater than ours, must charge more than a fourth more for their goods than we do, we are stating facts. We can prove them. It means so much to you—so much to your family pocketbook—that you OUGHT TO LET us prove it to you!



BUFFET—A pattern of really splendid merit, in high-grade quartered golden oak or weathered finish. Workmanship is of the highest order in every detail — hand-carving especially artistic. In downtown stores fully $45.00 must be the price for such a piece. The new store's price........ $33
Credit Cheerfully Extended.

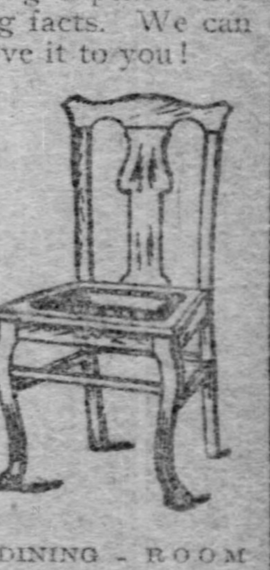


CHINA CLOSET of high-grade quartered golden oak, beautifully rubbed and polished. Design is very beautifully executed. Downtown stores must get fully $38.00 for equal quality. The new store's price........ $25
Credit Cheerfully Extended.



EXTENSION TABLE of high grade quartered golden oak, or in early English or weathered finish — excellent pillar style pattern, with elaborately carved claw feet. Downtown stores must get fully $40 for it. The new store's price, $24.50
Credit Cheerfully Given.

SIDEBOARD of splendid grade quartered golden oak, highly rubbed and polished. Carving is beautifully wrought. A good, dependable board. In downtown stores the price is $30.00. The new store's price........ $19
Credit Cheerfully Extended.



DINING-ROOM CHAIR. Quartered golden oak, with box seat upholstered in genuine leather. Downtown stores must get $4.50 for it. Our price, $3.25
Credit Cheerfully Extended.

No matter what you may want in furniture, carpets or household goods, we have a stock which is thoroughly capable of supplying it. You'll find a selection which has no superiors in these cities.

CREDIT TERMS WHICH ARE BASED ON A BROAD, GENEROUS POLICY, ARE FREELY EXTENDED. NO MATTER WHAT YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE, WE WILL MAKE THE PAYMENTS TO SUIT. NO STORE COULD MAKE YOU A MORE SATISFACTORY OFFER.

FOLDING BED, of golden oak or mahogany, a design that's most elegant in conception—a production that reaches the height of desirability in folding beds; in downtown stores equal quality would be valued at $48.00. The new store's price........ $34
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First—The fact that you save more than a fourth on every yard of carpet, on every rug you buy.
Second—The fact that you get an unequaled selection.
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ELEGANT INGRAIN CARPET, worth 75c a yard, for 48c.
SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPET, worth $1.00 a yard, for 70c.
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WILTON VELVET CARPET, worth $1.40 to $1.50 a yard, for 95c.
BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET, worth $2.00 a yard, for $1.25.
VICTORIA EXTRA GRADE BRUSSELS RUGS, 9x12 feet, worth $22.50, for $14.
ROXBURY BRUSSELS RUGS, 9x12 feet, worth $27, for $17.25.
WILTON VELVET RUGS, 9x12 feet, worth $33, for $22.75.
BIGELOW AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12 feet, worth $37.50, for $25.
SPLENDID GRADE OF LINOLEUM, worth 75c a yard downtown, for 52c.
IMPORTED INLAID LINOLEUMS, a celebrated make that sells downtown at $1.50 a yard, for $1.

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Gas and Coal Stoves and Heaters, Comforts and Blankets, Etc., in Complete Variety

MORRIS CHAIR, an elegantly patterned frame, in high-grade quartered golden oak, weathered oak or mahogany — one of the most pleasing conceptions yet shown. Cushions are hair filled and upholstered in genuine Chase leather. Downtown stores must charge $18 for it. The new store's price........ $12
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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, November 19, 1905.

A German torpedo boat was sunk during the naval maneuvers at Kiel yesterday, making the fourth vessel of that type not engaged in hostilities to meet disaster this year. Great Britain lost two and France one. Accidents happen to all classes of warships in time of peace, but the torpedo craft, including submarines, appear especially liable to total loss.

A senatorial apportionment has been devised by Messrs. Treadway and Adams, attorneys of this city, without a division of counties attaching portions to separate districts. This scheme is worthy of consideration. The senatorial reapportionment is a difficult problem that has baffled many clever statesmen, and any scheme that keeps counties entire is worth "looking into."

Gov. Pennypacker does not desire a Greater Pittsburgh bill that will place the power of appointment of the first mayor in his hands. It is but natural the governor should prefer to avoid such responsibility. He appreciates the advantages of consolidation, and might be induced to accept the responsibility of naming a mayor if that should be necessary, but the necessity does not appear. Better let the people elect.

Director Moore has issued orders looking to suppression of the "white slave traffic" in one district of the city. This order encourages the hope that other districts may be included later. Under the regime of former Superintendent Wallace the abominable leeches who live off the earnings of immoral women were never molested, and the efforts of citizens of the hill district to stop the practice were resented. Director Moore, apparently, contemplates a better policy.

Yale won the championship game from Princeton yesterday, but the Tigers will live to fight another day. Locally there is rejoicing because Western University overcame the Ohio medicos by a huge score. Shadyside Academy triumphed over the High School. There were no fatalities in these games, another cause for jubilation. From now to the Thanksgiving games, football will command as much public attention as the coming session of congress—and then congress will come. Always "something doing."

In the opinion of Dr. Washington Gladden, "the spirit of the last 15 years has not been conducive to the growth of philanthropy. It has rather tended to make men hard and cynical, to weaken the claims of pity." We find it impossible to agree with Dr. Gladden in this opinion. Not only with gifts of money, but with contributions of time and energy and enlightened experience there has never been a time when men were doing so much for their fellow creatures. Pittsburgh is particularly rich in evidences of this latter-day philanthropy, but every city in the land has its share.

The election of Prince Charles of Denmark to be king of Norway, which took place yesterday at Christiania, as arranged, will be generally satisfactory to his brother sovereigns of Europe, with the exception, possibly, of his Swedish neighbor. Indeed, as has been pointed out, in this matter of choosing a ruler, the heads of other governments often play a more important part than is generally supposed. The German press is already claiming the credit of Prince Charles' selection for Emperor William. It is probable he was not the only royal personage who had a hand in the matter.

Gen. Chaffee's suggestion that men who desert from the United States army be deprived of political rights seems reasonable. As he also suggests, the arousing of public opinion to the repugnant nature of the offense might have a deterrent effect. There have also been some civilian suggestions concerning the improvement of conditions in the army, and especially increased pay for private soldiers, for lessening the number of desertions from Uncle Sam's service. A probationary period with forfeiture of pay would be effective in connection with these suggestions. Congress should give the matter attention.

There is a prospect in Russia of more peaceful times. The strike has been declared off at St. Petersburg, in consideration of amnesty for the Cronstadt mutineers. The Union of Unions, not Count Witte or the emperor, is in control of the situation. This marvelous organization, composed of unions of each separate profession, such as lawyers, teachers, doctors, engineers, electricians, soldiers, sailors, even to common laborers, is the bulwark of liberty in Russia. The separate unions and their federation have been accomplished since January 22, "Red Sunday," but the solidarity of the organization is indubitable. It can decree peace or war.

For Starving Babes.

At the close of the week The Gazette fund for the relief of the Russian Jews is just under $1,000. The contributions have come from all sorts of people—large and small in amount—but testify to a common human sympathy with extraordinary distress. A letter from Kishineff, printed in another column, gives a glimpse of the horror of the situation weeks ago. What must it be now?

There is most urgent need of relief for those persecuted people, whose only offense has been devotion to their religious principles. One may close his eyes to the gross injustice, but one cannot harden his heart against the appeal that comes for bread to ward off starvation from innocent women and children. The cause is good, and Pittsburghers can better enjoy the Thanksgiving feast after having cast their mites for the assuaging of this distress.

Some Subjects Must Wait.

Nothing is likely to come of the petition of the Allegheny county delegation for a supplementary proclamation enlarging the scope of the special legislative session. The subjects proposed are proper enough, but to admit more than Gov. Pennypacker has specified would tend toward making the session general, rather than special.

There is natural enthusiasm among Allegheny county Republicans over their new primary election system. It has been very satisfactory. Yet it does not follow the remainder of the state is eager to adopt it. In another year it may be hoped the general assembly of 1907 will think well enough of it to give the system to Republicans and Democrats all over the state. Meantime county committees are at liberty to adopt it if they like it. Civil service reform can also be enacted at the same time. One year will make no great difference to posterity. There are many other subjects on which legislation would be desirable, but the special session cannot consider all of them, and January, 1907, will be here almost before we realize it.

Senator Goehring's suggestion of legislation governing appropriations hardly needs a supplementary proclamation. The governor's proclamation includes "such other measures as may be necessary for the protection of the public moneys." As we understand Mr. Goehring's proposition it comes under this clause.

Russia and London's Poor.

In contemplating the disturbances in Russia one is apt to regard their effect as confined to that unhappy country, overlooking their inevitable influence upon the people of other nations. For instance, the present suffering among the poor of London, which has led to demonstrations in Downing street, at the prime minister's residence, has been aggravated, and is likely to be still more so, by the disturbed condition of Russia. Incidentally Germany and the United States play a part in the situation.

Russia's troubles have greatly increased the price of foodstuffs in England, owing to a lack of supply of Russian wheat. Anticipating the coming increase in the import duties of Germany, merchants of that country are purchasing wheat which otherwise would have gone to England. But the available supply from Russia is meager, because of the suspension of commerce. While Russia needs the money from the sale of wheat, she needs the wheat more to feed her great population, and an imperial decree prohibiting its exportation would not be surprising, say those who have watched this branch of trade. The United States, of course, has a bumper crop this year, but it will hardly be sufficient for our own needs as well as the additional necessities of our English friends. The increase in the price of bread in London comes at the most inopportune time. The subsidence of Russia's troubles would thus directly benefit London's starving poor.

Pope and President.

It is pleasant to believe there was something more than formal civility and empty conventionality behind the pope's words to Archbishop Seton about President Roosevelt. The archbishop conveyed to his holiness Mr. Roosevelt's thanks for his congratulations on Mr. Roosevelt's successful efforts to end the Russo-Japanese war. In the course of the conversation the pope spoke of having read the President's book on "The Strenuous Life," of which there is an Italian translation, and added that "President Roosevelt's admirable example was a pattern for monarchs to follow."

A great many things are said by men in public life as mere matters of form, to which no more significance attaches than to the "How do you do?" of ordinary intercourse. These are the stereotyped formulae of social life, the polite nothings that mean nothing, that come trippingly from the tongue and fall hollow upon the ear. But we believe the pope's sentiment about President Roosevelt are not of this merely ceremonious and obligatory character. Our chief executive stands for so many things that are "of good report"—for honesty in public life and cleanness in private life, for courage and duty and high ideals—that he is like a beacon light set upon a hill. And if the spiritual head of the Catholic church sees fit publicly to commend these virtues as exemplified in the man, there is no reason for supposing he does not mean it. It would be an insult to his own dignity and Christian spirit to question his sincerity or to impute his utterance to a mere desire to say something pleasant. The American people are proud of their President, ready to believe the pope's words, and quite sure he spoke them from the heart.

McKeesport's Terror.

Pending enactment of a new bill for the consolidation of municipalities the Greater Pittsburgh will, on January 1, welcome Esplen borough as an integral part of it. Judge Macfarlane made the order yesterday.

Speaking of the Greater Pittsburgh reminds us of McKeesport. In fact, whenever the subject is mentioned, McKeesport obtrudes itself on public attention. McKeesport is opposed to being annexed to Pittsburgh—or thinks it is, which amounts to nearly the same thing—and ever since the governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature has been agitating itself over the matter. McKeesport has protested and is protesting in all of the 17 languages current there, but principally through the medium of a few ambitious local politicians who are fearful they might become submerged in the greater city.

This furore on the part of McKeesport is amusing, particularly as no one outside the Tube City contemplates attaching it to Pittsburgh. No one wants to swallow McKeesport or to have it tied to the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania at present, or in the near future. One senator said yesterday he preferred to give McKeesport to Westmoreland county. The trouble with that suggestion is that Westmoreland does not desire to have McKeesport. She is happy with Monessen, and Washington is satisfied with Charleroi. If McKeesport would stop yelling it would not be noticed, and would be in no danger unless the expansion fever happened to seize Glassport so it would try to annex its confluent neighbor.

The Moral in Art.

Robert W. Chambers recently published an appreciative tribute to the genius and art of Charles Dana Gibson, who has forsworn pen drawing and will turn to a study of canvas work in the schools of Europe. The chief word of praise of this young artist lay in the assertion that in all the range of his picture drawing, Gibson preserved a true moral sense and never gave the world a tainted lesson in any picture that fell from his pen. The distinction is illuminative and contains a suggestive lesson on a much-discussed subject. True art is always moral in its ultimate purpose, and must possess this supreme quality to reach the perfection at which it aims. Genius Gibson undoubtedly has. A talent for the mere mechanism of his vocation that perhaps has not been equalled in this period. But the possession of these things are only secondary. Behind them are a clean mind, a brain moved by heart impulses of deepest human sympathy and knowledge of human life as it is, not as it may be artificially conceived for emotional or professional reasons. As a result Gibson's wit is incisive, but without a sting; his sarcasm is intense without bitterness, and his play upon the emotions is inspired by deep moral suggestion.

This is art in the discharge of its highest and truest functions, whether it be the art of picture drawing with a pen or statue building by sculptor, or painting by brush; whether it be writing poetry, or dramatic portrayal of human character. However high the reach of genius in the perfection of the mere mechanism, as seen in resultant statue, picture, poem or characterization, art work without this inner soul of moral comprehension is stripped of its best glory and may even by its very technical perfection become a menace to society rather than an inspiration. Into these two classes may be put all the higher claims to artistic endowment by whomsoever made. One wonders at the marvelous inner ecstasy over the beauty of a Raphael's "Madonna and Child," or seek in vain on the surface for an explanation of the thrill that seizes the heart at sight of Munkacsy's "Crucifixion." These results of art endeavor can only be explained by the moral truth that lies imbedded in the work and which shines translucent through the canvas.

In nearly all the schools of art today there is a great clamor for "technique," and artists of every rank and class are judged and classified upon the basis and according to their peculiar possession or lack of technique. The demand is not without its sound reasons, for by it the chaos of amateurishness may be avoided. But the danger is that this higher and nobler quality of art, its moral power, may be disregarded. Already the flame is burning low on some art altars. If poetry and the drama be commercially debased, and the art of the stage be made the handmaiden of the money changers, the people will suffer, have suffered an almost irremediable loss in moral stimulus. If the fine arts be used to divert or amuse an opulent fancy without regard to the soul that must be a part of all art, there is a crime committed. A really great actress has charmed large audiences in a local theater during the past week. Critical approval has been for some years past bestowed upon her work in lavish measure, and yet she stands as a conspicuous representative of what "technique" alone may do for impersonation of human character. Brilliant as is the charm of her acting, powerful as her emotional moments may seem, it is to be doubted whether this great actress in all her recent career ever convinced the deeper moral emotions of those who sat beyond the footlights and became enthralled by her artistry.

This actress is the compelling representative of a class. The perfection of dramatic art does not lie in technical training. In our ignorance we give that perfection, when we find it, many different names. By some it is called "personality," by others "temperament," but in the last analysis it is what Robert Chambers discovers shining between the pen lines of Gibson's drawings, it is moral attitude and consciousness. Without this art, beautiful as she may be in the perfection of her technical phases, is "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal."

A Sea-Level Canal.

Though the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal have recommended a sea-level canal by a majority vote, this opinion is not a final decision. This latter rests with the canal commission, President Roosevelt and the congress of the United States. The reasons which impelled the majority of the board to advise a sea-level canal are forceful in the abstract, but the government of the United States, which must provide for payment of the bills, will decide whether the larger expense and greater delay in completing the work shall be incurred. Due weight will be given the opinion of the eminent engineers in considering the matter and equal weight to the other factors in the problem which are not of engineering character.

Summed up the verdict of the engineers favors a sea-level canal because it will save time to vessels passing through and secure some economy in operation. These are ultimate considerations. The minority of the board favored more than one lock because such a canal can be constructed at less cost and be sooner available for the uses of commerce. These are immediate considerations. Once the traffic pays fixed charges the canal may be deepened to sea level. In that case the ultimate cost will be larger than if a sea-level canal is made in the beginning. On this fact the majority report is based. It is not conclusive until the American government shall decide it expedient.

The Quest of Easy Money.

There are a vast lot of dreamers in this country—and, in other lands—who sit in idleness, while others hustle, waiting for the imaginary ship of wealth to "come in." The newest scheme in the line of imposing on the credulous comes from Arizona, and it is all about a wonderful enterprise that has been legally incorporated. One of the legends of Arizona runs that in ages past an immense meteor deposited itself on the soil, making a hole three-fourths of a mile in length and 600 feet in width. A company has been organized to dig for that meteor. Why? Because some of the inhabitants claim that the fragments that were dispersed over the surface of the ground give a rich analysis of gold, silver and lead. The object of the company is to secure the $13,000,000 of treasure in the hole where the meteor lies. Naturally the company has shares for sale, and many will buy. The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is not half so elusive as this proposition. The treasures of Captain Kidd are buried somewhere, and King Solomon's mines are not more visionary.

Moral? There is none. It is, and always will be the way of a part of the world—stumbling over the substance of honest energy and profit in pursuit of shadows.

The prince leaves our shores today. He departs with a good idea of what New York and Washington society is like, but he has not seen Pittsburgh, where the work is done. Next time, maybe.

The czar has no regular stipend, it is said, but just goes to the treasury and helps himself whenever he needs money. Here is a chance for some magazine articles from Mr. Lawson.

Italy's queen dowager says she is coming to America to take an automobile trip from New York to San Francisco. Wonder if anybody has had the hardihood to tell her how far that is?

A Russian spy has been given three years' imprisonment for sketching a German fort. Russia is having enough to keep her busy at home without spying on her neighbors.

Over 1,000 of Prince Louis' sailors have overstayed their shore leave in New York. Indications are the prince would be glad to overstay his leave, too, but he doesn't dare.

The scheme to build a railroad from Alaska to St. Petersburg would better lie dormant until the Russian city becomes a place anybody would care to visit.

An Iowa woman is suing for divorce because her husband won't talk. There is no case on record of a husband seeking divorce because his wife wouldn't talk.

The suggestion to substitute dueling for prize fighting at Annapolis and West Point will hardly be popular, though football is more dangerous than either.

William Shakespeare has been appointed a member of the Grand Army of the Republic pension committee—tardy recognition of distinguished genius.

Japanese laborers at Denver refused to work until they were given facilities for bathing. This is the kind of spirit that should be encouraged.

If Mr. Bryan were not abroad we should have to read his comments on recent happenings of interest. Cabling comment is too expensive.

King Edward's sprained ankle is reported slightly better, and London has once more settled down to business.

What has become of the freaks who were going to spoil Prince Louis' good time in New York?

The public welcomes Sunday gladly. The insurance investigating committee does not sit today.

The Russian students have now been guilty of almost every kind of disorder except football.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS ON WAYS OF WORLD

Why Don't All Christians Get Together and Form One Body?

By ERASMUS WILSON.

When a man wants an excuse for not connecting himself with some church he usually points to the various sects and denominations, as much as to say that all cannot be right or they would be one, and how is he to tell which is right.

This is the most formidable argument that churchmen have to meet, nor it is an easy one to answer so as to settle the question satisfactorily and finally.

At first glance it does seem that Christianity should be something definite, uniform in doctrine and regular in practice—something like Masonic and other national, international and universal orders.

The fact that it is not so regarded by the people is taken by many as an indication of weakness.

* * *

The Masonic order is for those whose tastes and feelings are alike. Some who do not take kindly to this order unite with the Odd Fellows, and yet others whose feelings do not accord with these organizations form new orders, so that there are as many, or more, denominations in the fraternal world as there are in the Christian world.

Denominationalism is the expression of temperament. As you know, there are emotional natures. These cannot abide the cold, and the stillness that prevails in the homes of the phlegmatic.

Can you imagine a warm-hearted, emotional man thriving and enjoying life in a cold, unemotional environment? For instance, a typical Methodist in a seceder church. No more would the sedate seceder flourish in a Methodist congregation.

* * *

That sects and denominations have got too far apart there can be no doubt; nor can it be doubted that by claiming that their peculiar way is the only way, they have kept many out of church who could have been greatly benefited, and who would have been helpful members.

And yet it is probable the conflict between denominations has not only challenged the attention of outsiders, but has led many to read for themselves in order to get at the truth of the matter at issue.

Truth, like gold, is not injured by being passed through the fire, but comes out all the purer and brighter for having the grosser accretions burned away.

Many of you recall the fierceness of the sectarian fires hereabouts after the Campbells had separated from the other sect. Heretics, renegades, unbelievers, were among the milder terms applied to them.

* * *

Have you ever thought of what it is all about, and whether it is worth while—this something known as Christianity?

It would be well for you to look into it, nor is this hard to do, since its principles, purposes and doctrines are written in an open book, open to all to read and to understand.

And you may be suprised to find that the system is so simple that any one, though a fool, may read and understand.

Nor will you be surprised to discover that all those who read, and who understand, cannot quite agree on the best method for carrying out the doctrine. This is more on account of differences of belief in the spirit and purpose of Christianity itself.

But the sects are getting closer together, and will close up in good time, in His good time.

A Short Sermon.

As for involuntary distractions, they do not turn aside our love, since it is in the will, and the will never suffers distractions when it does not choose to have them. As soon as they are observed, we dismiss them and turn toward God. Thus, while the exterior senses of the spouse are asleep, her heart wakes, her love does not languish. A tender father does not always think distinctly of his son; a thousand objects attract his imagination and his thoughts; but his distractions never interrupt his paternal love; whenever his son comes into his mind he loves him, and feels at the bottom of his heart that he has not ceased for a single moment to love him, although he has ceased to think of him. Such should be our love for our Heavenly Father; a simple love without distrust, and without uneasiness.—Fenelon.

A Belated Concession.

The heralded grant by Czar Nicholas of the imperial and grand ducal domains to the peasantry, constituting one-third of European Russia, must touch the heart of the empire's disaffection. About 80 per cent of its inhabitants are peasants, starved by taxes and primitive husbandry. The force of the agrarian movement, gaining from the nation's famine and directed at the czar's head, appears to have extorted this sudden and fundamental concession before universal suffrage, the chosen vehicle of redress, could even begin its cumbersome workings. The people of Russia are to be congratulated that the autocracy, although powerless in the administration of the government, has still the omnipotence of self-denial.—New York Times.

The "Quiet Observer" Abroad.

The Western Press in its report of the proceedings of the teachers' institute held at Mercer, has the following: "On Wednesday, in addition to the regular program, the teachers were agreeably surprised when Erasmus Wilson, the 'Quiet Observer' of The Gazette, was introduced. Mr. Wilson and his philosophy are known to every person in this portion of the state too well to require an introduction. He met with a cordial reception and what he said was worth remembering. Possibly no speaker of the entire program was more discussed than this quiet, unassuming gentleman, who is practically regarded as one of Mercer county's citizens."

Cost of Greatness in Indiana County.

Hereafter we will charge as follows for complimentary expressions: If a man wishes to be referred to as a "popular citizen," it will cost him a large mess of spareribs. If he desires to be termed a "prominent citizen," he'll have to put up not less than three yards of lean pork sausage. To be called a "distinguished citizen" will cost one able-bodied sugar-cured ham weighing not less than 15 pounds. To describe a man as "representative and influential," will cost a brace of fat roasting chickens not over a year old.—Blairsville Courier.

THE OLD INDIAN.

In bitterness I eat my bread, and for my summons wait.
All cheerless burns my teepee fire, but blood red glows my hate.

I scorn, and mock them face to face—those theorizing fools
Who seek to train the hand that's red to use an alien's tools.

Each day brings to my tribe less hope—brings nearer that grim hour
That marks the closing of the hand—the white man's throttling power.

And so my medicine I make on yonder hilltop bare,
And ask the great god Manitou to grant me one last prayer.

I pray that some day, from far shores, a new race may be led
To conquer and engulf the white, as white has 'gulfed the red.

In bitterness I eat my bread, and for my summons wait.
All cheerless burns my teepee fire, but blood red glows my hate.

—Denver Republican.

GOTHAM RIALTO LIKE A DESERT

Man With Manuscript Under His Arm Disappears and Leaves "Long Felt Want."

By FRANK A. PARKER.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—So much of the amusement of the people of these United States is to be found in the four walls of the theater that the subject of the production of good plays becomes almost a vital one. A look around the situation in New York is therefor interesting to the whole country, because this is the great producing center. And what excuse has New York to offer to the rest of the country for "falling down" this season in this matter? Certainly it has been the greatest tumble in years. The number of plays worth while this season can be counted on the fingers of one hand, with fingers to spare, and yet we want to be amused every week of the season, and some of us two or three times a week. And again, most of the people who go to the theaters want to see something that "will make them sit up and take notice." That reduces the situation to a very serious point.

Pittsburghers have seen "The Girl from the Golden West," which opened here this week, and found it good. It is the strenuous sort of thing that the people of this country like to see. There is a companion piece to this which Pittsburgh is yet to see, and will find it equally good. It is "The Squaw Man," now running at Wallack's, a story of the west of only yesterday, while the Belasco piece goes back to the west of long ago. These two plays, and the success they have attained at this early day, prove that the people of this country are tired of the mush and milk sort of stuff that has been dished up to them, and are anxious for something strong and exhilirating.

Some Other Successes.

Besides the above-mentioned plays, we have "The Prince Chap," a modest little effort, but so well done that it is one of the successes of the season. Then there is Mme. Kalisch in "Monna Vanna," a real play and a genuine actress who will some day be recognized as one of the greatest in America. Next comes Maude Adams and "Peter Pan," a fairy play that gently carries us back to childhood days and makes us glad that we are still able to see and think as children. Then comes nothing, unless one is to consider musical comedy and other like stuff as something. And when we remember that there are 40 theaters in New York it is easy to see that the good things are pretty thinly spread over the surface.

The Quest for New Plays.

Never before was there such a feverish quest for new material by the theatrical managers. It is not to be had, and dramatized books and imported plays have been put on only to be taken off as not what is wanted by the people. The American playwright never had such an opportunity to "make good," and yet he is not doing so beyond three of the plays mentioned. It is foolish to say that the managers have been rejecting things that are good, for they are neither blind nor unselfish, and their selfish desire to make money compels them to look at everything that comes to hand. The answer seems to be that there are no plays. Perhaps the ambitious playwright has starved to death waiting for this opportunity, but the fact remains that he is not in evidence at this writing.

Foreign Plays Are Failures.

Of the plays that have been imported from abroad the majority are absolute failures or their success is of so mild a sort that one hears very little of them, and they are apparently kept going merely because these is nothing better to offer. To be sure "Man and Superman" is playing to crowded houses nightly, but that is the Shaw play of the moment, and the Shaw cult must stand by its prophet. It is a bad play in more ways than it is good, and one wonders why the howl that was raised over "Mrs. Warren's Profession" while "Man and Superman" goes merrily on its nauseating way. Shaw treats "the sex problem" as a joke, and a very nasty joke he makes it every time he takes up the subject. He apparently has no morals and objects to moral health in others.

Prize Contest for Plays.

The success of Mrs. Wheatcroft's prize contest would seem to indicate that there are still some people who believe they can write plays and are willing to try. The quality of the result does not, of course, appear at a glance, and one must wait for production of the winner by amateur talent before saying that it was worth while. There were 97 plays submitted for the prize of $100. The money was won by "St. Cecelia" and five other plays were given honorable mention. All are said to be quite clever, and if the authors consent will be produced at matinees by Mrs. Wheatcroft's dramatic school pupils during the winter. The prize winner will certainly be produced within a few weeks, and all the managers will be present to see if it is worth while.

Cleaned Up the Playwrights.

It would seem that this contest cleaned up all the aspiring playwrights loose in New York. There are practically no long-haired geniuses running around the Rialto with bundles of manuscripts under their arms these days, and one seldom ran across a man who even thinks he can waste his time trying to produce manuscripts. The fact of the matter is that so much has been said about the difficult of getting a production that the clever chaps have said to themselves "What's the use?" and have turned their attention to more certain fields. Those who are now trying to catch the attention of managers are people from "The Golden West," who wouldn't know a real theater if they saw one. Their plays are impossible, and this fact can be seen almost at a glance.

Musical Stuff Is Also Bad.

Even the musical comedies—so-called—that have been produced in New York this season are mostly in the class of not-worth-while. Some of them are rehashed from old successes of years ago, and some of them are bad because they are strictly original. There have been some successes, including "Dolly Dollars" and "Happyland," but the successes are rare. "Veronique" has caught the public eye because it is full of catchy music and is beautifully staged. There may be one or two others, but they are lost among the failures. The great trouble is that the writers of these things remember too well the successes of past seasons, and try to follow them in the points that make them successful. Of course, the want of originality makes them fail.

Good Thing for the Stage.

Such a season as the present is better for the stage than houses filled with people who accept what is offered without a murmur. So long as the people stay away from the theaters just so long will the managers seek for something worth while to attract them, and the result of this season's work will attract clever men into the writing of plays. They will be more likely to forget the old standards set by the managers, and write from the fullness of their hearts. That way they can produce something that will draw the people back to the theaters, and a new era will begin.

Depends Entirely on the Leaders.

Some people suggest Hon. T. E. Burton as the future Republican leader of Ohio Republicanism, and some, Judge Taft. Why not both? True leaders can work together.—Ohio State Journal.

LABOR UNIONS ARE A BLESSING TO MEN

Strike Devil Has No Use for Leaders Who Use Brains to Govern Organizations.

By UNCLE BIJE.

"I want to talk t' you 'bout somep'n ser'ous, colonel," said the Philosopher, as he came into the office, after inquiring of the stenographer how she liked the weather, and how her mother was.

"What is the matter now?"

"Nothin' th' matter, on'y I feel like I wuz a leetle bit on th' bum, considerin' th' Isle o' Pines rev'lution 'n all thet there Pittsburgh money gone t' waste in thet there ice plant."

"Did you have some money in the ice plant there?"

"No, but I know some folks 't did. No, whut I want t' talk 'bout's labor."

"Labor? Labor! What do you know about labor?"

"Wa'al, mebbe I dono nothin' cep'n whut I read. Mebbe ye didn't know thet?"

"I am glad you told me."

"I knowed you'd be glad. I don't of'n tell any one 'bout it, f'r it's a fac' 't ef ye don't tell folks how much ye know, they think ye know a heap, 'n ef ye do tell 'em, they hev their doubts. But whut I'm a gitt'n at's this. With labor conditions growin' t' whut they are, with th' strike devil al'ays a-hangin' round th' nex' corner 'th a brick in his hand ready t' throw at any buddy 't sez he don't work, 'n th' fac' is, 't th' strike devil never works no more'n he c'n help, it's a mercy 'n a blessin' 't th' laborin' men's a-gitt'n where they c'n hev their own governin' body. It's a fine thing. Gompers 'n Mitchell an' s'more o' them is men t' be proud of. Th' on'y danger is thet th' strike devil 'll git dissatisfied 'th 'em, 'n go after their skelps 'cause they try t' git along 'thout him. Th' strike devil he haint got no use f'r any man 't tries t' git along 'thout him. When a leader gits t' governin' a union 'th brains 'stid o' battle axes, th' strike devil gits him bounced. Th' strike devil he makes his livin' settin' one man's hand aginst another's, an' ef he can't do it no other ways, he gits on a plug hat 'n sets in 'th th' employers 'n makes them do things 't'll give him a chanst t' go back 'n take up his pitchfork.

"But its a true thing 't th' laborin' man comes purty nigh bein' th' governin' body in this country today. Mebbe his head's swelled a leetle by th' knowledge o' his stren'th, mebbe sech fellers as Cornelius Shea feels thet ef we've got a giant's stren'th its th' best thing t' use it all up on anythin' 't comes along, but th' true governin' body 'mong th' labor men b'lieves thet th' way to run th' labor bodies is on business principles. We got two legislatoors in this country today. One's th' congress o' th' United States, in which, ef ye want to be truthful, th' senate's no good, an' ye've got th' American Federation o' Labor. Congress c'n make laws, 'n th' Federation c'n do one o' two things—help them laws to be enforced, 'r keep 'em in cold storage f'rever.

"Now, ef th' federation hez fire-eaters 'n strike devils on its governin' board, th' laws goes into cold storage, 'n we git into a state o' arniky right away. Ef th' federation hez honest, able men t' run its affairs, congress hez got a powerf'l infloonce t' help along. Ef th' federation sez, 'Th' United States must an' shell be p'served,' th' United States will be. Ef th' Federation sez t' hell 'th th' United States, where are we at?

"Its true 't th' united labor o' th' United States don't reppersent a majority o' th' workmen 'n weemen. Its true 't middle classes—you 'n me 'n the rest o' th' folks 't makes on'y a comf'tble livin' 'n pays most o' th' individual taxes, is betwixt 'n between. We git whut th' others lets us hev, an' we can open our mouths f'r on'y th' food we put into 'em. All th' same we're a lot o' people, 'n we realize, you 'n me 'n th' rest o' us, 't th' constitootion 's nothin' but a piece o' paper less'n th' people s'pport it."

"Oh, Uncle Bije, I can't agree to that. The Constitution of the United States is the foundation of the government of the United States, it is the bulwark of our liberties—"

"Mhm. I know. Thet's all right, but, Colonel, thet's sentiment. Sentiment ain't government. Ef th' people o' this United States sez th' Constitootion's no good, it ain't no good. Now, ef th' people finds thet they can't keep th' Constitootion on its feet, it ain't no good. Th' Constiootion guarantees t' ev'ry man cert'n libbaty, but ef th' concern backin' a guarantee's no good, whut good's th' guarantee? Ef them libbaties can't be got, how 're ye goin' t' git 'em? Now, ef congress passes laws on th' stren'th o' th' Constitootion, an' th' Federation, 'th its great machinery an' its lack o' responsibility as a corp'rate body, sez thet them laws can't be carried out, whut's th' result? War 'n arniky. An' 'th th' discipline o' th' labor organizations, whut 'r ye goin' t' do?

"Mebbe I don't make myself plain, but whut I'm after is thet th' people o' this country'd ort to s'pport thet Federation, 'n help keep th' brainy men at th' head, an' keep th' strike devil out. Mebbe battle axes conquered th' worl,' but battle axes never kep' it. Brains is whut makes endurin' people; th' followers o' th' battle ax is al'ays weak, an their stren'th is th' stren'th o' th' ax—an' ther' it stops. Ev'ry man knows 't so long 's th' ax is ther', it c'n do one thing, 'n one thing on'y. But no one never knows how much 'r whut brains is goin' 't do. Th' Federation o' Labor's entitled t' our respec' so long 's th' brainy men's at th' head. It's due t' us t' smash it jes' 's soon 's th' battle axes gits to th' front.

"Man never won nothin' perm'nent by vi'lence. Anythin' 't man ever got by vi'lence, he's hed t' use vi'lence t' keep. But when a man gits a thing by brains, he's in a fair way t' keep it. Now, ef th' Federation o' Labor goes t' th' people 'th brains, th' people 'll give it whut it wants 'thin reason. Ef it goes t' them 'th a proposition 's backed up 'th battle axes 'n vi'lence, th' people 'll kick like steers. Th' av'ridge man 'll fight any time he hez to, but he'll argy ef he kin, 'n any reas'n'ble man'll give in ef he's got th' best of. So I say, s'pport th' Federation ef th' men 'th brains is kep in. Fight it ef th' men 'th battle axes gits control.

"'Y jing! I clean f'rgot! I got t' go over on th' South Side 'n raise a row 'bout a tellygraft pole! Bye! 'Member whut I say."

TO PROVOKE A SMILE.

"Hoorah!" shouted the enthusiastic Russian. "We've got self-government at last. Now we're just like New York."

"Huh!" growled the touring Gothamite. "I guess you never heard of Tammany."—Portland Telegram.

"There is no demand without its supply," declared the argumentative citizen.

"There ain't, eh?" retorted the combative citizen. "How about that demand for immediate municipal ownership?"—Louisville Courier Journal.

Said the turkey: "This Thanksgiving spree
Is all very well, I agree.
To be thankful for good,
For all favors, one should;
But what is there in it for me?"
—Baltimore American.

Rural Aunt—Gracious! why doesn't someone tell that pretty girl over there that her hair is mussed up and needs combing?

City Niece—Sh! aunty; that is the fashionable "automobile tousle."—Chicago News.

"What do you think of this talk about evolution?" someone asked Brother Dickey.

"Eva, who?"

"Evolution!"

"What do she live at?"

When the thing was explained to him Brother Dickey said:

"I donno nuttin' 'bout 'lution. De only thing in de roun' worl' dat I knows fer sartin is—heaven is high, en hell is hot!"—Atlanta Constitution.

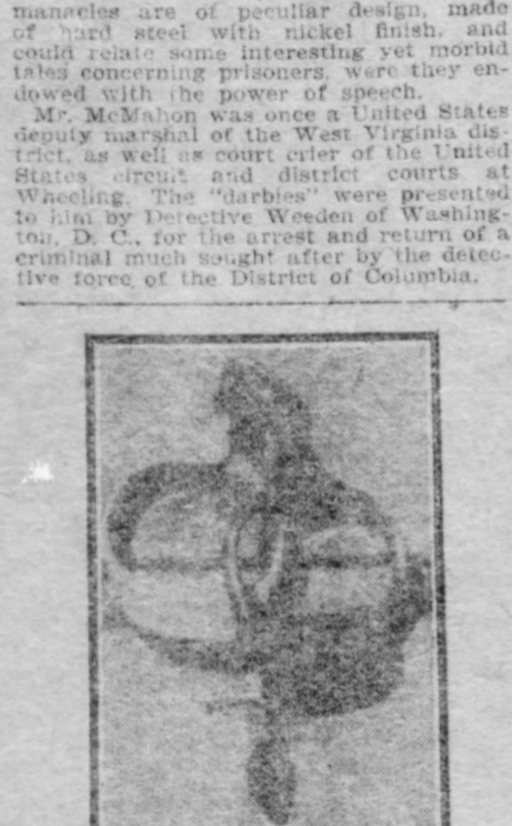
M'MAHON OWNS PRECIOUS RELIC

Wilkinsburg Man Possessor of Handcuffs Which Manacled Charles J. Giteau.

SECURES THEM AS A REWARD

A pair of handcuffs which have encircled the wrists of fully 80 noted criminals, including Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President James A. Garfield, is in the possession of Joseph C. McMahon of Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg. The manacles are of peculiar design, made of hard steel with nickel finish, and could relate some interesting yet morbid tales concerning prisoners, were they endowed with the power of speech.

Mr. McMahon was once a United States deputy marshal of the West Virginia district, as well as court crier of the United States circuit and district courts at Wheeling. The "darbies" were presented to him by Detective Weeden of Washington, D. C., for the arrest and return of a criminal much sought after by the detective force of the District of Columbia.



These "Darbies," Encircled Giteau's Wrists.

The prisoner was one Jim Strosnider, a confidence man, who had secured many prizes in fake footraces in several large cities, including Washington, D. C. He was tracked to Moundsville, and later to Wheeling where he was placed under arrest by McMahon, in 1895. The latter took his prisoner, after a hard struggle, to the Central police station at Washington, and later Strosnider was sent to the United States government prison at Albany, N. Y., for a term of five years.

The capture was regarded as an important one. Detective Weeden presented McMahon with a pair of handcuffs in recognition of his clever work. Weeden informed McMahon that the handcuffs had encircled the wrists of no fewer than a dozen murderers. Guiteau was arrested immediately after the shooting of Garfield, at the railroad station at Washington, and after being handcuffed was taken to the Central police station.

The handcuffs are the customary link manacles. They close automatically and are adjustible to the size of the prisoner's wrists. A small button spring adjusts the clasps. They are of hard steel and very heavy, and a key is necessary to unlock the automatic clasps. Some tempting offers have been made for the relic, but without result. Chief of Police James Doran of Wilkinsburg has made an effort to secure the manacles for use on borough prisoners. The handcuffs may eventually be turned over to the Carnegie museum.

DEARLY BELOVED PIPE CAUSES OLD MAN'S DEATH

Receives It from Fallen Captain During Battle, and It Brings Veteran a Tragic End.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—An old joiner, named Adolphe Duquesnes, has just lost his life in a tragic fashion. After dinner it was his custom to sit before a good fire and smoke his dearly loved pipe, which he called "Josephine." The pipe had an interesting history, and the old man never wearied of relating the story to anyone who cared to hear it. So greatly was he attached to "Josephine" that he gave his sons and daughters instructions to put his pipe in his coffin when he died. The pipe had been given to him on the night of the battle of Gravelotte by his captain, who was mortally wounded by a Prussian shell.

"Take my pipe, my brave Duquesnes," said the captain before he died, "and keep it in remembrance of me."

Last evening the old joiner was comfortably seated in his armchair as usual. His pipe was between his teeth and he pulled lovingly at it. His work had been arduous that day, and after smoking placidly for a few minutes he fell asleep. A terrible pain awakened him. When he opened his eyes he found himself surrounded by flames. His clothes were on fire. The flames spread to the tablecloth and the curtains, and soon he was blinded by a thick smoke. The poor old man shouted for help, and the neighbors hurried to his assistance.

They wrapped thick coverings round him and carried him into a drug store. But he was horribly burned, and a doctor who was summoned could hold out no hope of his life being saved. He was take into Tenon hospital in a dying condition. His pipe will be buried with him.

FIVE UNCLAIMED DEAD.

Coroner Is Mystified by the Body of Railroad Victim Who Seemed in Good Circumstances.

Five unclaimed bodies were buried from the Allegheny county morgue in the potter's field yesterday. One unidentified body has caused much mystery for the coroner. It is that of a young man, apparently in good circumstances, who was killed on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Coraopolis. He was about 25 years of age, weighed 165 pounds and was 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wore a brown suit and a dark overcoat of good quality. In the hat are the initials "T. F. X. E."

The others buried were: George Ailajca, aged 24, of Island avenue, Allegheny, killed on the Fort Wayne road October 31, near his home; Joseph Prusch, aged 35, of Twenty-fourth and Smallman streets, who while working on the Orth farm, Bellevue, November 2, had a wheelbarrow leg run through his body by a falling tree; Jacob Bailey, aged 60, a Perrysville hostler, who either fell or wandered out of a third-story window at the White house, Perrysville, November 3.

TELL OF CONDITIONS.

Missionaries in India and China Recite Needs of the People.

Conditions in India and China were portrayed in addresses at the annual rally of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Smithfield street church yesterday afternoon. The speakers were Miss Ella Means, a missionary of India, and Miss Jean Adams of China.

Miss Means told of the deplorable condition of women in India and described the baneful effects of child marriage. She declared that there was need of native women workers, as they could never get enough help from the United States for this reason she urged more liberal patronage of the colleges for higher education in foreign lands. Miss Adams told of the famine of China, and how women have starved to death. Miss Adams brought to the United States with her about $10,000 worth of fancy work done by Chinese women, and she is selling this to aid the famine fund in that country.

To Await Memorial Hall.

At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Eisteddfod association to consider the advisability of preparing for a national eisteddfod next Decoration day, the committee decided to postpone the affair until the completion of the proposed Memorial hall. The committee decided to arrange for a local eisteddfod at Old City hall on Christmas, the program of which will be announced next week.

ACCOMODATING CONDUCTOR TALKS

No Fareless Woman Put Off His Car If She Has Goods in Lieu of Money for Passage.

SHOPPING WOMEN CARELESS

The passenger standing on the platform of the trolley car saw the conductor pause while collecting fares and stoop to hear what an elderly woman had to say. The conductor nodded to the woman, and without receiving any money from her, rang up a fare. The conductor finished his fare-collecting and returned to the platform. Presently he reached into a market basket on the platform and brought forth a bar of soap, wrapped up in paper. Now, the passenger knew the market basket belonged to the woman who had not paid her fare. He looked his surprise, as the conductor put the bar of soap somewhere up under the roof of the car.

"Oh," said the conductor, "that happens now and then. The old lady spent all the money she had with her for marketing. She said she hadn't a nickel, and I told her she might have something in her market basket that would suit me. She mentioned several things, and when she said soap that settled it. I wash with my own soap out at the barn, and I used the last scrap this morning. So I agreed to accept a nickel bar of soap for the fare.

"I used to trust the old ladies who were tempted by the things in the stores and markets to spend all their available cash, but they would forget to keep their promise to send the boy down to the car on the next trip with the fare. I don't think they meant to be dishonest at that; it simply was not convenient to spare the boy, or else they forgot about the thing. So for some time back, when I have a woman passenger who can't pay her fare, not because she is too poor, but merely because she has spent her money shopping, I am willing to take trade. It is quite convenient to the women, too, for most of them on my line know they can trade goods for a fare almost any time, and it doesn't happen too often for my convenience, for, of course, they would prefer to keep the goods after buying them, if they had the price of a fare.

"Now, the other day, one of them got on my car without any money, but with a number of small packages. In going over her list she mentioned safety pins. Now, I had busted off my hind suspender buttons and I felt mighty uncomfortable, so I simply jumped at the chance to get two safety pins for a nickel.

"Why don't the women save out a nickel for car fare? Bless them, they wouldn't think of being so forehanded when something they want tempts them. I have sometimes suspected, too, that the ladies take advantage of the chance to buy three, or six, or a dozen things of one kind for an even price and unload one of them on me at the round price asked by the storekeeper for one. But I don't mind. I'm perfectly satisfied to accept an orange for a fare, even if the price of the fruit is a quarter for half a dozen. Occasionally, too, a husband gets on and tells me laughingly that his wife has just told him how she paid her fare, and then hands me a smoke. Or, I may meet him on the street some night, if he lives near where I board, and then it's a drink."

PLUCKY FRONTIER GUARD FIGHTS TWO SMUGGLERS

After Giving the Fugitive a Long Chase He Is Pushed Into a Chasm Where He Is Finally Rescued.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

GENEVA, Nov. 18.—On the border line which divides Italy and Switzerland, near Lake Maggiore, an Italian frontier guard named Nicoletti had a thrilling experience the other day. While on a round of inspection on the Monte Limidario, which separates the two countries, he saw two smugglers carrying goods across the frontier, towards Cannobina. Nicoletti watched them for a time, but suddenly the smugglers became aware of the presence of the guard and ran down the mountain side. Heading them off the village of Spoccia, where they would have found friends, Nicoletti got them down in the valley. The smugglers disappeared in the bush which covers the slope of the mountain, and the frontier guard, nothing daunted, went after them.

The chase lasted several hours, when at last Nicoletti, by an adroit flanking movement, succeeded in barring their way. There was plenty of fight in the smugglers, and in an ensuing hand-to-hand struggle Nicoletti was thrown into a deep chasm, through which a mountain torrent runs. Fortunately, he clutched in his fall a projecting piece of rock, upon which he succeeded in hoisting himself.

Bleeding from two wounds, he began to shout for help, but no one came. The next morning two peasant women from Curro noticed his piteous plight, and ran for assistance. Luckily they met a patrol sent out to look for Nicoletti. The plucky frontier guard was in a state of complete collapse from loss of blood and exposure, and was with much trouble rescued from his perilous position on the rocky ledge. The smugglers, however, had made good their escape.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

Meat-Eating Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievements.

The ruling nations of the world are meat-eaters and history records that they always have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but the facts remain that the Americans, English, French, Russians and Germans are meat-eating nations, and they are also the most energetic and most progressive.

The principal food of the heroic Boer soldier, known as Biltong, is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nourishment in a highly concentrated form.

The weak races of people are the rice-eating Chinese, Hindoos and Siamese, regarded since the dawn of history as non-progressive, superstitious and inferior physically and mentally to the meat-eating nations who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth plainly indicates that human beings should subsist upon a variety of food, meat, fruit and grains, and it is unhygienic to confine one's diet to any one of those classes to the exclusion of another.

Meat is the most concentrated and most easily digested of foods, but our manner of living is often so unnatural that the digestive organs refuse to properly digest meat, eggs and similar nutritious and wholesome food, but it is not because such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary digestive element; hence arising indigestion and, later on, chronic dyspepsia.

Nervous people should eat plenty of meat, convalescents should make meat the principal food, hard-working people have to do so, and brain-workers and office men should eat, not so much meat, but at least once a day, and to insure its perfect digestion one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the peptones, diastase and fruit acids, lacking in every case of stomach trouble.

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, gastritis, sour stomach, gas and acidity are only different names for indigestion, the failure to digest wholesome food, and the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cures them all because by affording perfect digestion the stomach has a chance to rest and recover its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the real household medicine, it is as safe and pleasant for the stomach ache of the baby as it is for the imperfect digestion of its grand sire.

They are not a cathartic, but a digestive, and no pill habit can ever follow their use; the only habit Stuart's Tablets induce is the habit of good digestion and consequently good health.

A Very Attractive Sale of Fancy Dressed Bisque Dolls

One Is Prettier Than the Other.

Bought four sample lots from the largest importers in the United States

AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.

Lot 1—We have 500 pieces, 50c kinds, for........25c
Lot 2—We have 400 pieces, 75c kinds, for........49c
Lot 3—We have 300 pieces, $1.25 kinds, for........75c
Lot 4—We have 200 pieces, $1.50 and $1.75 kinds...98c
Lot 5—We have 100 pieces, $2 and $2.50 kinds....$1.25

A Jewelry Sale to Meet the Wants of Everyone

2,000 pieces of gold filled and rolled gold Brooch Pins, Bar Pins, Waist Sets, Cuff Links, Neck Chains, Back Combs, Hat Pins, Pearl and Crystal Bead Neck Chains, all come plain and with fancy Brilliant stone settings, each........ 25c

COME EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

Largest Co-Operative Store in America.
THE FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE

Formerly GUSKY'S, Market St. 4th to 3rd Aves.

Woven Underwear for Women and Children

Women's Egyptian Ribbed fleece-lined Vests and Pants—white and ecru—sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—while this lot lasts, each........ 25c

Children's Camel's Hair Color Ribbed fleece-lined vests, pants and drawers, sizes 16 to 34, prices from 29c to........ 10c

Women's warm Cashmere Stockings—black only, plain and ribbed; very special, a pair........ 25c

Children's warm Woolen Stockings, extra good quality—plain and ribbed—all sizes—4½ to 9½—a pair........ 25c

Satin Pin Cushions

4x4, 7c—6x6, 12c—8x8, 19c—4x9, 17c—4x12, 23c—4x15, 25c—4x18, 32c.

Come in Pink, Nile Green, Steel Blue, Red and Yellow. ONLY 300 ON HAND.

All future subscriptions or unpaid balances on capital stock will be received at the Treasurer's office.

The Leader Department Store

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1, 1905.

Having completed our contract in connection with organizing the Leader Department Store and as sales agents, we hereby tender you the resignation of John R. Cavanagh as director and Vice President, the same to take effect at once.

We wish the Leader Department Store the success it deserves, and will continue to recommend the same to our patrons.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.
Per JOHN R. CAVANAGH, Pres.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.
John R. Cavanagh, Pres.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 18, 1905.

In accordance with your request, and having completed satisfactorily all your contracts with this corporation, we hereby accept your resignations, assuring you of our best feeling for your future operations.

LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE,
ALBERT SILBERBERG, President. H. RUSHTON, Treasurer.

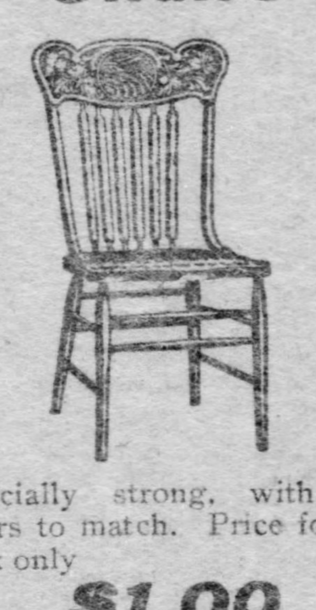
Stockholders are allowed a Discount of 10 per cent on purchases (except groceries, on which the discount is 5 per cent). Non-Stockholders can obtain a Discount Check on application, entitling them to 5 per cent Discount on all purchases, on application at the store.

Sideboard

An elegant Sideboard with a wealth of fine carvings, massive columns, quartered golden oak, French bevel mirror, at

$33.50 Up

Dining Chairs



Especially strong, with arm Chairs to match. Price for this week only

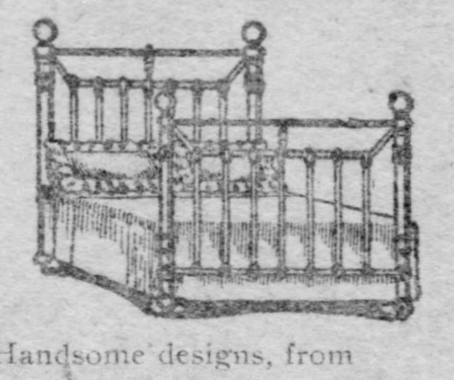
$1.00

Dining Extension Table

Claw foot pillar tables, quarter sawed oak. Price

$18.00

Brass and Iron Beds



Handsome designs, from

$3.00 Up

DRESS GOODS

Sale Remnants of Wool Dress Goods

All grades of goods in this collection. Goods that sold from 25c a yard up to $3.00. These Remnants are all measured and marked at astonishingly LOW PRICES. In lengths from one yard up to five and six yards. You will find them on the Dress Goods counter, first aisle, and arranged so as to be looked over at a glance.

A good chance for the school miss to get a nice dress at little cost.

Heavy Camel's Hair Cloakings, in all colors, 54 inches wide. The $1.25 grade for........ 89c

English Suitings, 56 inches wide, in very stylish checks and invisible plaids. This is the $1.75 suitings for........ $1.48

All-Wool Camel's Hair Dress Goods, 52 inches wide. We have 100 yards of these goods, in maroon color only, and are regular $1.00 goods; for........ 65c

Mohair Checks, the small green and blue checks you are looking for; value 50c yd.; for........ 39c

Venetian Cloth, all pure wool, 36 inches wide. We have five pieces of this excellent cloth to close. Colors, blue, gray, green, garnet and blue mixed; 60c is regular price; for........ 45c

Panama Dress Goods, 56 inches wide, $1.25 quality, colors are plain gray, blue, brown and black; warranted all wool; for........ 95c

Heavy Cloakings, in blue and gray kersey cloths; 54 inches wide; the $1.00 kind; for........ 59c

Gray Homespun, all wool, the only color only—a very good light gray; value 65c; for........ 45c

Sweeping Reductions in Millinery

In the conduct of this department we have always had in view as our main object of attainment—MERIT. It has been our ambition to secure and merit the confidence of the people by giving them the climax of quality and style combined with the approachable in prices. Our ambition, we have good cause to feel, has been fully achieved. The vast patronage we receive, coupled with the satisfaction expressed by our patrons, convinces us that we have been successful in the pursuit of our main object—MERIT. But our efforts to deserve well of the public will not relax in the slightest with the attainment of our object—rather will we redouble our endeavors to offer the very newest and best in millinery at the lowest possible prices.

As to Our Trimmed Hats for Special Wear. Nowhere in Greater Pittsburgh are such values given as are to be found in our superb line of high-grade trimmed hats. Yet, astounding as it may appear, we will tomorrow (Monday) and remainder of week, discount all former offerings in this class of goods. One-half of our stock of graceful and bewitching models heretofore sold at $7.50, $9.00 and $12.00, will on Monday be placed in our popular assortment at........ $4.90

Hats for Everyday Wear—Made of extra quality of silk velvet and come in every popular style and all the prevailing colorings. We are selling these hats at a mere fraction of their values,

$1.98, $1.48, 98c

Odds and Ends of several lines of Street Hats—many of them worth $1.48 and $1.98, tomorrow, to clear them out........ 25c

Ostrich Plumes—15 to 18 inches long; black only........ 48c

Fine Heckel Pompons with aigrette in center—black, navy, red; the 75c quality at........ 25c

Natural Wings—red, olive, reseda and castor, the 59c kind........ 25c

A Remarkable Sale of Fine Furs

With fur prices everywhere flirting with the stars, it isn't surprising that everybody wonders how it is that we are selling the choicest and best furs and fur garments at half and less than half generally prevailing prices.

Special: 200 stylish, smart French Coney Throw Scarfs, lined with Skiner's satin; tabs trimmed with self-color chenille fringe—actual value $3.75........ $1.68

Handsome Stylish Russian Squirrel Set, satin lined, throw scarf, full size pillow muff; set at........ $12.98

Elegant Sable dyed Squirrel Neckpiece, shaped Scarf, trimmed with silk ornaments two heads........ $7.98

Smart Natural Gray Russian Squirrel Ascot Scarf, 60 inches long, finished with chenille fringe, satin lined........ $5.98

Rich, fluffy Sable or Isabella dyed Opossum Neck Scarfs, with siz full tails at only........ $2.98

Swagger shaped Neckpieces, for immediate use — made of glossy Sable dyed brook mink, satin lined........ $2.68

Special Silk Petticoat Sale

These skirts are of fine grade Silk Taffeta, several different styles of make, some are ruffled, others accordion plaited or tucked and hemstitched. We bought all the manufacturer had. Full assortment of colors. Any of these skirts are worth every cent of $5.00. To turn them into money quickly, Monday's price will be........ $2.98

Fancy Wrappers and Tea Gowns of fine all-wool Cashmere and French Flannel lined throughout. Made in the new Empire style, nicely trimmed with soutache braids. Colors, Red, Dark Blue, Black and Gray. Special Monday $6.98 and........ $4.98

Buffet

In golden oak, pattern French bevel mirror. Price

$10.00 Up

Bedroom Suits

Full quartered oak, golden finish, French bevel mirror, from

$15.00 Up

Crib Bed

With woven wire spring, sides let down and every modern improvement. Price

$5.25

Rocking Chair

Same as above cut, without arms, golden oak finish, large and roomy. Price

$1.50

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLOTHING SALE

ENTIRE $39,000 STOCK HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING

AT 60c ON THE DOLLAR

L. SIFF & BROS., 725 AND 627 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Makers of the celebrated "Fit Rite." When we make a special purchase for cash—of course, you know that all purchasers are made strictly for cash here—and inaugurate a sale we go into it with a thoroughness that guarantees its winning attention and interest—prices go right down to the very limit of lowness and the size of the purchase makes variety the best—such is the case now.

Men's Handsome $18.00 Suits

In the popular fancy Worsteds—Scotch effects and smooth finished Cassimeres—in singl eor double-breasted styles — with Venetian or serge linings. Regular Retail price $18.00. Our Sale Price........ $9.90

Worth $18.00.

Men's $25.00 Hand-Tailored Suits

Made from finest foreign or domestic fabrics. In the grandest assortment shown in Pittsburgh. At a positive saving of $9.00. Retail price $25.00. Our Sale Price........ $15.90

Worth $25.00.

Special Advertised Boys' Overcoats

Boys' All-Wool Overcoats—2½ to 16 years—extra length—only........ $3.00

Boys' Frieze Overcoats—2½ to 16 years—in all the popular Overcoatings—all styles, special........ $5.00

Boys' Suits—2½ to 16 years—in all wanted styles, in plain or fancy fabrics—all go at........ $2.50

Boys' Finest Suits—2½ to 16 years—in all the swell fabrics—all colors, patterns and styles—sale price........ $5.00

Special Advertised Cravenettes

Men's $12.00 Cravenettes—$7.90—In tans or greys—long, loose-fitting—¼ lined—Our Sale Price........ $7.90

Men's $20.00 Cravenette, $12.90—In Black Thibet or grey or fancy plain worsteds—in this season's correct styles. Our Sale Price........ $12.90

Men's Swell Topcoats

Men's Swell Topcoats — In the popular tans—correct 1905 styles—Sale Price........ $9.90

Men's $18.00 Heavy-Weight Overcoats

In the swell fancy effect or plain colorings, with or without belts—in all lengths, single or double-breasted styles. Regular retail price $18.00. Our Sale Price........ $9.90

Worth $18.00.

Men's $25.00 Hand-Tailored Overcoats

Made from the finest overcoatings, plain or fancy colorings—any style you may want, all hand-tailored—fit equal to custom-made. Regular retail price $25.00. Our Sale Price........ $15.90

Worth $25.00.

SECRETARY TAFT TELLS OF PANAMA

Gives Graphic History and Description of the Great Undertaking.

PAYS RESPECTS TO WALLACE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Secretary of War William H. Taft tonight was the guest of honor at the monthly banquet of the St. Louis Commercial club. He arrived early in the evening from Washington and was met at Union station by a delegation from the Commercial club and escorted to the home of Charles Nagel, president of the club, where he will be entertained until tomorrow evening, when he departs for Kansas City to deliver an address on Monday night.

The banquet tonight was held at the St. Louis club and covers were laid for 100 persons. President Charles Nagel presided and introduced Secretary Taft, who spoke on "The Panama Canal." He said:

Gentlemen of the Commercial Club of St. Louis:

It is a great pleasure to meet you again. My association with your club was begun at the time of the visit of the Cincinnati Commercial club to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and was renewed at the time of the visit of this club to the silver wedding of the Cincinnati club. On that occasion I remember having the honor of being adopted into your membership for the sole purpose of adding avoirdopois to a photograph.

Your president, Mr. Nagel, has suggested as a subject for my remarks tonight the Panama canal, and I shall follow his advice. You can read much of the canal written by far more competent observers and critics, for I am neither an engineer nor a constructor of works. There is a phase of the subject, however, with which it has been my lot to have something to do. The canal is to be built by the government of the United States. It must be built according to law. I shall attempt to review the history of the canal construction from the standpoint of an officer of the government charged by the President with the duty of general supervision over those appointed to do the work, and the methods pursued by them.

It is sufficient to begin my history with the discussion in our congress as to the preferred route for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Other things being equal of course the best route is the shortest, and that is neither Nicaragua nor Panama. The shortest route, not more than 30 miles, is across the Isthmus of Darien, by way of the San Blas river, 30 miles from tide water to tide water. The difficulty with this route is that it requires the tunneling of a mountain 1,500 feet high in such a way as to permit the passage of modern steamships. The length of the tunnel is more than five miles and at least 150 feet in height above the water. Modern engineering has as yet accomplished no feat equal to the arching of such a tunnel, and the best evidence seems to show that the interior of the mountain is not granite or some hard rock that would hold itself in place after tunneling, but is probably a shaly or volcanic substance requiring the roof of the tunnel to be supported. The Nicaragua route, which had and still has sincere and strenuous advocates, is much longer, being about 137 miles in length, and involves the extensive dredging and use of a lake some 110 feet above sea level.

How the Route Was Selected.

The Panama route was but 46 miles in length from shore line to shore line, had been partly constructed, and was paralleled by an existing railroad, an agency indispensable to constructing any canal. The routes were all thoroughly discussed by the Walker commission, and it finally recommended the Panama route. Congress by a majority vote deliberately reached the same conclusion, and confirmed it in the so-called Spooner act passed early in 1902, by directing the President, if practicable, to buy the rights of the New French Panama Canal Company in the Panama canal, as well as the right of way from the then sovereign of the canal territory, the United States of Colombia, and to build the canal with the proceeds of bonds authorized for the purpose. In the alternative, however, if the President found it impracticable to make satisfactory arrangement with either the canal company or Colombia, he was empowered to buy the necessary land and right of way and construct a canal by the Nicaragua route. The Panama canal begins near Colon, on the north side of the Isthmus of Panama, at a small suburb called Cristobal, and runs in a southeasterly direction to its other terminus, which is called La Boca, the Spanish word for "mouth," a suburb of the city of Panama. The odd sensation is given the traveler when he rides on the railroad from Colon to Panama of going south and east instead of west, and when he rises the next day in Panama he will find that, because Panama is on a point of land jutting out into the ocean, the sun both rises and sets in the Pacific. In its projected course the canal is made to follow generally the valleys of the Mindi and the Chagres rivers on the north or Atlantic side and of the Rio Grande on the south or Pacific slope. It crosses the height of land at the famous cut in Culebra Hill between the two oceans, about 32 miles from the Atlantic and 14 miles from the Pacific. Culebra, the lowest hill on the divide, was about 340 feet above the sea. The French made a cut in the hill to a point 140 feet above sea level, leaving for excavation, should there be a sea-level canal, a ditch yet to be dug 10 miles long of 180 feet depth to the bed of the canal and 150 feet wide at the bottom, with sloping sides.

President's Ample Power.

The decision of congress in favor of this route for a canal was undoubtedly a wise one. Few engineers who have visited the canal have doubted the possibility of its construction, either as a lock or as a sea-level canal, and the Walker commission, when it found that the Panama canal could be bought, in changing its views, if it did change them, from a recommendation of the Nicaragua canal to that of the Panama canal, instead of subjecting that body to criticism entitled it to the gratitude of the nation. The theory advanced by opponents of the canal route, and by opponents of any canal, that the route of the canal has not been finally decided upon, is utterly unfounded. Congress voted in favor of it, the President has made the selection in accordance with the power conferred by the act, and under its terms he would be entirely justified in constructing the canal at Panama without again consulting congress, except for the purpose of obtaining the annual appropriations out of the funds to be realized from the sale of the bonds already authorized by legislative act.

While the Spooner act gave a preference to the Panaman canal it did not specifically direct what kind of canal should be constructed. It merely made it the duty of the President to proceed to build a canal, provided for the issue of $135,000,000 of bonds and the expenditure in addition thereto of $40,000,000 for the French company's concession and property, $10,000,000 for the right of way and $10,000,000 for the preliminary work in the construction. But the surrounding circumstances in the formulation of this legislation must be taken into consideration. The Walker commission had reported in favor of the construction of the canal as a lock canal, with a sea-level section as far as Bohio, about 16 miles from Colon, where there was to be a flight of two locks 90 feet in height; thence on a 90-foot level from Bohio through the Culebra cut to Pedro Miguel on the Pacific side, a distance of 22 miles, to a flight of locks 60 feet in height; thence to Miraflores, some 2 miles, where still another lock was to be erected 5 miles from the Pacific, and thence from Miraflores to La Boca, the mouth of the canal. This additional lock was thought indispensable, because at Panama the tide rises and falls 20 feet while at Colon the tide rises and falls but 2 feet.

May Go Back to Congress.

The Walker commission reported that the lock canal which it favored could be constructed for $145,000,000, and so congress fixed in the Spooner act that amount as its financial provision for building the canal. The power to build the canal by the President, however ample in its language, is so affected by the practical limitation of the bonds and money provided that should he deem it proper to construct a sea-level canal it would be wise in him to refer the matter to congress and secure further express power in the premises. Under the Spooner act the President bought the Panama canal from the New French Panama Canal Company for $40,000,000. That which he bought consisted of a canal at sea level, constructed 16 miles from Panama to Bohio on the Atlantic side, and 5 miles at the same level from La Boca to Miraflores on the Pacific side. The two stretches were dug in accordance with the specifications for the old canal and have been filled with water for 20 years. They have been filled at places with silt and other material, so that they will need redredging. Furthermore, as they were only 28 feet deep, as originally planned, and so not furnishing draft enough for the largest modern steamships, their depth must be increased to 35 or 40 feet. I ought to say in passing that, contrary to the expectations of the engineers, the prism of the canal at sea level in these two stretches, completely dug 20 years ago, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific sides, has been remarkably well preserved. The banks are as firm and have the same slope as given originally and the amount of silt and other deposit from the Chagres and other rivers flowing into and through it has proven to be comparatively small. In addition to the sea-level part of the French canal excavations for the higher lock level of the canal were made to a greater or less extent clear across the isthmus. I have already described the most extensive of them, which is at Culebra.

Mr. Wallace Comes In.

Before Mr. Wallace's appointment the commission had employed surveyors and engineers and had sent them in parties to the isthmus to make borings, surveys, and secure the data necessary to fix the exact type of the canal. When Mr. Wallace took charge he did much work in trying to find out what the French company had left on the isthmus worth using, in repairing locomotives and flat cars found there, and in laying sufficient side tracks from Culebra cut to make excavation and dump the material in a proper place. This was only experimental, and was for the purpose of finding the real cost of excavation per cubic yard. He also began the work of constructing houses for workmen. He designed and carried on the work of furnishing a water supply to the city of Panama, and he did considerable work on a sewer system.

He did some work on docks at Cristobal and La Boca, and he laid some heavy rails on the railroad. He complained much of the slowness with which his requisitions for material, supplies, and equipment were furnished him. Complaints were continually coming to this country from employes and workmen representing that no sufficient houses were provided for them and no food either supplied them or to be purchased at reasonable prices. The yellow fever, in spite of the efforts of the sanitation bureau, began to show in the increasing number of its cases greater danger to the Americans employed by the commission. Salaries were said to be much too low because of the high cost of any kind of living and the risk to health and life. All these elements working together created something like a panic on the isthmus among the employes of the commission.

Mr. Wallace Goes Out Again.

I come now to the separation of Mr. Wallace from the service as chief engineer and commissioner. Mr. Wallace is a gentleman for whose engineering skill and whose high character as a man I had always much respect, and, except in one regard, my opinion has not changed. Mr. Wallace was certainly dissatisfied, as all of us were, with the workings of the first commission, and had reason to be. He complained seriously of the delays incident to his work, due to the cumbersome machinery and the slowness with which decisions and action could be had by the old commission. When the reorganization was determined upon Mr. Wallace was consulted by cablegram and advised of the new plan. This he fully and gratefully approved. He was directed to come to Washington for the purpose of fixing details. He did come and expressed himself as highly pleased with the result, and went back to the isthmus full of the most superlative expressions that everything that he had hoped for in the reorganization was accomplished. He was not only chief engineer, but he was a member of the commission and a member of the executive committee of the commission in active charge of the construction and engineering work on the isthmus, with Mr. Shonts, a railroad man and classmate of his, to back him as chief executive.

He had not, however, been back in Panama more than six days when I received a cablegram advising me that he must come to New York to discuss questions relating to his continuance as chief engineer of the project. I was greatly taken aback, for I heard indirectly from reliable sources that he had received an offer of a much higher salary and that he was determined to accept the offer and give up this job. Mr. Wallace came north and at an appointed interview stated to me that he had received an offer of $65,000 and had accepted it, that he was anxious to assist me and the members of the commission, as far as possible, with his advice, and would be glad to continue as a member of the commission, but that he could not and would not go back to the Isthmus at all. I gave Mr. Wallace a full opportunity to state all the reasons that actuated him in withdrawing, but this is the only one he mentioned. I told Mr. Wallace that his appointment had been solely as chief engineer resident on the Isthmus, that on account of the critical condition of affairs existing on the Isthmus, his presence there was of the highest importance, and that for him to cut off his relation to the commission for a mere money offer and to decline without further notice to stay on the Isthmus and conduct the affairs of the commission there showed him to be so subject to pecuniary motives that I did not think his continuing his relation with the commission would be of any service to us.

Regards to Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace feels that I have done him great injustice. He says that money was not the only consideration which led him to sever his relations; that there was too much red tape in the government's methods of business and that the health of his family and other controlling reasons led him to his conclusion, but that at our interview he was so embarrassed by my evident feeling on the subject that he did not do himself justice in stating fully the cause of the withdrawal. He says that he was not under any contract obligation to stay, and that he might sever his relation at any time. If Mr. Wallace was influenced either by considerations of the health of his family or by a feeling that governmental methods were so in conflict with successful business methods that he felt that the job was too difficult for him, or by any other good cause, and the charge that mere pecuniary motives influenced him did him injustice, I deeply regret it; but I submit that my inference was justified by his failure to mention any reason for his action except a higher salary. Mr. Wallace's course in declining without any notice to return to the Isthmus as chief engineer of the canal for any time, however short, was most embarrassing to the government, for while he had organized on paper only some six or eight divisions of work upon the Isthmus, at the head of each of which there was to be an engineer of great experience, to be paid from $10,000 to $15,000 a year, he had in fact selected for these positions but one man. At the time Mr. Wallace laid down his office, conditions on the Isthmus were most chaotic, and it seemed to the President and to me that proper loyalty to the enterprise required that Mr. Wallace should remain on the Isthmus for a reasonable period, say at least six months, in which to enable us to fill his place and to complete the mere skeleton organization which he was leaving and which would necessarily fall apart on his withdrawal. He gave us no option as to whether he would return to the Isthmus or not. That, he said, was settled.

The publication of the interview with Mr. Wallace was made after consultation with the President, and was made not for the purpose of punishing Mr. Wallace, but because the public were entitled to know the facts and because it was hoped it would discourage others engaged in responsible positions in the construction of the canal from withdrawing at critical stages of the work without sufficient notice. This is all there is of the Wallace incident, except that I have been very glad to assure the advisory board, or the board of consulting engineers, that I believe Mr. Wallace to be an able, experienced engineer and an honest man who had large opportunities for acquiring information which would be valuable to them. I advised them to call him. Mr. Wallace has fully and freely responded to the call and has answered all questions, and has declined any compensation whatever.

The Progress of the Work.

I come now to discuss the actual progress which has been made. By the 1st of December we shall have spent $60,000,000 in the course of acquiring a trans-isthmian canal. The two questions which the American people have a right to ask are, first, have we proceeded without unnecessary delay? Second, have we received our money's worth?

First, the Spooner act was passed in the spring of 1902. The delay incident to Colombia's conduct certainly could not be avoided. No one can deny that we closed as quickly as we could reasonably with Panama in December, 1903, and that there was no unnecessary deliberation in closing out the transfer of the French Panama Canal Company's property to the United States in May, 1904. The Walker commission was appointed before the transfer. It lost no time in selecting a chief engineer. Mr. Wallace took hold in June, 1904. Considering all the obstacles, I think great progress has been made since then. That which was done in a year under Mr. Wallace and the old commission seems less than what has been done under Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens and the new commission in three months, but, in the nature of things, in the early days of a great organization like the human machinery for building this canal, progress toward smooth co-ordination and satisfactory results is slow. Many thoughtless persons cry out "Why does not the dirt begin to fly?" The way to build the canal is to dig. Such remarks only show the ignorance of the authors and their complete failure to understand the real character of what has to be done. The canal is to be built by manual labor and machinery. The number of laborers required will perhaps be 25,000.

Task Before Commission.

Panama is a sparsely settled country, with few laborers available. The great majority of those employed must be imported. For every laborer brought in at least one person more will come who will be dependent on him. We must, therefore, count on an alien population of 50,000 to be distributed along the line of the canal for 46 miles. To get the best work out of the laborers, they and their families must be housed; they must have healthful food; they must have pure, good water to drink, and the filth and noisome drainage caused by such a collection of human beings must be taken care of so as not to promote disease. Finally, Panama has a history of awful losses of life among workmen engaged in the construction of the railroad and the canal from yellow fever and malaria, and these two diseases must be stamped out. All these things ought to be done before the "dirt begins to fly."

When Mr. Wallace left the pay roll contained the names of 8,000 persons. Since Mr. Stevens has taken hold, in three months, this has been increased from 8,000 to 13,000. Under Mr. Wallace it was thought wise by the old commission, and by Mr. Wallace himself, to make experiments in the cost of excavating earth in the Culebra cut. He did this with some new excavating machinery, but principally with the old transportation machinery, and he reached some results, the value of which is in dispute. He feels confident that he has shown by his calculations that the cost per cubic yard of excavation in the Culebra cut may be reduced below half of that fixed by the commission, and this is used as an argument in favor of changing the type of the canal from a lock canal to a sea-level canal. Upward of half a million dollars were spent by Mr. Wallace and the commission in these excavations. Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens have not deemed it wise to continue them because they think the conditions under which the experiments were carried on are not like those which will prevail in the actual excavation, for the reason that the disposition of the spoil must be made at a very much longer distance and with a very much greater expense. I do not stop to pass on this difference of judgment between engineers, except to say that the excavation has been made and has reduced the work to be done to that extent. The objection made to the excavation at this time was that it may have prevented the devotion of more time and energy to the preparation of houses and of food supplies for the laborers. I do not know whether this is true or not.

French Works Are Ruins.

Recurring to the amount of preparatory work needed, it has already been noted that there were left standing along the canal some 2,175 structures erected by the French. With the rapid decay that follows neglect in the tropics, most of these structures were in such tumble-down condition as to be uninhabitable. They had to be repaired, and they had to be repaired with material brought from the United States. The amount of timber actually ordered and needed for the repairing and construction of the houses is upward of 32,000,000 feet. The difficulty in promptly securing the shipping of this will suggest itself to those who know of the incidental delays in practical transportation, either from Oregon or the Atlantic coast to Panama. Until lately there has been much delay in persuading competent carpenters from the United States in sufficent numbers to come to the Isthmus. The towns of Panama and Colon, and the 16 towns and villages must be furnished with water. Panama as a settlement is one of the oldest towns in America, and yet for about 300 years during the dry season there has been no means of furnishing water to the Panamanians except from cisterns, puddles, and receptacles for water often covered with green scum and as productive of disease as is possible to imagine. The first thing that the first commission did, and to them is the credit due, was to make arrangements for the construction of a water supply for Panama. Engineer Wallace and his assistants devised the plans, took a reservoir which had been partly constructed by the French, some 11 miles from Panama, built the dam 20 feet higher and ran the water pipes to Panama, and then laid the mains into Panama, so that on the 4th of July, 1905, the water cocks in the city of Panama were opened, and the people were permitted to drink pure water. This reservoir furnishes water also to the towns between it and Panama on the Pacific side; but another reservoir for Culebra, another one for Empire, another one for Bas Obispo, and others for Colon are being constructed, together with water-pipe systems in all of them. Sewers are now being constructed in Panama, and about 50 per cent of them have been completed. In order to make Panama really healthful the commission has decided it to be necessary to pave the streets, which for centuries have been dirty—muddy in rainy weather, dusty in dry weather, and full of disease in all weathers.

Isthmus a Fever Breeder.

The whole isthmus strip from Panama to Colon when our commission went there first was grown up with underbrush, with weeds and with all that jungle that a tropical soil and weather unrestrained rejoice in. Now, from point to point, as the population increases, as the work is elaborated, the jungle is being cut down, the hills are being shaved and under the tremendous work of the sanitary department pools are being drained, swamps relieved of water and in every way the stagnant water surfaces and the propagating ground for the deadly mosquito are being reduced. When one thinks of a strip 47 miles long and half a mile wide in the center of the tropics with marshy swamps and water accumulating everywhere, the task of reducing the stagnant water surface so as to prevent the generation of mosquitos seems impossible. But it must be and can be done.

When Judge Magoon arrived upon the isthmus he found Dr. Gorgas battling manfully against the yellow fever, but the cases seemed to be increasing. Judge Magoon conceived the idea that the fumigation which had been confined to two or three houses might well be extended to all the houses in Panama, and at considerable expense, and after procuring a large amount of material, every house in Panama was fumigated once every two weeks. To secure increased vigilance and populat assistance he employed all the respectable Panamanian physicians of Panama as inspectors of the districts of that city, at annual salaries of $1,200 a year. He also offered $50 reward for the discovery of any case of yellow fever not reported. By methods of this kind the native apathy usually so great an obstacle to successful sanitation in Spanish countries, was neutralized.

The canal commission has its offices in one of these great stucco structures, with thick walls, bad ventilation and damp nooks and crannies. It has often been fumigated and cleansed in every way; but once in a while a new case of fever in one of the American employes is to be charged to the old building. I am glad to say that the general offices are soon to be moved to new buildings at Culebra and Emperador on the line of the canal.

Winning a Great Battle.

"Little by little, and facing discouragement after discouragement, the 2,000 employes of the sanitary department are winning in this fight against disease, upon which the whole success of the canal work depends. As Mr. Stevens said to me when I crossed the isthmus with him this month, "I take off my hat to the work which the sanitation department has done in this canal zone." In the month of August, out of a force of 13,000 men, the percentage of illness was less than 2½ in 1,000. In June the cases of yellow fever were 61 and 19 deaths, in July there were 36 cases and 12 deaths, in September there were 9 cases and in October but 3. The percentage of deaths among all is about 33 and among Americans about 20.

The French had an excellent hospital at Ancon. They had also rather a large hospital at Colon. It was necessary, however, in view of the decay and lack of repair in which these hospitals were found, to refill them entirely. And now we have a hospital at Ancon, one at Panama, a convalescent hospital at Taboga, an island some 10 miles off the coast of Panama bay, so that in all the hospital accommodation has been increased from about 350 to upward of 1,00 beds.

In addition to this, and to protect itself, the commission has taken over the general hospital of Panama and has accepted $80,000 Mexican, a fund which had been voted by Panama for its improvement, and is now completely rebuilding it. It has also taken care of the old building. It has also taken care of the insane and lepers of Panama, charging a certain rate per day. It exercises by right of law and by agreement complete quarantine jurisdiction over Panama, Colon and the Isthmian canal strip, and this quarantine is a division of the sanitation bureau under Gov. Magoon and Col. Gorgas.

The evidences of successful war against malaria are not so easy to produce as those of the defeat of yellow fever. One reason is that malaria is so much harder to combat than is yellow fever. The difficulty in preventing the transmission of malaria is that, with 60 or 70 per cent of the persons infected with malaria, it is impossible to prevent malaria mosquitoes from happening upon the source of malaria supply in the blood 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the Isthmus. The cases of yellow fever, on the other hand, are comparatively so few that isolating them is a real measure of protection to all. Nevertheless, by the reduction in the total number of mosquitoes, which, though an enormous task, is still capable of accomplishment, the spread of malaria may be largely checked.

The Work of Construction.

In regard to the pure work of construction. As already said, the New French Panama Canal Company had bought the Panama railroad for its use in the construction of the canal. When the property of the French Canal Company was transferred, the railroad was, from the standpoint of modern railroads, most inadequately equipped. It had a single track from Colon to Panama, with some sidings, very insufficient yards at the termini, and a large number of thin, light rails, quite insufficient for the heavy traffic which was carried over it. The laying of the track with heavier rails had been projected by the company before the transfer, but only a few miles had been laid. The commission, acquiring control of the railroad company, directed the purchase of rails so as to lay completely the whole line with the heavier rails, and now all but nine miles of the road is so equipped. The roadbed is as fine as any roadbed in the United States, ballasted in gravel and rock, and seems to be completely free from any possibility of washouts, but with this exception every other feature of the road as to structure and equipment is subject to criticism, and must be changed before it can be an adequate instrument in the hands of the commission for the purposes for which it was bought.

The recent work of construction under Wallace and Stevens has been the work of putting this road into proper condition, of making preparation to double track, and of laying at various and suitable intervals long tracks leading from the Culebra cut at various elevations to the points of the Panama railroad to which the spoil may be hauled downhill from the point of excavation and thence carried to Miraflores on one side or to Colon on the other, to be dumped into swamps or else to be dumped into barges and carried out to sea and there disposed of. With a sea-level canal at least 270,000,000 cubic yards of material will have to be blasted, dug out, and carried from a few feet to 15 miles.

Enormous Quantities of Supplies.

There are today engaged on the railroad proper about 4,000 employes; that is, there are 2,500 paid for six days' labor, but they are not perhaps the same 2,500. In addition to this there are 13,000 laborers on the payroll of the commission, and that means about 10,000 effective laborers per day. As the work of construction of houses goes on, as the capacity for housing and feeding and properly attending to laborers proceeds, we may look for an increase in the payroll.

One of the great burdens of the present situation is the procurement of transportation and proper disposition of the immense amount of supplies and material and equipment which have to be ordered and pressed forward to the isthmus. The commission bought two large freight steamers costing $1,300,000, or $650,000 apiece. And even with these and three others owned by the Panama railroad which came into the possession of the commission, there is still such an immense amount of freight that there is much difficulty in getting the orders and the requisitions of the chief engineer supplied. The following is a list of the principal items of material purchased and delivered, or now under order, and will serve to give an idea of the vastness of the undertaking and why congestion in sea transportation and on the railroad, with all the commercial traffic besides, may be pardonable:

Sixty-one steam shovels, 1,500 flat cars, 12 rapid unloaders, 22 unloading plows, 13 earth spreaders, 324 dump cars, 12 hoisting engines, 120 locomotives, 5,000 tons of steel rails, 125,000 crossties, 12,000 pieces of piling, 14 air-compressing machines, 2 cranes, 152 rock drills, 30,000,000 feet lumber (approximately), 2 dipper dredges, 646,000 pounds dynamite, 7,000,000 paving brick, 2,500,000 building brick, 500,000 square feet roofing tile, 36,000 barrels cement (approximately), 3 steel water tanks and towers, 12 standpipes and 2 ocean steamships.

Nearly all the labor upon the isthmus is now negro labor from the West India islands. It is very poor. The question remains to be decided whether we shall attempt to secure Chinese or Japanese labor. It has been held by the attorney general that the federal eight-hour law applies to those employed by the canal commission. I was at first disposed to think its effect would be good, because we would have three shifts every 24 hours. I am assured, however, by Mr. Stevens and Gov. Magoon that its enforcement only interferes with good work.

Petitions are being filed by all foreigners and Americans asking that its operation in the zone be amended. There is practically no limit to the negro labor we can obtain from the West Indian and Caribbean islands, but its efficiency is so slow that we may have to call in Asiatics. Another year will show more facts upon which a labor policy may be based. The fact that no white labor can be found to stand work in the tropical sun ought to remove the question from the forum of ordinary trade-union labor discussion and lead to a solution free from considerations which might properly have great weight in a more temperate climate and in conditions less resembling a national emergency.

And now I shall speak of something which will not take me long, but it is a most important matter at this juncture. Fifty millions of dollars were taken out of the treasury of the United States, $40,000,000 for the French Panama Canal Company and $10,000,000 for the republic of Panama to give us the canal as it is and the right of way and the Panama railroad. Ten millions were voted to begin the preliminary work on the canal. That $10,000,000 is about exhausted.

The payroll at present amounts to something like $600,000 a month, and there is not enough money on hand after the payment of the bills to meet the December payroll. There are bills unpaid for material and supplies which should be paid at once. The delay is quite oppressive and unjust to the creditors of the government. It will be necessary, therefore, for congress to make an emergency appropriation to carry on the work without calamitous interruption. Nothing could be more disastrous than to have the payroll go unpaid for even a few weeks. This was the trouble with the New French Panama Canal Company, and with the Old French Panama Canal Company.

Should Be No Delay.

Certainly there is nothing in the credit of the United States justifying suspension of payments. I know there is a disposition in some quarters, and possibly among some members of congress, to reinvestigate everything connected with the canal. But while this desire to know all about the canal and its construction is most commendable, it will hardly be allowed to delay the current appropriations for the daily work by 13,000 laborers that is now being so successfully carried on. It may be asked why have the conditions been allowed to arise under which an emergency appropriation must be asked.

The answer is that those responsible deemed it their chief duty to push the work, to buy needed plant and material as rapidly as possible, and to increase the payroll as far as provision could be made for the housing and comfort of the additional laborers and employes. It was supposed that an extra session of congress would be called in October, when ample time would have been given for deliberation in making all the necessary appropriation.

Now, it will be necessary to make partial appropriations to pay current bills and meet the necessary payrolls until the type of the new canal has been fixed and definite estimates for each fiscal year's work can be submitted to congress, as in the case of all other general appropriations of congress. Assuming that the type of canal is properly fixed, the faster the work is done the better everyone will like it. It is important only that the money shall not be wasted by haste and that the country shall receive the worth of its money. Subect to this limitation, the greater the amount we can spend in a year in building the canal, therefore, the better.

One of the great obstacles to success in building the canal is the opposition of powerful persons and interests to its construction. Some of this opposition comes from those who are sincerely convinced that the Panama route is not a practicable route, and that there are other and easier routes to be preferred. It is found in the misrepresentations of conditions on the isthmus, in unfounded reports concerning friction between those having authority in the canal work, in intimations of irregularities and frauds and favoritism in contracts without any evidence whatever to justify suspicion, and generally in the constant suggestion of a presumption that the expenditure of millions in building the canal must involve what is called "graft." Doubtless congressional investigations will be held from time to time.

Doubtless they ought to be held to assure the public; but if they are to be permitted to delay the work on the canal and to paralyze the energy of those upon whom the burden of pushing the work must fall, then they will be productive of evil and will become exactly what many private interests would be glad to have them become, the grave of all the high hopes for a trans-isthmian canal. The American people will not permit such a catastrophe.

COMPETITION GIVES WAY TO NEW CONSOLIDATION

German Railway Equipment and Supply Companies Form an Alliance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—After a score of years of the keenest competition in various parts of the world a working agreement has been arrived at between the two largest manufacturers and handlers of railroad equipment, supplies, etc., in continental Europe, who have conducted an extensive business, especially in South Africa, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Central and South America in competition with Pittsburgh and other cities in the United States.

The concerns referred to are the Arthur Koppel company and Orenstein and Koppel, both of whose headquarters are in Berlin, Germany. The first named company was organized the early part of this year for the purpose of carrying on the business originally founded by Arthur Koppel. The capital of the company is $2,200,000. Plants are operated in Germany, France and Belgium. A subsidiary company manufacturers in St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia, while another offshoot covers the South American field.

Orenstein and Koppel are capitalized at $2,700,000. They also operate plants in Germany and have branches in different parts of the globe.

NOT AN AMERICAN DARKY.

Constable Kills Him in Southern Court Room and Now England Wants to Know.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 18.—The killing of a negro in a justice's court at Gulf Port, which occurred a few days ago, has taken on an international phase. J. W. Power today received a letter from R. G. Hunt, British consul at New York, asking for a full investigation.

The negro in question was a sailor from the British bark Hornet King at Gulf Port, and was arrested on a misdemeanor charge. After his conviction in the court room at Gulf Port a controversy arose with Constable [illegible] and the negro was instantly killed. The shooting took place in Justice Kelly's court room and the officer was exonerated. The secretary of state has turned over the letter from the British consul to Gov. Vardaman.

R. H. HOLBROOK GOES TO "TECH"

South Side Principal Will Teach English to the Evening Classes.

SPECIAL STUDENTS NAMED

Announcement was made yesterday of the 144 applicants who stood highest in the examination for entrance to the special night classes in the School of Applied Science of the Carnegie Technical schools.

Announcement was made also of the appointment of Dr. R. H. Holbrook, since 1898 principal of the South Side High school, as instructor in English for the special night classes at the "Tech." Dr. Holbrook was graduated in 1860 with the degree of bachelor of science from the Normal university of Lebanon, O. He served in the army throughout the Civil war. For a number of years he taught English and higher mathematics in the Normal university.

The list of students admitted to the special night classes shows 133 from Pittsburgh, seven from Allegheny, two from Wilkinsburg, one from Homestead and one from Ewingville, Pa. The list follows:

Pittsburgh—William L. Abbott, Philip Adler, Alfred H. Anderson, Leonidas Ellwood Anderson, Fred W. Appel, Percy M. Asmus, J. H. Bailey, William Yates Bleakly, Henry Bracht, John B. Callaghan, Angus Campbell, Celestian Choffin, George Kemp Clinton, Roy Leslie Clyde, Thomas H. Cohill, Edward Sidney Cowen, Benjamin V. Densmore, Michael A. Dillon, William T. Eardley, James Bertram Eccleston, James Egan, Thomas W. Ellis, Warren A. Emery, James K. Erisman, John Powell Findley, Robert M. Flinn, Paul E. Flynn, Thomas F. Fogarty, William Grant Fullman, John Alfred Winefred Gill, Walter Ure Gordon, Eugene G. Grabert, Jr., Joseph Grekin, Jacob Gross, John G. Hallis, Henry Harley, John Hafley, Thomas Haulton, Alfred J. Hays, H. Jacob Hays, Charles Hlif, Webster Hinnan, John Thomas Hobbs, W. J. Howard, Edward L. Huff, Lucien G. Hughes, G. Ihsen, David Carlin Irwin, Benjamin F. Jones, James W. Jelliffe, Howard L. Johnston, W. B. Jones, James D. Keelan, James E. Keenan, Thomas F. Kelly, Daniel Kelty, Jr., Clifford C King, W. G. Kitchen, Samuel Konle, A. J. Kraber, W. H. Kunzler, Lloyd E. Kurtz, Thomas M. Kurtz, Augustus Lawseker, Raymond W. Locke, James A. Lynch, Herbert P. McCurdy, David J. McFarey, A. P. McGrew, Jr., Leo Anthony McMahon, Thomas J. McNally, Chris Magee, Leo J. Malatesta, Arnold P. Merker, Raymond F. Marshall, C. W. Martin, John Jacob Marxer, Nathan Mendoza, Albert Meyer, Benjamin Seamon Moore, David G. Morgan, John Clemens Morgan, Charles E. Morrison, Roy Musselman, J. D. Oliver, Clarence R. Owston, Kennith Palmer, Lawrence H. Park, John Clinton Parker, William E. Patterson, Samuel B. Pearce, Charles Theodore Prentice, Charles P. Read, David Mason Reese, S. Otis Reeves, Raymond J. Rodgers, George Clark Roll, Thomas M. Schmitt, Charles B. Scott, J. Walter Scott, Sidney Sellner, Joseph Frank Shallenberger, John B. Shearer, George A. Shook, Frederick Thomas Smale, Harry Albert Smith, William Ellwood Smith, Samuel Starkey, Edward Steinkerchner, John H. Stubbe, Andrew Surcnda, Carl Swartz, William Henry Taylor, Stephen Terletsky, John Howard Tritschler, William Francis Troy, Clifford Elmer Turnstall, Finley Littrell Walton, Edward B. Watrous, Carl Albert Weber, Albert Leo Welxel, Frank W. Wentworth, George A. Whitehead, Harry Jacob Wilbert, Frederick Charles Wilharm, Henry Bramwell Wilhelm, James Lewis Williams, Walter John Yenny, George William Young, Otho B. Young, T. William Young, Henry J. Ziegler.

Allegheny—Carl A. Baumann, Frank V. Boyle, William James Cresson, Eugene M. Culp, Herbert Dean, Glenn Kennedy Dorrington and Edward C. Ela.

Wilkinsburg—Harry A. Armerbaugh and LeRoy Babcock, Jr.

Homestead—Walter Brunner.

Ewingville, Pa.—John R. Conley.

SEVERE FIGHTING BETWEEN DUTCH TROOPS AND REBELS

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—An official dispatch received here says the Dutch troops which are endeavoring to put down a rebellion in the island of Celebes, one of the Sunda islands in the East Indies, have captured two positions of the rebels. At Topping 41 rebels were killed and four wounded. The Dutch troops lost one man killed and six wounded. At Woloe a rebel leader and 35 men were killed.

NO MORE WARDS CAN BE ANNEXED

City Reaches Its Limit by the Order of Court Admitting Esplen Borough.

REAPPORTIONMENT REQUIRED

The city of Pittsburgh has reached the maximum number of wards, by order of the county court yesterday directing that the borough of Esplen be annexed to the city on the first of next January. No other territory having a population of over 800 can be annexed without a reapportionment of all the wards of the city.

Esplen borough will be the Fortieth ward of the city, and under the laws of Pennsylvania the city can not have more that 40 wards. Any borough, township or portion of a township can be annexed to the city if it has a population of less than 800 by making it a part of the ward adjacent to it. Judge Macfarlane, sitting yesterday in quarter sessions court, made the formal order directing the annexation of Esplen borough, which will become the baby ward of Pittsburgh, on the first of January, 1906.

Esplen had a population of 2,364 in 1900. Its indebtedness is said to be $23,000 and its tax levy this year is 18 mills.

Another peculiar circumstance of the annexation of Esplen borough is that it will add seven members to the Pittsburgh common council and make that body consist of 61 members with only 53 votes.

President Ward's Ruling.

This unusual condition is due to the remarkable ruling of President R. B. Ward of common council, that the members of the Thirty-ninth ward, formerly Elliott borough, which was admitted the first of last January, should be entitled to but one vote, although the borough at that time had six councilmen, and the Goehring annexation act, passed by the state legislature, provided that members of borough councils should be members of the common council of the city to which the borough was annexed, this arrangement to continue to the end of the terms for which the borough councilmen were elected.

Instead of making them members of the Pittsburgh common council President Ward made them only fractional members, and gave each of the six members from Elliott borough only a one-sixth vote, or a total of one vote for the whole ward. The legality of this ruling is questioned, but was not tested. As the entire membership of the ward was never present at the same meeting the ward never even received a full vote. By the death of one member and the terms of two others expiring, the membership from the Thirty-ninth ward has been reduced to three, making a total of 54 members of common council and only 52 votes.

61 Members and Only 53 Voters.

When Esplen borough comes in next January, under the ruling of President Ward, there will be seven more members in that body and only one more vote. Thus the clerk of common council must become a quick calculator of fractions to credit each member of the Thirty-ninth ward with one-third of a vote, and each member of the Fortieth ward with one-seventh of a vote.

Sterrett township will also become a part of Pittsburgh the first of next January, but it has a population of only 555, according to the last census, and under the law must be annexed to the adjacent ward, which is the Thirty-seventh.

Esplen borough, on November 7, voted for annexation with Pittsburgh by a vote of 198 to 171.

Lawson Held for Court.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Thomas W. Lawson today was held for the December session of the superior court on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Clarence W. Barron of this city. Bail was fixed at $3,000 which was furnished at once.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoon of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

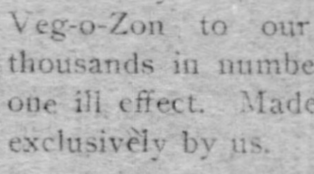
They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

TEETH Extracted Painless with safe as sleep Veg-o-zon

For 12 years we have given Veg-o-Zon to our patients, thousands in number, without one ill effect. Made and used exclusively by us.



Best Teeth $8.00 a Set

Gold Crowns and Bridge Work $5.00 Made of 22 Karat Gold

New York Dentists,

12 Years in the Same Place.

Cor. Sixth and Liberty Sts.

Entrance on Liberty.

Open Night Till 9. Sundays 10 to 3.

USE GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

THIS STORE'S EASY TERMS OF

CREDIT

WILL MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS BUING EASY

You are always welcome at the oldest and largest credit jewelry house in the state. We have an elegant stock of Christmas goods, comprising all the new things in diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, etc., which would delight you.

If you can't call, write for our splendid illustrated catalogue. We extend credit to anyone—it makes no difference in what part of the world he may live. Isaacs wants you to deal here. Select anything you wish and have it charged. You don't need a whole lot of money. As low as 50c a week will pay for some articles.

Now in Our 36th Year

No Collectors to Annoy You

Gent'eman's Watch $15

This is the kind of watch every man who is obliged to conduct his business on "schedule time" should have. Your choice of Elgin or Waltham movement—none better for keeping time. It is solid gold filled and guaranteed for 25 years. Your choice of engraved, plain or engine turned case. Worth $30.00. Isaacs' price, $15.00.

A DOLLAR A WEEK.

THIS LADY'S WATCH . . $16

Worth $30.00

It is a fine timekeeper, always to be depended upon. Has a fine American movement and is one of the prettiest little watches you ever saw. 14-karat solid gold filled case, made by a celebrated company. Case is guaranteed for 25 years. A great bargain at only $16.

75c A WEEK.

This Gentleman's Solid Gold Watch $35

You can hand down a solid gold watch like this one from one generation to the next. This one is a fine timepiece. Either Waltham, Elgin or Hampden movement. The case is solid, 14-karat gold. Your choice of various beautiful designs. This is a most remarkable watch value.

A DOLLAR A WEEK.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

This Locket $12

Gold filled, handsomely engraved and set with a genuine full cut diamond (not a chip).

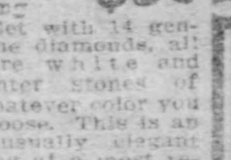
50c A WEEK.

ISAACS

WHOLESALE JEWELER

404 SMITHFIELD STREET

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER.



This Princess Ring $50

Set with 14 genuine diamonds, all pure white and center stones of whatever color you choose. This is an unusually elegant ring at a most remarkably low price. Worth $70, at Isaacs' for $50.

A DOLLAR A WEEK.

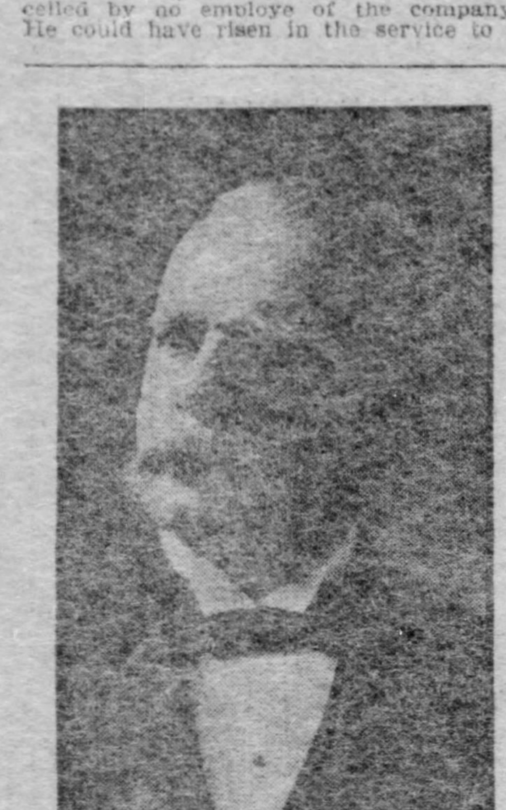
"DEPOT MASTER" NEAR TO DEATH

Hunt M. Butler's Critical Illness Saddens Old Associates—New Schedules for Local Lines.

OUTLINE OF WABASH WORK

Hunt M. Butler, for many years "depot master" of the Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh, and long known as one of the grand old men of the Pennsylvania, lies at death's door in his home at 722 Ivy street, East End. His condition is so critical that news of his death is expected at any moment. No visitors are allowed to enter the sick room, although scores of the big-hearted veteran's friends have visited the home to see him and to make inquiry regarding his condition. The news of his critical illness was passed quietly among the local Pennsylvania people yesterday, and it was always received with sadness, for there is hardly another man of the great system who is so widely known and well loved by those who have been associated with the company's affairs in this district. Although being on the retired pension list of the company since May 31, 1904, Mr. Butler continued in active service as inspector of stations of the Pittsburgh division until his illness kept him at his home.

The life of Mr. Butler is filled with many anecdotes of interest, and his loyalty in the Pennsylvania service has been excelled by no employe of the company. He could have risen in the service to a



Hunt M. Butler.

much higher rank had he so desired, for he was tendered the office of superintendent of the Panhandle here, but he preferred to continue in his good work at the Union station, which became known under his management as the best kept and operated station in the country.

Mr. Butler was born on Yankee soil and never lost his trait of Yankee character. His ancestry can be traced back to those who came to America in the Mayflower. He was born at Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1834, and received his educational training in Hopkins academy and Williston seminary, being graduated from the latter institution in 1849. He went to sea the same year on a vessel engaged in the East Indies and California merchant service. He continued his seafaring life as a sailor seven years and was in two shipwrecks, in one of which he suffered much hardship before succor arrived. He made four trips around the world as a sailor.

His first service with the Pennsylvania was as a passenger brakeman in 1860. After serving in this capacity 18 months he was advanced to a conductorship between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the latter city having become his home about that time. Something over a year later he received the appointment of "depot master" of the company in Pittsburgh, and he continued in that capacity without interruption until January 1, 1902, when he was given the less active office of inspector of stations for the Pittsburgh division. This office was given in the form of a compliment, and Mr. Butler's duties were mainly to advise agents regarding certain matters about the stations. His long tenure as station master in Pittsburgh aptly fitted him for this work, but he expressed himself often as being less satisfied with this work than he would have been to remain in the harness at the Pittsburgh station. There were only 18 trains arriving and departing from the Union station when Mr. Butler took charge in the '60's; when he retired there were about 350 and now there are 364. His entire service with the Pennsylvania is slightly more than 45 years.

He has seen four stations of the Pennsylvania. These included the old Union station at Grant street, known as the "metal yard station," which was burned; the Union station built on the site of the present one some 40 years ago, the temporary station preceding the present structure, and the big building now in use. He has seen hundreds of fellow-employes come and go and has known the officers of the Pennsylvania personally for more than 40 years. He was one of the officers that passed through the worst in the railroad riots of 1877, and was placed in charge of cleaning up the ruins and getting the yards into shape after the riots.

Mr. Butler has been married twice, and has four children. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Jackson, daughter of Colonel Jackson, who figured in some of the worst battles of the civil war. His second wife was Miss Kate Laufman, daughter of P. H. Laufman, who was identified with the iron interests here and later at Apollo. Charles, the oldest son, is now employed by the Panhandle. Walter, the second son, is in the west, and H. L., the youngest son, is one of the ticket examiners at the Union station. Mr. Butler is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has long been prominently identified with Presbyterian church work in this district.

In reply to a greeting from one of his associates at the station a few weeks ago, Mr. Butler said: "I'm not very well. Old Butler is going down hill." It was a characteristic expression in the deep bass voice that has sounded so many years at the station, but the soldier-like figure was slightly bowed and the eagle eyes lacked the lustre once so familiar. In his official work at the station Mr. Butler was strict in discipline, and often seemed severe to employes and outsiders, but those who knew him well knew a big-hearted man, ever ready to lend a helping hand where such was needed; and the opportunity came to him more often than to any other man of the company in this district.

Many Changes in Passenger Service.

There will be many changes in the Pennsylvania lines' passenger service next Sunday, most of which will look toward improvement of operations between Pittsburgh, Akron, Barberton, Cleveland, Youngstown and New Castle. This improvement is made possible by the inauguration of service over the Niles-Ravenna cut-off. The company has issued road maps showing three routes between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The new route by way of the cut-off, which will be known as the Youngstown route, is 138 miles long. The Salem route is 140 miles long, and the Wellsville route is 150 miles long. All of these routes use the Cleveland & Pittsburgh division from Ravenna to Cleveland.

The local service includes a new train from Carnegie to Pittsburgh, leaving Carnegie at 7:30 p. m., week days. The Wheeling-Pittsburgh trains Nos. 200 and 216 will run daily and Nos. 223 and 224 will run Sundays only. On the Ft. Wayne a new Sunday train will leave Leetsdale at 1 p. m., arriving at Allegheny at 1:45 p. m., and will leave Allegheny at 3:50 p. m., arriving at Leetsdale at 4:25 p. m. Nos. 160 and 161 will be extended from Allegheny to Pittsburgh.

The quickest service ever known on the Panhandle will result from the run of train No. 28 from St. Louis to Pittsburgh in 15 hours, equaling the time of the St. Louis special, No. 29, westward. No. 28 will leave St. Louis at 5:15 p. m. and will reach Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m. A sleeping car will leave Louisville at 8:10 p. m., in train No. 1, and will be carried eastward from Indianapolis in train No. 28, making the run from Louisville to Pittsburgh in 12 hours.

The Pittsburgh-Cleveland service will be the most extensive ever had between the two cities, comprising in all 16 trains. Two daily parlor car trains will operate in either direction over the Youngstown route. Three daily trains will run over the Salem route, and three trains, one daily and two week-day, will run over the Wellsville route. For these there will be a corresponding return service.

The schedule of the new Pittsburgh-Cleveland trains is: No. 519, leave Pittsburgh at 7:30 a. m., leave Youngstown at 9:07 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 11:15 a. m. No. 333, leave Pittsburgh at 1:30 p. m., leave Youngstown at 3:07 p. m., arrive at Cleveland at 5:15 p. m. The schedule of the Cleveland-Pittsburgh trains will be: No. 314, leave Cleveland at 1:30 p. m., leave Youngstown at 3:30 p. m., arrive at Pittsburgh at 5:15 o'clock. No. 516, leave Cleveland at 4:45 p. m., leave Youngstown at 6:45 p. m., arrive at Pittsburgh at 8:30 p. m. The broiler-buffet parlor car in trains Nos. 519 and 516 will run between Barberton, Akron and Pittsburgh.

Trains Nos. 319 and 316 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland on the Salem route are to consist of limited equipment only, including library-smoking, dining, parlor and sleeping cars. The library-cafe, parlor and sleeping car service now provided on other trains will be continued. No. 310 will be numbered 324, will leave Cleveland at 7:30 a. m., will reach Pittsburgh at 10:45 and connect with No. 24 for New York, making the Cleveland-New York run in 15 hours. In addition to the sleeping car service between New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland, sleeping cars will be installed between Washington, Baltimore and Cleveland, these to be operated on the Manhattan and Chicago limited trains, Nos. 22 and 23.

The improved service between Pittsburgh and New Castle will bring the entire service up to 17 trains. New Castle connections will be established with most of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula trains. Four new parlor car trains will be established between New Castle and Cleveland. A new train, No. 225, will leave Pittsburgh at 6:30 p. m., week days, reaching New Castle at 7:40 p. m., and returning, No. 254 will leave New Castle at 7:35 a. m., week days, reaching Pittsburgh at 8:45 a. m.

Train No. 219 will be extended from Jamestown to Erie and No. 209 will be discontinued from Jamestown to Erie. No. 203, with a parlor car added to its equipment, will leave Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock noon and arrive at Jamestown at 2:55 p. m. A parlor car will be added to No. 252 (present 222) from Jamestown to Pittsburgh. A new train, No. 222, will leave Ashtabula at 5:10 p. m., and reach Pittsburgh at 9:30 p. m. Another new train, No. 237, will leave Pittsburgh at 8:30 a. m., and reach Ashtabula at 12:55 p. m.

Toledo train No. 416, with parlor car and coach service, will leave Toledo at 1:30 p. m. and reach Pittsburgh at 8:35 p. m., connecting with No. 16 for the east. Toledo train No. 408, changed to No. 426, will leave Toledo at 10 p. m. and reach Pittsburgh at 6 a. m.

The New York special, No. 16, will leave Chicago at 8:15 a. m., 15 minutes later, and arrive at Pittsburgh at 8:35 p. m., quickening its run 10 minutes. There will be no change of the Pennsylvania special or Pennsylvania limited schedules.

Michigan Roads Out of C. P. A.

A majority of the railroads of Michigan have withdrawn from the Central Passenger association. They will reorganize the Northern mileage bureau and restore the old style mileage book to the traveling public of the Wolverine state. The companies taking this action are: The Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk, Ann Arbor, Detroit & Mackinac, Pere Marquette Steamship lines, Detroit and Buffalo Steamship Company, Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company and the Crosby Navigation Company. The recent change from the Northern bureau's interchangeable mileage book to the Central Passenger association system of mileage, which requires passengers to go to a station and secure a ticket before boarding a train, occasioned great dissatisfaction in Michigan. The numerous complaints arising were taken up by the commercial travelers, who brought the matter to the attention of Gov. Warner. The governor recently held a public hearing on the matter. The change back to the Northern mileage books will be made on November 30.

Wabash to Make Improvements.

The Wabash is to spend this winter $1,500,000 on improvements on the lines east of Toledo, according to information given out yesterday by Vice President Worthington. New ore and coal unloading machinery is to be installed at Huron at a cost of $645,000. A new coal dumper at Cleveland will cost $80,000. The Huron yards are to be increased from a capacity of 1,000 cars to 2,700 cars. The Columbia yards are to be built larger so as to accommodate 500 more cars, the Navarre yards are to hold 200 more cars, and the Homestead yard is to hold 1,000 more cars when the enlargements are made. The Rook terminal yards are also to be enlarged. New sidings and second track are to be built. It is expected that this work will be completed before spring.

Quicker Time to Buffalo.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh schedule, which becomes effective today, calls for 40 minutes' quickening in the time of train No. 3 from Rochester and Buffalo, which is to arrive here at 6:20 p. m. instead of 7 p. m., as heretofore. Train No. 6 will run through to Rochester on Sundays, carrying an observation-dining car. It thus becomes a daily train operating as week-day No. 6 has operated heretofore. No. 14 will leave for Du Bois at 4:20 o'clock p. m., 15 minutes later than heretofore. The Baltimore & Ohio change of schedule also becomes effective today. The changes in this road's service have been fully told in The Gazette.

Railroad Notes.

D. G. Edwards, formerly passenger traffic manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has been chosen vice president of the Morgan-Dolan-Schoepf traction syndicate, and will have charge of the traffic on about 1,500 miles of the leading electric roads of the middle west.

It is reported that W. J. Lynch, general passenger and ticket agent of the Big Four, is to become passenger traffic manager of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Pennsylvania railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association of Pittsburgh will be celebrated at Pitcairn at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A special train will leave the Union station at 2 o'clock, carrying those who have invitations.

Director E. J. McIlvain of the department of public works of Allegheny is preparing a statement on the cost to the city of the elevation and depression of the Ft. Wayne tracks through that city. He claims the railroad company saddled the heavy expense on the taxpayers.

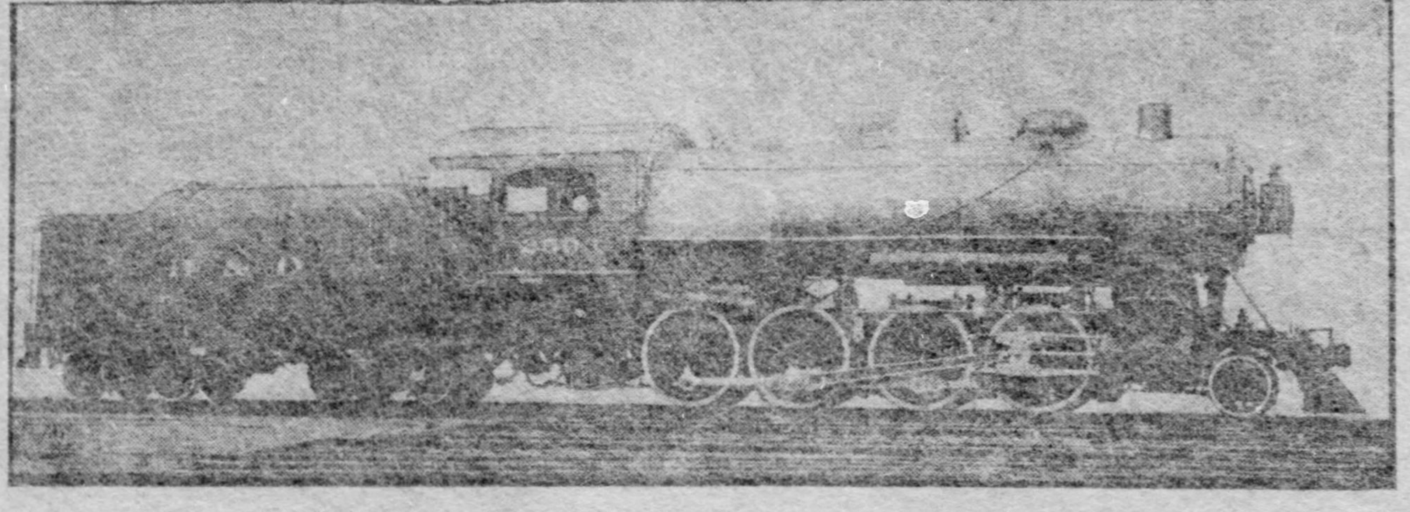
P. F. Dean has been advanced from assistant general freight agent of the Pere Marquette to general freight agent.

James F. Jackson of Fall River, Mass., and Clinton White of Melrose, Mass., members of the state board of railroad commissioners, are expected in Pittsburgh in a couple of days to inspect local conditions. They are including St. Louis and Chicago in their trip.

M. R. Hepplewhite, assistant city ticket agent of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, is enjoying a well-earned vacation at Cambridge Springs.

H. H. Harrington, general foreman of the Erie shops at Susquehanna, has been advanced to master mechanic to succeed W. H. Wilson, who resigned to become superintendent of motive power of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.

MONSTER IRON HORSES TO WORK ON THE B. & O.



One of the 210 new consolidation freight locomotives now being delivered at the rate of two a day to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

HAYS SAYS LIGHT COST WILL NOT BE REDUCED

Mayor Claims Four-Year Contract Will Not Lower Price Without Competition.

Opposition to a four-year city light contract is developing in unexpected quarters. Mayor Hays yesterday announced that he was not in favor of a four-year contract unless the cost of light was reduced to the city.

"Do you think the cost will be cut down if the contract is made for four years?" he was asked.

"I doubt it very much," he replied. "What motive would there be for the Allegheny Light Company to reduce the price of light to the city when it has no competitor in the bidding?"

"Controller Larkin says there will be another bidder."

"I don't know what other company could bid," said the mayor. "A company to furnish light to the city must have a franchise for the use of the streets, alleys and lanes of the city for its poles, wires and conduits. The Duquesne Light Company is the only concern besides the Allegheny Light Company that has a franchise to operate in the city, but I don't believe it has a plant."

"Do you think the city could save money if it had a light plant of its own?"

"I have no doubt of it," said the mayor.

Controller Larkin said his secret competitor will bid only for the contract to supply the South Side. The controller said he would make a fight against a four-year contract, but he carefully refrained from making the threat that he would refuse to sign a four-year contract, as he did a year and two years ago, when the same proposition was made by Director Bigelow.

PLEASANT RELATIONS SEVERED WITH REGRET

John R. Cavanagh Retires from the Directorship of the Leader Department Store.

Although regretting the severance of pleasant business and personal relations, President Albert Silberberg and Treasurer H. Rushton of the Leader Department store are to be congratulated on the esteem in which they are held by a man who has long been closely associated with them. Yesterday, much to the regret of Messrs. Silberberg and Rushton, John R. Cavanagh, director and vice president of the Leader Department store, tendered his resignation, which was regretfully accepted. The correspondence given below shows the mutual esteem and confidence of the parties:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1, 1905.

Having completed our contract in connection with organizing the Leader Department store and as sales agents, we hereby tender you the resignation of John R. Cavanagh as director and vice president, the same to take effect at once.

We wish the Leader Department store the success it deserves, and will continue to recommend the same to our patrons.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.
Per JOHN R. CAVANAGH, Pres.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.
John R. Cavanagh, Pres.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 18, 1905.

In accordance with your request, and having completed satisfactorily all your contracts with this corporation, we hereby accept your resignation, assuring you of our best feeling for your future operations.

LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE,
ALBERT SILBERBERG, H. RUSHTON,
President. Treasurer.

All future subscriptions or unpaid balances on capital stock will be received at the treasurer's office in the Leader Department store.

WILL DISCONTINUE REFUNDING OF BONDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The secretary of the treasury announced today that he will discontinue refunding operations under his offer of September 28, 1905, at the close of business on November [illegible]. A formal statement to this effect will be issued Monday. The [illegible] received for refund amount to $15,456,660, of which $34,765,700 were 4 per cents.

GRANGERS OFFER THEIR SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

Oppose Pennsylvania Oleo Bill, Favor Contract Labor and Small Local Banks.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 18.—The national grange, in session here today, by a standing vote adopted a resolution, which was ordered sent to President Roosevelt, stating that the farmers of this country want neither more nor less than a square deal. The resolution says:

"We unanimously and heartily indorse the manly efforts of President Roosevelt to secure equal opportunity of the individual and common people against the arrogant power of aggregate wealth. Irrespective of party, we pledge ourselves to support his efforts."

In a resolution offered by A. C. Powers of Wisconsin it was urged that action be taken by the national and state granges looking to the repeal of the Grout oleomargarine bill in Pennsylvania.

J. B. Ager, state master of Maryland, introduced a resolution to secure a modification of the immigration laws so as to permit grangers and other farmer organizations to secure labor on contract from Northern Europe. The resolution provides that a committee confer with the New York immigration bureau to see what can be done. Mr. Ager reported an increase of 29 new granges.

Mr. Hill of Pennsylvania offered a plan before the national convention late today whereby he believed the farmer could avoid "money sharks." He learned on his trip to Italy as a delegate, he said, that the farmers on the other side took care of their own cash by establishing rural banks. This, he stated, made them independent. He said he had brought the subject before Pennsylvania financiers and they had promised support. He asked the grange's indorsement, and suggested one bank in each county in the state, and also favored the removal of the tax on alcohol as an aid to the farmer's profits.

DECISION IS AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA

Judge Patton Decides Railroad's Claim to Right of Way Along Canal is Illegal.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

VANDERGRIFT, PA., Nov. 18.—The exceptions filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the former decision of Judge Willis Patton of Kittanning, in the suit in equity against the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley Street Railway, between Apollo and Leechburg, was finally dismissed today. Judge Patton sustained his former decision, which removes entirely the legal obstructions to the completion of the road.

The decision is important in that it has decided the legality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's claims to the right of way of the old Pennsylvania canal which the railroad has held since it was abandoned nearly a half century ago. Heretofore the Pennsylvania Railroad Company succeeded in maintaining this right of way and shut out all competition in the Kiskiminetas Valley.

Judge Patton's decision opens traffic competition between Apollo, Vandergrift and Leechburg, the most populous part of the valley in which the new street railway is being constructed.

THE REV. I. S. LEE FAILS TO PROVE CONSPIRACY CHARGE

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Acquittal was the verdict in the case of nine ministers of the A. M. E. church on a charge of conspiracy, brought by the Rev. I. S. Lee, formerly pastor of the Wylie Avenue church, Pittsburgh. Mr. Lee was suspended by a committee of fellow ministers and entered suit against them for conspiracy. Judge McIlvaine instructed the jury that the charge was not proved and to divide the costs. The prosecutor was assessed one-third and the defendants two-thirds of the costs.

The defendants were the Revs. D. S. Bentley, W. H. Brown, C. M. Tanner, R. Morris, Carter Wright, C. J. Powell, R. H. Bumry, John W. Riley, B. Wheeler and H. C. C. Astwood.

SYRIA TEMPLE'S ROLL NOW TOTALS OVER 2,800

Class of 68 Is Added to the Pittsburgh Organization of the Mystic Shrine.

Over the hot sands trod 68 new Mystic Shriners last evening at Syria temple, when the big Pittsburgh organization of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held a ceremonial meeting. Of the new class a considerable number came from the fall class of 1905 of the Scottish Rite, which wound up on Friday its session of several days. The total membership of Syria temple is now over 2,800.

There were present last evening a number of guests from Canada and from several cities in the United States, including Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dallas, Tex., and Rochester, N. Y. A business meeting occupied the early evening and was followed by a banquet, after which the ceremonial meeting was held. The officers of Syria temple are: Illustrious potentate, Alfred S. Bishop; chief rabban, William Robinson; assistant rabban, George C. Johnston; high priest and prophet, James H. Horner, oriental guide, G. W. G. Snyder; treasurer, A. V. Holmes, recorder, George W. McCandless.

"PENNSYLVANIA DAY."

State College Will Celebrate on Friday With a Meeting and Football Game.

STATE COLLEGE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Next Friday, November 24, has been set apart for the observe of "Pennsylvania day." The program provides for a meeting in the auditorium in the morning at 10 o'clock at which addresses will be delivered by Joseph M. Huston and J. Horace McFarland. At noon luncheon will be served at McAllister hall.

From 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock the Cadet battalion will be reviewed by Major General Charles Miller of Franklin. Immediately after this there will be a game of football between State's 'varsity eleven and the University of Virginia team. This will be the last game for the season on the home grounds.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

MAMMOTH ENGINE OF LATEST DESIGN

How the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Secures Best Type of Freight Locomotives.

HAVE POWER AND ENDURANCE

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is receiving, at the rate of two a day, the first of 210 new consolidation freight locomotives, 70 of which are being built at the Richmond (Va.) and 140 at the Schenectady (N. Y.) works of the American Locomotive Company. This order was placed the latter part of last April, in connection with an order for 35 passenger locomotives and five switching engines and 10,000 freight cars at an aggregate cost of about $14,000,000. It will give the road better and larger equipment than ever before in its history, and enable it to meet the steadily-increased demands of business and move the great volume of traffic promptly. President Murray has been anxious to get this equipment in service as early as possible.

The locomotives are of the general design as represented in the accompanying cut, suitable for the economical handling of heavy tonnage at fast or slow speeds over level and mountainous, open and tunnelled railroad of varying curvature and gradient.

Main Points for Consideration.

The points considered in the design and construction were a reasonable first cost, maximum efficiency for the service within the track, weight and clearance requirements, the greatest proportion of adhesive to total weight, a capacity to handle the heaviest gross tonnage practicable at the highest desired speed, economy as regards maintenance and fuel and water consumption, a substantial construction of the least number of parts and a capacity to perform continuous service without liability for failure.

The construction of the first, or sample locomotive, No. 2500, which was put into service during August, was carried on in advance of the regular order, to give an opportunity for discussion and a practical demonstration of the design and construction, the result of which might lead to decisions that would affect the balance of the locomotives. This was arranged for by J. E. Muhlfeld, general superintendent of motive power, who is conceded by railroad officers to be one of the most thorough motive power experts in the country.

Three Committees Appointed.

The motive power department appointed three committees, one consisting of the superintendent of motive power, mechanical engineer and engineer of tests and shop master mechanics; another of the divisional master mechanics and the third of the road foremen, each bringing with them one locomotive engineer and fireman of each division.

After the arrival of the sample locomotive at Baltimore certain parts were dissembled and the committees were given every opportunity to make an examination of the details in the general design and construction. The locomotive was then connected and put under steam, so that the committees could have an opportunity to observe the operation, hauling capacity and steaming and riding qualities. The committees were instructed to submit reports after their investigations, giving their criticism and recommendations and reasons for any changes they would suggest making.

These reports contained many valuable suggestions which, coming from the people who will be in direct charge of the maintenance and operation of the locomotives over level and mountainous divisions, have been of considerable benefit in producing a design that the motive power people feel will give the most satisfactory general results.

Features of Type Decided Upon.

The consolidation types of locomotives, as decided upon, will weigh about 208,000 pounds in working order; will have about 60-inch driver wheels; 22-inch diameter by 30-inch stroke cylinders, 205 pounds working steam pressure; radial stayed design of boiler and tenders that have a capacity for 14 tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water. These locomotives will have a tractive power of about 40,000 pounds, and will be capable of hauling fast and heavy tonnage over the level and mountainous divisions. The delivery of these locomotives is expected to be completed by early next February. Five of them will be equipped with the Walschaert outside type motion gear, similar to that which was applied to the Baltimore & Ohio Mallet articulated locomotive, No. 2400, which was exhibited at the St. Louis exposition, and which, during the past year has been in mountain-helping service on the Connellsville division.

A PRIZE COMES TO PITTSBURGH

Entire Surplus Stock of Ames Bros. & Co. Purchased by the Liberty Clothing Co.

FINEST SUITS AND OVERCOATS NOW SELLING AT $15

The biggest undertaking ever entered upon by a retail clothing concern in this part of the country has just been successfully completed by the Liberty Clothing Company of this city.

Ames Bros. & Co., of New York, placed on the market their entire surplus stock of suits and overcoats left over after their sales to the leading retailers of the United States. And the Liberty Clothing Co., of this city, secured the prize. In other words, this concern has purchased what is everywhere regarded as the most desirable stock ever offered by a manufacturer at a big price concession.

The sale of these goods, which began yesterday, is especially interesting to all men who want clothes of the HIGHEST STANDARD. And the item which is most interesting comprises overcoats, raincoats and suits of the best materials at Fifteen Dollars.

Ames Bros. clothing is celebrated all over this country because of the fact that it is without question the finest clothing produced.

Of course, this assertion may seem a little extravagant to some persons unfamiliar with the relative merits of ready-made clothing, but nevertheless, the firm's reputation and the garments comprised in this purchase will verify what we say in every detail. There isn't a custom tailor in Pittsburgh that can make a coat at any price that will embody the elegance of style which characterizes every garment bearing the Ames label. For example, two men of entirely different physique may try on the same Ames coat and find that it fits each perfectly. This may seem incredible to some, but it is true.

It is peculiarly fortunate for customers that this purchase comprises all sizes known in the trade as slims, stouts and extra sizes, the latter running up as high as 50-inch breast measure.

Fifteen Dollars is the lowest price ever named for such overcoats. The manufacturer's price is always considerably higher under ordinary circumstances. These are all hand-tailored and of the best imported fabrics, and come in the nobby 45 and 52-inch lengths. Also many paddock overcoats are in the lot. The raincoats are all the genuine Priestley cravenettes, in fancy effects, as well as plain black, and there are no better garments in the world for the money.

Men's suits at $15 are not by any means such as ordinarily are sold at this price. These are real business and dress suits, such as bankers and other business and professional men wear. They comprise fancy Scotch cheviots, plain black thibets, fancy gray worsteds, black unfinished worsteds, silk-mixed worsteds, fancy Scotch mixtures, gray diagonal worsteds, etc. And the styles! Well, it has never been the fortune of this company to show so many distinctly good styles at one time. These comprise suits with the medium length and long coats with those broad lapels, concave shoulders and middle or side vents. In short, all these little niceties which add so much snap to a suit are conspicuous in all of the productions of Ames Bros. & Co.

We cannot be too emphatic regarding the high character of these suits, overcoats and raincoats for $15. Their equal cannot be found in any other store for less than from $25 to $30, and we ask you, in your own interest, to verify this assertion. Look around town, see what others have, make careful comparisons, and satisfy yourself that this is the one big sale which interests men who want really high-class clothing at money-saving prices.

Of course, we have lower-priced clothing here of other makes, ranging from $7.50 to $10. These goods are strictly all-wool and excellently tailored, and are guaranteed to be the best values to be had anywhere at the prices named. All sizes and styles for all builds, so there will be no difficulty about fitting you, whether you are very slender or as big as John L. Sullivan. Should any slight alteration be necessary, they will be made by our expert tailors free of all charge to you.

Don't delay a minute if you are anxious to secure some of the tremendous values which this clothing sale affords. We know whereof we speak when we say that there never has been another sale of equal interest to the men of Pittsburgh and vicinity. If you live out of town, order by mail. Goods will be shipped anywhere by Express C. O. D. on receipt of $5 as evidence of good faith on the part of the customer.

Liberty Clothing Co.
646 Liberty St., Cor. Sixth Ave.
(Not Sixth Street),
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Over 250,000 Pleased Customers

Shipments made in plain boxes. No marks to indicate contents.

THREE FULL QUARTS OF

WHISKEY AND WINE FREE

We know the meaning of words and will do as we say. We claim to be the lowest-priced Whiskey-House and the Largest Mail Order Whiskey Concern. All the NORTH CAROLINA WHISKEY we sell is good—there's no bad. People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! Most whiskey sellers are noted for mixing, blending and watering. We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor. "Casper's 11 Year Old" Whiskey is a liquid joy! It's made by honest "Tarheels" in the mountains of North Carolina, in old-style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at $5.00 to $6.00 per gallon, but it's not any better than "Casper's 11 Year Old." It must please or we will buy it back. We have a capital of $500,000.00 and the Piedmont Savings Bank and People's National Bank of this city will tell you our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts of "Casper's 11 Year Old"—two sample bottles, one 15, one 18 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass, also One Full Quart of 10 Year Old Muscatel Wine Free, all for only $2.95. If $5.90 is sent we will double all of the above and put in free One Full Quart "Casper's 11 Year Old" Whiskey Extra. We have some of this whiskey only 7 years old, and will send five-gallon keg for $10 or will furnish twenty full quart bottles on receipt of $11 and give free corkscrews, drinking glasses and samples, making this whiskey cost less than $2.20 per gallon delivered. We ship in plain boxes with no marks to indicate contents, and Prepay all Express. Orders from west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must call for $20.00 worth by freight, prepaid, or if sent by express paid, the $2.95 outfit will cost $3.95 and the $5.90 lot $7.00. Cut out this ad and return it with your order.

THE CASPER COMPANY, (Inc.)
81 Casper Bldg. - - Winston-Salem, N. C.

Latest Photograph of Miss Carrie Wilson, 3722 34th Place, Chicago.

Danderine

Grew Miss Wilson's Hair

AND WE CAN

PROVE IT.

Danderine Is So Exhilarating, Invigorating

and strengthening to both the hair and scalp that even a 25c. bottle of it is often enough to show wonderful improvements. It at once imparts a sparkling brilliancy and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use will cause new hair to sprout out all over the scalp, and grow abundantly, long and beautiful. Use it every day for awhile, after which two or three times a week will be enough to complete whatever growth you desire.

NOW at all druggists, in three sizes, **25** cents, **50** cents and **$1.00** per bottle.

FREE. To show how quickly **Danderine** acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to any one who sends this advertisement to the **Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago,** with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

MAY'S FIFTH AVE AND MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

SOLD BY

MAY'S FIFTH AVE AND MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

GIVES LAWYERS CHANCE TO SMILE

Office Boy Writes Digest Which Illuminates Features of Librarian Digby's Guests.

HIS UNUSUAL QUOTATIONS

The latest addition to the law library gives the Hon. Percy G. Digby an unusual opportunity to cause a smile to flit across the face of even the most august personage that frequents his domain. It is called the "Office Boy's Digest," and while filled with most ridiculous sayings culled from the opinions of the most learned judges of the day, is all good law, and must be accepted as such by any court in the land. Every paragraph comes under a separate heading, such as found in all well regulated digests, and the author, Lawyer B. A. Millburn, claims all were selected and compiled by his office boy.

"To those unthinking persons," says the author in his introduction, "in whose minds the Office Boy merely symbolizes the demise of a feminine grandparent in suspicious coincidence with a smiling afternoon and a baseball game, this book will doubtless come as a surprise. Some, perchance, will loftily pass it by on the other side, as one would say: 'Can any good thing come out of an Office Boy?'

"Beyond peradventure there are to be found here and there misguided office boys who cannot resist the temptation to anticipate or postdate the decease of their forebears in the interest of sport, but a sweeping condemnation of an entire class because of the shortcoming of some of its members must always be a source of grief to the judicious.

"Office boys there be—not many, perhaps, but some—who are zealous in the ways of righteousness, eagerly picking up the crumbs that fall from the tables of supercilious culture, gleaning from the sweepings and the scrap-baskets gems of wisdom which have escaped eyes fixed on larger things, and striving as best they may in their humble station to advance the sum of human knowledge. Of such stuff is the compiler of this digest.

"Before loosing his digest upon the profession, the Office Boy has given careful consideration to the assertion of Lord Mansfield in Miller against Race, I. Burr. 452, that 'it is a pity that reporters sometimes catch at quaint expressions that may happen to be dropped at the bar or bench, and mistake their meaning,' but as the point was not involved in the decision of the case, The Office Boy feels that the rule of stare decisis is not applicable, and therefore takes the liberty of dissenting from the opinion of that worthy but defunct jurist."

Among many of the queer expressions over which the lawyers are laughing, but which are undoubtedly true, are:

Even if not profane, the use of the word "damned" is "certainly improper." Pugh vs. city, Telassoc, 8 Ohio, 644.

The law "affords sufficient opportunity for spiteful and contentious persons to harass their neighbors, by strict insistence upon technical right." Hannabalson vs. Sessions, 90 N. W. Rep. 93.

An opinion that hell is under the kitchen grate does not show the competency of a child to testify. Rex vs. Williams, 7 C. & P. 320.

A man 57 years of age who has handled horses all his life and is in the livery business, is competent to testify that the tallow in the inside of a horse which died was melted from his being overdriven. Johnson vs. Moffett, 19 Mo. App. 159.

It is not competent for the purpose of impeaching a witness to show that he carries a pack of cards in his pocket and calls them his Bible. Halley vs. Webster, 21 Me. 461.

The law brands no witness as impeached just because he is not at peace with the scoundrel against whom he testifies. Skipper vs. State, 59 Ga. 63.

The credibility of an interesting witness is for the jury. Interest is a great rascal, but is not an able reprobate. Its doom is not perdition at all events. It has a chance of salvation. It is not obliged to commit perjury. Davis vs. Central Railroad, 60 Ga. 329, Judge Bleckley.

The court does not judicially know that negro witnesses are prima facie unworthy of belief, and cannot say, as St. Paul said of the Cretans, that they are always liars. Fonville vs. State, 91 Ala. 39.

A maker of or dealer in machinery has no peculiar fitness for solving literary problems and consequently is not competent to explain a contract as an expert. Hill vs. John P. King Mfg. Co., 79 Ga. 105.

A man can recollect as well in the Italian language as he can in English. State vs. O'Brien, 2 Idaho, 1094, Judge Morgan.

Most abuses against individual right originate in the city of New York. In re Newkirk, 75 N. Y. Sup., 777, Judge Gaynor.

While a female witness 20 years of age is being examined, the court should not address her as "My Girl." State vs. Burns, 94 N. W., Rep. 238.

In overruling a motion to strike out irrelevant evidence which has been admitted without objection it is improper for the court to remark, "Too late. The mill will not grind with the water that has passed." Blount vs. Beall, 95 Ga. 182.

It is absurd to select an idiot as trustee. Cartwright vs. Wise, 14 Ill. 417.

It is proper for the court to criticize the practice of card playing in the jury room between counsel and members of the jury. Webber vs. Hayes, 117 Mich. 258.

Setting turpentine on fire in the presence of the jury is apt to inflame their minds. Faulkner vs. State, 65 S. W. Rep. 1093.

The man who starts a revolution against the government, if he succeeds, is a patroit; if he fails he is a traitor. Koehler vs. Farmers and Drovers National bank, 25 N. Y. State Rep. 222.

Courts of law are, by their habits and constitution, ill-fitted for the investigation of theological questions. Atty. Gen. Vs. Doublin, 38 N. H. 459, Chief Justice Perley.

A question may be said to be settled when it has been decided in one way only twice by the supreme court of the United States, 17 times by the supreme court of California, five times by the supreme court of Colorado, six times by the supreme court of Nevada, twice by the supreme court of Montana, once by the supreme court of New Mexico, twice by the supreme court of Utah, once by the supreme court of Oregon, and repeatedly by the supreme court of Idaho. Hillman vs. Hardwick, 2 Idaho 983.

The court cannot take judicial cognizance of the fact—if it be a fact—that Gun Wa is the Chinese synonym for Smith. U. S. vs. Smith, 15 Fed. Rep. 476.

Where a mother-in-law is the owner of the premises she will, of course, only give up her authority with her last breath. Nothing but death would or should be required to part her and the keys. Shel vs. Shell, 34 Tenn. 716, Judge Caruthers.

A man has the right to keep his mother-in-law out of his house. Shaw vs. Shaw, 17 Conn. 189.

A sinking fund may, and frequently does, take unto itself the wings of the morning and fly away. Wilkins vs. Waynesboro, 116 Pa. 359.

No attorney is bound to know all the law; God forbid that it should be imagined that an attorney, or a counsel, or even a judge, is bound to know all the law. Montriou vs. Jeffreys, 2 C. & P. 113.

The care of beasts in a boarding stable is not so very different from the care of men in a hotel—there is some difference, not always very great, in respect to the provender that is provided for each, but the business is carried on in much the same way. In re Chesapeake Oyster, etc. 112 Rep. 980, Judge Hallett.

A man may detest and hate his wife very much, and yet not be a madman. Hall vs. Semple, 3 F. & F. 337.

For a woman to spit over a fence is no evidence of insanity. Lee vs. State, 61 S. W. Rep. 1047.

DRIES UP BOTH RIVERS.

Daniel O'Day Tells a Story Concerning the Formation of the Big Pittsburgh Combination.

In connection with the present efforts to form a holding company which will take over the common stock of the Philadelphia company, a Pittsburgh financier recalled a story told by Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil official, when talking of the big Pittsburgh public service corporation.

Mr. O'Day says that a day or so after the announcement of the completion of the financing of the company by the Brown firm, he was in Oil City, where he met an old friend. Their conversation drifted to Pittsburgh matters and the friend remarked:

"I see by the papers where there is a great scarcity in the water supply down there."

"Is that so?" said Mr. O'Day. "I had not heard of it."

"Yes," remarked the friend. "It dried up both the Monongahela and the Allegheny to fill up the Philadelphia company."

In Prosperous Condition.

The Sater Copper company raised a large sum of money the last few days and large payments for stock subscribed will follow in a few days. The company has no debts and pays cash for everything. The work at the mines will be prosecuted with renewed vigor with one of its officers in charge.

Glove sale
100 doz. women's and children's wool golf gloves of fine wool. Also a lot of women's mercerized gloves. Should bring all of 50c, choice this Monday at the sale price of, per pair........ 25c

Carving sets
Special offering of fine carving sets, consisting of knives and forks, put up in a neat box. Good grade steel. Regular $1 values to go at the low Monday Sale figure of, per set........ 48c

New Phone No. Ct. 3600, or Just Ask for "Solomon's."

SOLOMON'S

K. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

New veilings
Elaborate showing of new veilings including everything that is stylish in plain and fancy meshes. Choice of black, white and all the latest colors. Priced at, yard, 50c, 39c and........ 25c

Hockey skates
From our complete line of Peck & Snyder's hockey skates we have taken a special for Monday. All skates for men and ladies to go at our Sale price of........ $4.35
Skates put on shoes—Free.

Representative values from our vast stocks of women's apparel

Indisputable evidence as to our style and value-giving leadership.

WHETHER it be a handsome Fall coat, smart velvet wrap, new broadcloth suit, fur piece or garment or any other article of outer attire which milady desires before Thanksgiving she can find it priced astonishingly low. Our immense purchases give us the power to quote competition-defying figures.

$25 for beautiful suits, worth $35. Made of fine broadcloths, in Alice blue, lavender, green, purple and black. 50-inch length coats, satin lined throughout and trimmed with velvet on shawl collar also cuffs. Tight fitting models. Also Eton suits of broadcloths and cheviots, finished with broad girdles, vests and newest cuffs. Pleated skirts. Several new styles in grey suits which have just arrived are also included in this gathering. Choice at........ $25

$27.50 for velvet suits, worth $37. Come in red, purple, brown and greens. Eton styles with light silk linings and newest sleeves. Pleated and kilted skirts. The products of the best tailors in the country. $37 values at the sale price of........ $27.50

$35 for suits, worth $45. Stunning velvet suits with tight fitting, 50-inch length coats. Lined throughout with satin. Also a variety of latest models in tailor-made suits of broadcloths and grey worsteds. 50-inch Paddock styles, perfectly tailored. Circular or pleated skirts. Unequaled showing at the attractive price of........ $35

$30 for grey suits, worth $40. Made of fine Scotch grey mixtures and finished with green velvet collars. 50-inch length coats, tight fitting and satin lined. Circular flare skirts. Strictly tailor-made garments at the extraordinary sale figure of........ $30

$42.50 for suits, worth $65. Handsome broadcloth suits, in greens, blues, reds, plum and black. 52-inch length coats, with the new stitched corset effect. Neatly pleated and lined with silk. Skirts in the latest circular shape. Exceedingly pretty suits at the special price of........ $42.50

Handsome new velvet suits. Come in the very finest velvets, in blues, garnet, browns, greens and black. Short or long coat effects, handsomely trimmed with silk braids and pleats. Lined with silk and finished with elbow or long sleeves. Skirts in the wanted fashions. Do not fail to see these beautiful garments at $87.50, $75, $65, $57.50, $50 and........ $45

$10 for raincoats, worth $15. Made of cravanettes in tans and oxfords. Finished with box pleated backs, flat collars, patch pockets, belts and double-breasted fronts. Full lengths. Women's and misses' sizes. Sale price........ $10

$15 for black coats, worth $22. Tight fitting models, neatly strapped and pleated. 50-inch lengths with satin lined bodies. Also loose styles with "Empire" backs, velvet shawl collars and latest sleeves. Lined throughout with durable satin. Extraordinary offerings at........ $15

$20 for coats, worth $30. Tight fitting models of cheviots and broadcloths, in latest shapes. Also loose styles plain or trimmed with silk braids. 45 and 50-inch lengths. Excellent garments at the sale price of........ $20

$25 for clever models, worth $35. Black coats of broadcloths and light weight kerseys. Suitable for street or evening wear. Full backs, flat collars and trimmed with silk braids or velvets. Lined throughout with soft silks. Also tight fitting effects of light-weight broadcloths with double-breasted fronts. Without doubt the best garments ever produced at........ $25

$7.95 for tailored skirts, worth $10 and $12. Made of Panamas, broadcloths and Venetians, in pleated or circular styles. Colors and black. Strictly tailor-made and perfect fitting garments for women and misses. Splendid walking skirts at a great saving. Choice at........ $7.95

$10 for silk lined voile skirts. Good quality voile with rustling taffeta silk droplinings. Also fine broadcloths and Venetians, in the latest pleated and circular effects. If you are in need of a clever skirt and wish to save money by all means see these pretty garments at the sale figure of........ $10

1,000 waists at $4.95. Laces, taffetas, peau de cygnes and plaid silks, ready trimmed or pleated. Latest sleeves, $6.50 grades at this low figure. An unequaled assortment to choose from at the sale price of........ $4.95

A most astonishing hd'k'f offer

We doubt if ever in the history of merchandising greater values were ever quoted by any concern in handkerchiefs than those we set before you tomorow.

To give you our estimation of their worth would be simply to incite your disbelief, for the difference between their actual value and tomorrow's selling price is a mighty wide span. These handkerchiefs are what are known as manufacturer's seconds, showing slight imperfections that are hardly discernable. Made from extremely fine quality of linen, some are beautifully hemstitched, others with deep embroidery. The whole center counter set apart for their sale. Choice at, each........ 25c

Pretty hats

Newly designed inexpensive millinery in dozens of clever ideas. Come in pretty sailor, toque, turban and bent plateau effects and show all the desirable colorings of the season. Values up to $7 at the Sale price of........ $4.25

50 dozen French felt hat shapes that have sold up to $2, at the Sale price of........ 48c

25 dozen fancy feathers, coues, breasts, etc. Values to $1.50, at........ 50c

HATS TRIMMED FREE.

Fur turbans

Made of mink, ermine, chinchilla, squirrel, etc., finished with velvet, pretty flowers and fancy buckles. Styles to suit all faces and priced within the reach of all. Choice of a comprehensive showing at Sale price of........ $5.00

Velvet foliage of fine silk velvet, in all shade 75c quality to go at.. 25c

Silk and velvet roses, 6 in a bunch, with rubbe stems. 98c grade........ 59c

In art needlework department

We have arranged a special assortment of fine hand-made Renaissance center pieces, with pure linen centers fine hand-wrought work all around; size 30 inches square. Would be good value at $2, price........ $1.25

Beautiful tinted pillow tops, with backs to match; all the latest designs, including poppies, baskets of violets, daisies, American beauty roses and the celebrated flag pillows. Regular 50c values, top and back tomorrow for........ 25c

Large lot of heavy silk and mercerized cord and tassels, 3¼ yards long. Regular 50c and 75c values, go tomorrow at, each........ 25c

200 fine hand-made scarfs, made from finest Battenberg, 1½ and 2 yards long. The biggest bargain of many a day at........ $1.69

Here are $2 bags for only 98c

Here's an item that will tug at your purse strings tomorrow. Any woman who appreciates bargains will be sorely tempted to purchase.

Think of it—500 dozen genuine leather shopping bags, all in one lot, and at one price. An almost indescribable assortment but you will find almost every style of shopping bag that is popular this season. They are manufacturers' samples, but that fact does not in the least impair their worth. They were made to retail at $2 and you get every cent of that value if you buy one of these fine bags tomorrow at........ 98c

Sale of Thanksgiving linens

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS with one dozen napkins to match. Neatly hemstitched. Actual $7.50 values to go this Monday at the very special Sale price of, per set........ $5.00

TABLE CLOTHS of good quality linen, neatly hemstitched. 2½ and 3 yards long and grades which should bring $3. Sale price.. $1.75

ALL-LINEN NAPKINS hemmed and ready for use. We are making a most attractive display at Sale price of, per dozen........ 98c

LINEN SET WITH cloth and ½ doz. napkins to match. $3 quality at the Sale price, of per set........ $1.69

ALL-LINEN TOWELS, fringed with red, blue or plain white borders. 19 by 38 in. size. 25c values at........ 3 for 50c

Corsets and maids' wear with low price accompaniment

"DOWAGER" CORSETS. A splendid model for stout figures, with long hips and low bust. Come with two pairs of hose supporters. Made of fine coutil, in all sizes. An ideal corset at........ $2.00

CORSETS FOR SLIGHT FIGURES, with high bust and short hips, with or without hose supporters. A showing which includes such well-known makes as P. N., Warner's, Royal Worcester and R. & G. Sizes 18 to 23 inches. A display that is unequaled at our popular Sale price of........ $1.00

WE WISH TO HAVE YOU bear in mind that we carry a full line of such well-known makes of corsets as C. B., R. & G., Warner's, Redfern, W. B., La Grecque and many other popular brands too numerous to mention. At all grades our prices are the lowest obtainable. Choice from

$15 down to 50c

Insist upon being fitted.

MAIDS' APRONS of all kinds, both round and square styles. Come with or without bibs and trimmed with blind embroidery or hemstitched ruffles. A large variety to make your selection from at $1.00, 75c, 50c and........ 25c

SPECIAL—Neatly made aprons of white lawns, finished with deep hems and wide ties. Monday's Sale price, each........ 10c

GINGHAM APRONS, in neat checked effects, in all colors. Finished with deep hem and wide ties. Very special inducements at the Monday Sale price of........ 25c

MAIDS' DRESSES. A most attractive display of maids' dresses, made of plain blue or striped chambrays and ginghams. Come with full skirts and finished with deep hems. Also two-piece styles in a large variety. Exceptional offerings at

$1.98 and $1.50

All kinds of brushes low priced

We will make tomorrow a "Brush" day in our toilet goods department. For the reason that we recently purchased a manufacturer's sample line of hair brushes, tooth brushes, shaving brushes, hand brushes, etc. Here's the way they go—

100 dozen imported bristle hand brushes, embraces about 50 different styles. Druggists' prices would be 25c and 35c, choice tomorrow at........ 15c

Tooth brushes, fine imported bristles. Many stores would advertise them as bargains at 25c, choice tomorrow at, each........ 10c

Fine hair brushes, including solid back brushes with fine bristles. Also military brushes made with ebony back. 75c and $1 values, choice........ 50c

Shaving brushes, genuine Badger hair, with bone ivory and natural wood handles. Some worth up to 40c, choice at........ 15c

Sale of shoes—big bargains!

$1.95 FOR $3 "BURT" SHOES. We were fortunate enough to secure another lot of those well-known "Burt" shoes for women. They are made of fine Vici kid, with paent and kid tips. Every pair bears the maker's name and not a pair in the lot is worth less than $3 and many $3.50. Take your choice this Monday, while they last, at Sale price of, per pair........ $1.95

$2.15 FOR WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES. Here is another opportunity to secure women's regular $3.50 shoes at a very low price. Made of patent kid in lace styles, with hand-turned soles and Cuban heels. Very special Sale price, per pair... $2.15

HOCKEY SHOES for men, women and boys. We have a complete line of regulation Hockey shoes, in black and tan, Russia calf on neat lasts. Lined tongues. Extra special attractions in widths AA to E at, per pair, $3.50 and........ $3.00

Silverware minus exclusive stores' profits

It is gross extravagance to pay the exorbitant prices asked by exclusive silversmiths for no better ware than we sell. Here are offerings in the most dependable silver plated table ware beautiful enough to grace any "Turkey-day" board.

Quadruple plated silver tea sets—containing four pieces—tea pot, cream pitcher, sugar bowl and spoon holder. Actually worth $10, great bargain Monday at, per set........ $5.00

Quadruple plated silver syrup sets in burnish finish and butler grey finish. Consists of syrup pitcher and tray. Different designs and should bring $2 and $2.50. Per set........ 98c

A fine assortment of quadruple plated silver fruit dishes, in many beautiful designs. Values $3 and $4, our Sale Price is, each........ $1.98

Wm. A. Roger's fine 12 dwt. knives and forks put up in sets of 6 table knives and 6 forks. Other stores would ask $4 for no better sets than these we offer at the Sale Price of, per set........ $2.25

Wm. A. Roger's fine 12 dwt. silver tea spoons in all the popular patterns. Worth $1. Choice Monday at, per set of 6 pieces........ 49c

Wm. A. Roger's fine 12 dwt. table spoons containing 6 spoons to a set. All the popular patterns. $2 values at our special Sale figure of, per set........ $1.25

Tempting prices in men's wear

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, double-breasted, in natural wool, in all sizes. Drawers have double seats. Non-shrinkable garments that are without an equal at the Sale price of........ $1.00

MEN'S DRESS GLOVES, warm fleece lining. Also prix seam English walking gloves, in all the newest tan shades. By purchasing these gloves early in the season we are enabled to present regular $1.50 values at the Sale price of, per pair.. $1.00

MEN'S SOFT AND STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS of fine percales and woven madras cloths, in neat figures and fine striped effects. Cuffs attached or detached. Some in coat styles. An unexcelled offering at the attractive price of........ $1.00

MEN'S MUFFLERS. We have just received a shipment of men's mufflers that are well worth 75c Come in square, reefer and padded effects. An endless variety of colorings to choose from at the special price of........ 50c

Umbrellas—prepare for Xmas

True, it is a little premature to talk of Xmas purchasing, but these two special bargains are ripe for immediate picking.

Special offer of a goodly assortment of women's umbrellas, splendid quality Union taffeta silk covers, strong steel paragon frames, steel rods, fancy silver trimmed handles. 26-inch size. Worth $4.00 if they are worth a penny. Choice........ $2.00

Special offer in men's 28-inch umbrellas. Union taffeta silk covers with taped edge. Gold and silver trimmed horn handles. $4.50 and $5 values for........ $3.00

Introducing new cut-glass dept.

We have just installed a new cut glass department—situated just at the end of the jewelry section. The following prices will demonstrate to you that we are not employing this department for the upbuilding of profits. No store in the city does or will sell as cheap as we do.

Special display of beautiful American cut glass representing some of the choicest products of our home factory. Celery dishes, punch bowls, pickle dishes, water pitchers, decanters, water, whisky and sherbet glasses in new cuttings. Prices astonishingly low.

Fine cut-glass nappies, exquisite patterns, with or without handles, perfect clear glass. $1.50 value, each........ 98c

Beautiful cut-glass fruit bowls, 8 in. size, handsome fern and star cuttings; clear and perfect. Good value at $6.50, special price........ $4.00

Extra fine cut-glass vases, superb patterns, 9 in. high. Cheap at $7.50, sale price........ $5.00

Beautiful cut-glass sugar and cream sets, consisting of two pieces, sugar bowl with handles and cream pitcher. $4 value, per set........ $3.00

Curtains and bedding prices to excite comment!

$1.19 for $2.50 curtains. Nottingham lace curtains, in plain or all-over patterned effects. 3½ yards long and 5 inches wide. All perfect goods. Never sold under $2.50; this Monday, per pair........ $1.19

$1.39 for $3 Arabian curtains, heavily corded on good quality net. Regular $3 values at the Sale price of, per pair........ $1.39

1,000 prs. ruffled muslin curtains, in several pretty lace striped effects. Sell around us at $1 a pair; come here Monday and take your pick at the Sale price of, per pair........ 48c

65c for $1.50 ruffled Organdy curtains, finished with Battenberg edge and insertion. Also fine lace striped effects. Should never be sold for a cent less than $1.50. Sale price, per pair........ 65c

Bed spreads, fine Marseilles patterns. Large size. $2 grades at the Sale price of, each........ 98c

50 prs. Tapestry portieres in one-pair lots. Come in greens, reds, blues and combination colors. Finished with Persian borders or heavily fringed top and bottom. Actual $9 and $10 values at the Sale price for Monday only of, per pair........ $5.00

89c for $2 curtains. Battenberg curtains with Battenberg edge and insertion. Made of good quality Bobbinet. $2 grades at the Sale price of, per pair........ 89c

$4.48 for $6.50 white blankets, guaranteed strictly all wool. 12-4 size. Come with pink, red and blue borders. Other stores would ask $6.00; Monday's sale price, per pair........ $4.48

1,000 prs. blankets, in black-and-white and red-and-black plaid effects. $5 grades at Sale price of, per pair........ $2.98

Cotton fleeced blankets to go Monday at Sale prices of, pair........ 98c and 55c

Boys' apparel, big inducements

BOYS' SUITS in Eton or Russian-blouse, single or D. B. Norfolk and regular D. B. coat styles made of plain or fancy cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, serges and velvets. Also overcoats in long half-belted styles, made of plain or fancy cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, serges and velvets. Also overcoats in long half-belted styles of plain or fancy cheviots and cassimeres, as well as blue or tan kerseys. Ages 2½ to 16 years. Unequaled at our Sale price of........ $4.90

BOYS' OVERCOATS, buttoned to neck or in long half belted styles. Made of plain or fancy cheviots and cassimeres, in ages 2½ to 16 years. Clever garments at Sale price of........ $3.48

BOYS' SUITS, in single or D. B. Norfolk and regular D. B. styles. Made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres. Pants with patent waistbands and lapped seams. Ages 7 to 16 years. Choice inducements at........ $2.90

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS of fancy cheviots and cassimeres, in single or D. B. styles. Also long half-belted overcoats of plain or fancy materials. Ages 14 to 19 years. Our Sale price is........ $6.90

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, made of plain and fancy cheviots, also drab corduroys. Ages 4 to 17 years. Monday's Sale price........ 24c

SPORTING | **The Pittsburgh Gazette.** | FINANCIAL

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

OLD MRS. TODD'S DEATH A MYSTERY

Peculiar Woman Who Wore Fortune in Jewels and Was a Character.

DETECTIVES STILL AT WORK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Startling revelations are looked for within the next few days, pending the investigation into the mysterious disappearance and death of Mrs. Margaretta Todd, a wealthy New Yorker whose body was found terribly mutilated on the Reading railroad in Fairmont park, Philadelphia, on the night of October 27.

The story of the aged woman's wealth, her fear of violent death at the hands of her enemies, and the night of mystery following her disappearance reads like the pages of absorbing fiction.

Mrs. Margaretta Todd was the widow of Louis L. Todd, proprietor of the hotels Vendome and Marlborough. She had been a very beautiful women and accustomed to a great deal of attention. Although 76 years old a few days before her disappearance she purchased a costume to wear at the Old Guards' ball, a social event she never missed.

She occupied the second floor of the Von Hoffmann apartment house at No. 29 West Twenty-sixth street, and her rooms were furnished in lavish style, with a display of costly bric-a-brac, oriental rugs and hangings.

In her girlhood days Mrs. Todd had a wealth of ruddy auburn hair, but of late years she was accustomed to wear a wig of the same hue. She was vain almost to eccentricity.

Always Feared Poison.

She had a weakness for large diamonds and rubies, and her throat and fingers fairly sparkled with the gems. When she entertained it was invariably under the glow of red candle shades. In countless ways she resembled the old dowagers which Thackeray liked so much to portray.

But, like all wealthy women of her age, she was constantly in dread of being robbed or poisoned for her money and jewels. She drew up wills, fought with her lawyers, then made another will. She even had a secret drawer in a Louis XV. table in which she kept jewelry to the value of $25,000.

On the afternoon of October 26 she took it suddenly in her head to go out for a drive. Her maid begged her not to go, but she dressed in her best skirts, put on her jewels and called her carriage.

Just as she was leaving the house o Miss Knight, who called at the Von Hoffman frequently, appeared on the scene, and consented to accompany Mrs. Todd through Central park.

The carriage rumbled away. But instead of going to the park it proceeded to the Pennsylvania ferry, at the foot of West Twenty-third street.

The two women took the ferry-boat to Jersey City and half an hour later Mrs. Todd was on her way to Philadelphia.

All this Miss Knight told when she called at the Von Hoffman the next morning, to notify the manager that while out driving Mrs. Todd had suddenly made up her mind to visit friends at Bridesburg, Pa.

The police, however, had already been notified and an alarm was sent out from headquarters. By ten o'clock all Greater New York was being searched for the missing woman.

Heirs Fight for Fortune.

Suddenly a midnight message flashed over the wires from Philadelphia. It read:

"The body of a well dressed woman was found late tonight fearfully mangled on the Reading railroad tracks in Fairmount park. On her fingers were several diamond rings. A card bearing the name of Mrs. M. Todd of No. 29 West Twenty-sixth street, was found in her handbag. Body was removed to the morgue."

Such was the beginning of the amazing mystery of Mrs. Todd.

Naturally everybody took it for granted that the aged woman, in her bewilderment, had walked accidentally from the platform of the Pullman while the train was in motion. Her body was brought to this city for burial. Her old friends, those who knew her under the red candle shades, came to look at the face in the ghastly light of death.

Meantime the relatives and various attorneys had begun to fight over the estate. Her apartments were the scene of daily conflicts between the rival factions.

One lawyer took possession of the rooms on the day following her death. He claimed to be the trustee of her last will, made three years ago.

Relatives forced him out eventually. Private detectives were hired to guard the apartments. Finally on the day of the funeral the rooms were deserted and locked. Dust gathered on the bric-a-brac and the candles with the red shades had long been gutted out.

The bickering over the estate was now confined to offices with closed doors. A will was reported missing. Stray letters were brought to light, letters which contained hidden threats. Her maid told of strange scenes, of nights of waking and ill forebodings.

Case Still a Mystery.

Meantime the body of the woman was placed in a receiving vault at Woodlawn cemetery. The neighbors talked about the funeral, about the flowers. They wondered who would get the money and the jewels.

One day a stranger appeared in the corridor of the Von Hoffman. He drew the heavy velvet portieres and talked with Marie Goddard, the maid.

"It was a detective," said Marie to her mother that night.

Next day there were two detectives. They came over from Philadelphia on a limited mail. Accompanying them was James J. Lyons, the night carriage agent at the Reading terminal in that city. He was taken to see the woman in her shroud.

"Yes," he whispered. "That's she."

The web was being woven slowly and surely. The neighbors were gossiping again. Some of them grew pale at the word. It was "murder."

"I remember the night of October 27 very distinctly," said the agent afterward. "It was well after 8 o'clock when I saw two men and an old woman pass by. I noticed her particularly because she was dressed so gay for her age, and literally covered with diamonds. One of the men was short, the other tall. They were much younger than the woman."

Following close on the identification of Mrs. Todd by the agent, Coroner Dugan of Philadelphia, is now making a chemical examination in search of poison.

The law is only waiting now to lay its hands upon the persons under suspicion. The mills are grinding slowly. Meantime, the question arises Will the night of October 27 give up its secret, or will the case go down unsolved in that great book of amazing mysteries of metropolital life?

KAISER MAY MAKE CRUISE AND VISIT THE HOLY SEE

ROME, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—Baron Rohlenbanz, the German minister accredited to the holy see, has been received by the pope. The interview, which lasted more than half an hour, has given rise to many rumors. It is reported with some insistence that the minister informed Pope Pius of the kaiser's intention to undertake another Mediterranean cruise next spring, and that his majesty would land at a port near Rome and pay a visit to the pontiff.

Let Spear "Feather Your Nest"

SPEAR'S 908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE

SPEAR REDEEMS SECURITY STAMPS
BECAUSE THEY ARE WORTH THEIR FACE VALUE.
500 Security Stamps are worth $1.50.
1,000 Security Stamps are worth $3.00.
We redeem Security Stamps and Deliver the premiums free.

Are You Ready For Thanksgiving Day?

SPEAR'S DIGNIFIED CREDIT SYSTEM IS ALWAYS CAUSE FOR REJOICING

At no season of the year does Spear's Dignified Credit System merit more serious consideration than during the Thanksgiving period. Thousands of people will tell you that this credit system has been the means of furnishing their homes beautifully and comfortably. These people have never known what it is to deprive themselves of any needed article in housefurnishings since they became acquainted with the advantages of dealing at this store. The installment credit plan of THIS establishment is GOOD ALL THROUGH. Every feature of it is indorsed by the people. It is the kind of credit system that YOU want—the kind that you and your friends are glad to recommend to all your acquaintances. Spear's is a clean, upright concern, and the objectionable methods which burden the credit systems of many installment houses are never tolerated here.

SPEAR TRUSTS THE PEOPLE

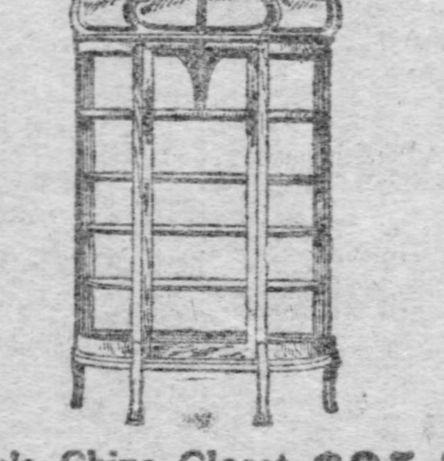
Spear's Double Roaster Including Drip Pan - - - - 20c
On Sale Monday
(Regular Price $1.00)

Don't improvise a roasting pan for your Thanksgiving turkey, as did your grandmother—Spear sells the BEST roasting pan to be had for only 20c. It is of very large dimensions—in fact, is large enough to hold a turkey of any weight or two chickens—being 15 inches long, 10 inches high and 7½ inches deep. There is a tight-fitting lid which locks securely. This roasting pan is complete in every detail, having patent steam vent and extra drip pan inside.

Come early and bring the exact change, so that you may have one of these useful roasting pans for only 20c.

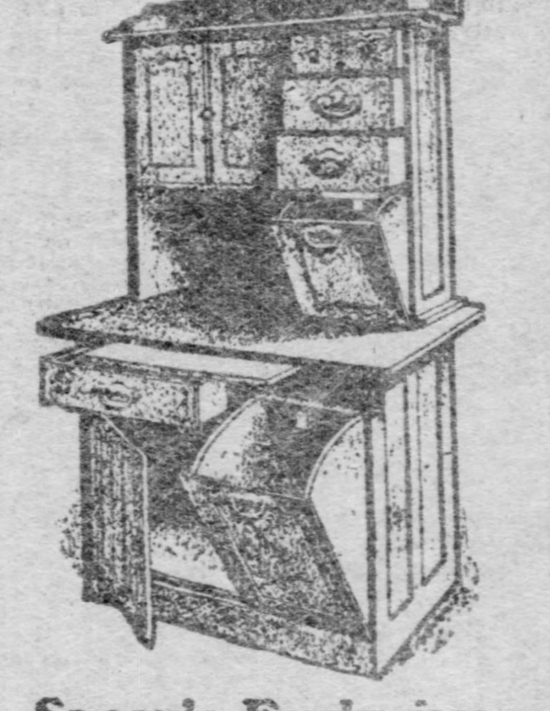
SPEAR'S EXTENSION TABLE, $22.50
(Exactly Like Cut.)

Think of the satisfaction of having this magnificent Table in your home for Thanksgiving. It's a beauty. The entire Table is of the finest quartered sawed golden oak, with high piano polish. The base is very heavy with the most beautiful and artistic hand-carved claw feet. It is fine enough to go into the highest class dining-room, while the price is in reach of all. It would be considered a bargain in any store at $35. Our price is $22.50. Same Table with square top, $21. Ninety other styles.
Either Table delivered to your home on your own terms.

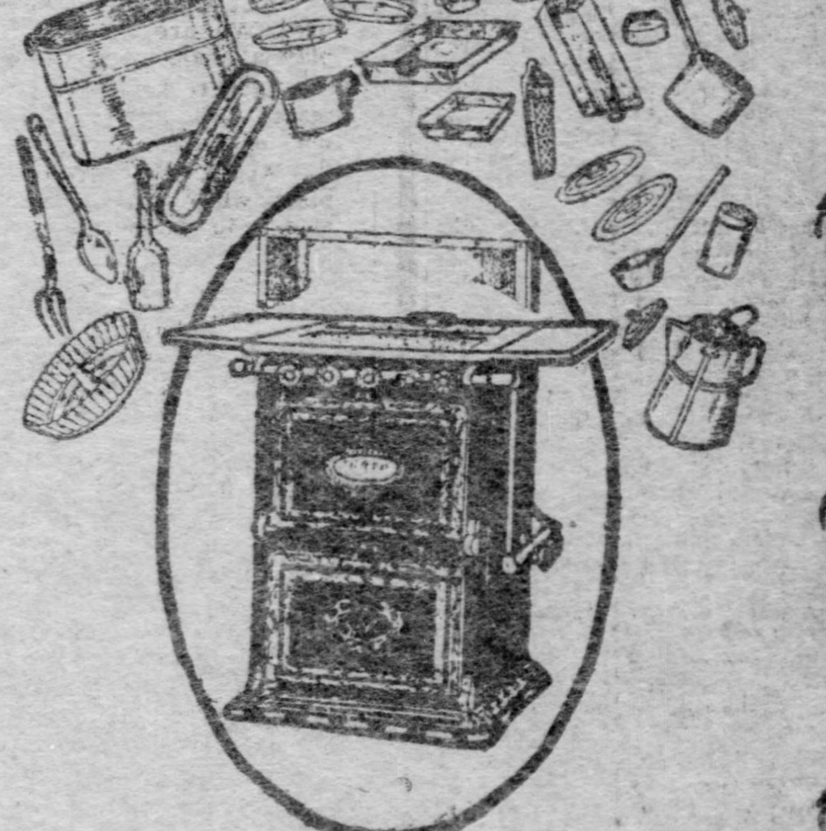


Spear's China Closet $25.50
(Exactly Like Cut.) See It In Our Window.
A beauty in the highest sense. Solid quartered golden oak, with beveled French plate mirror top; highly polished; adjustable shelves, bent glass ends and door, French legs, with heavy claw feet. Spear's price $22.50. Eighty other styles.
Delivered to your home on your own terms.

Spear's Buffet (Exactly like cut.) $25.75
See it in our window.
A strikingly handsome pattern each detail of which bears the closest scrutiny. Quartered golden oak of best grade, piano finish polish—the product of a manufacturer famed for high quality. Large French plate mirror, leaded opalescent glass doors. Lined drawer for silver and fine enough for the best homes. Fifty-five other styles. Delivered to your home on your own terms.

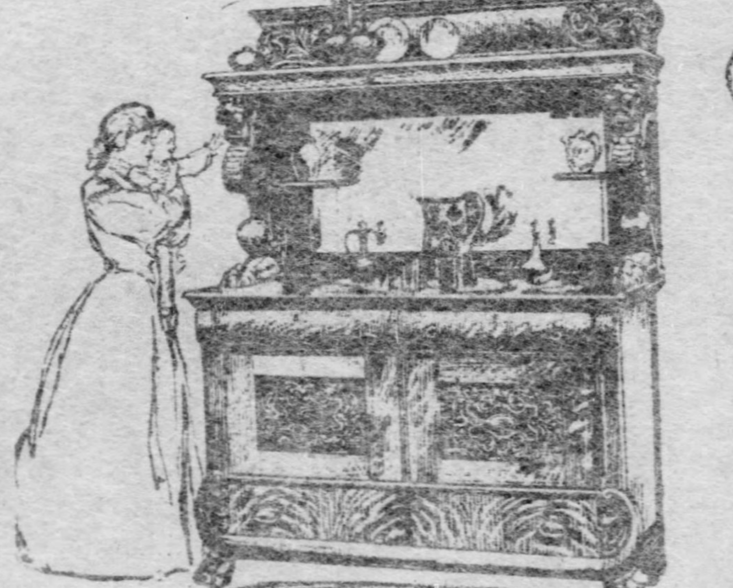


Spear's Exclusive Kitchen Cabinet
See It In Our Window.
Made exclusively for Spear; has every new improvement and is the best Cabinet on the market. Made of fine bird's eye maple, highly finished and has all the compartments, drawers and boards necessary for a complete Cabinet. Our price
$18
Twenty other styles.
Delivered to your home on your own terms.



This Entire Kitchen Set of 25 Pieces FREE With Every Gas or Coal Range Sold This Week.

SPEAR'S EXCLUSIVE GAS RANGE
Spear's Range is made of the finest material, highly nickeled and ornamented. Has 6-hole top, and EXTRA LARGE DOUBLE OVEN and all the newest improvements, and we guarantee to replace linings free of all charge that may burn out within 5 years. Our special price this week
$18.50
Twenty other styles.
DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME ON YOUR OWN TERMS.



Spear's Sideboard $68
(Exactly Like Cut.) See It In Our Window.
Made of the finest quartered polished golden oak. The top is supported by magnificently hand-carved dragons. The mirror is 18x40 inches and of the best triple French plate quality. The base is also heavily carved by hand and has large claw feet to match carving of the dragons which support the top. Has two drawers in the base, one of which is beautifully lined for silverware. Also two separate compartments and a very large linen drawer below. This board would be a bargain at $100. Spear's price $68. Seventy-five other styles.
Delivered to your home on your own terms.

SPEAR'S DINNER SET $9.75
Complete in every detail and contains one hundred (100) pieces. Made by one of the high-class English potteries. Being imported, this ware is of the very highest quality; hand decorated, all underglazed and would add materially to any dining room. Spear's price is $9.75. Forty-five other styles.
Delivered to your home on your own terms.

Excellent Parlor Suit
The framework is mahogany. Covering is in that rich and deep two-toned velour; several colors to select from. The springs are of the best tempered steel. Ten different styles. This suit sells regularly by other dealers for $45; Spear's price.. $22.50
Sixty-five other styles.
Delivered to your home on your own terms.

CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, PORTIERES

Ingrain Carpets—a good wearing quality; newest patterns; very latest fall colorings; worth 50c a yard; Spear's price.......... 35c

Brussels Carpets—all new goods; serviceable Fall and Winter colors; large and small designs; worth 65c a yard; Spear's price.......... 48c

Velvet Carpets—excellent quality; well woven; beautiful patterns; colors are the latest; worth 95c a yard; Spear's price.......... 70c

Axminster Carpets—variety of artistic patterns; the long wearing kind; colors that do not fade; worth $1.25; Spear's price.......... 90c

Smyrna Rugs—9x12 feet; the rug for constant use; well woven patterns; colors are very attractive; newest designs; Spear's price.......... $11

Axminster Rugs—the kind that wears well; regulation size; dainty patterns in light or dark colors; Spear's price.......... $16.50

Wilton Velvet Rugs—usual room size; all the fashionable patterns; exquisite colorings; Spear's price.......... $22.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains—good grade of net; some beautiful patterns; regular size; price, per pair, from $6.50 to.......... 90c

Tapestry Portieres—plain or figured; newest shades; floral and conventional patterns; price, per pair, from $30 to.......... $3.75

SPEAR & CO. 908 and 910 Penn Ave.

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Communications for this department should be written on one side of the paper only and must bear the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith. No consideration will be given anonymous letters. Photographs and manuscript will be returned only when postage is enclosed.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905.

BLACKLISTING OF CONTRACT JUMPERS IN BASEBALL IS TOO SEVERE

The most important action since 1877 in the National league was taken last week, when the commission, the highest tribunal in baseball, declared that Thomas L. Owens and Jack Heydon be forever barred from playing ball. This is actually a blacklist. Never since the days of 1877 has National league resorted to the blacklist, the last resort for punishing players and a terrible one at that. In 1877 several players were put on the blacklist and they were never taken off. It was an awful punishment and the action has kept many a player straight. The blacklist is never used unless the provocation is great. To be put on the list means that the player is ostracised for the balance of his life. It has only been resorted to in cases of downright crookedness in games, therefore the report from Cincinnati last week regarding the two players, was received with much surprise. Jumping contracts has never been considered a cause for black listing. In 1884, when the Union association attempted to kill the National league, a half dozen players jumped their contracts and went over to the rival organization. But not one was blacklisted. Each was heavily fined and had to make good before playing another game. It is hardly likely that the commission meant to be so severe; it is hoped, in fact, that the judges will be more lenient. To jump a contract is a bad move, of course, and should be punished, but the public will never sanction a blacklist for anything less than selling or throwing games. To use the blacklist, because one or the other club figured out a loss and the player a gain, is to lessen the effect of the severest penalty known in baseball.

A report of the meeting of the commission at Cincinnati says: "Owens is a second baseman who started the season with Brooklyn and jumped his contract in July, deserting to the York club of the Tri-State league. Heydon is an outfielder, who jumped a Baltimore contract, also to go to York. The latter's case was in the Pennsylvania courts last summer. These players, along with all other contract-jumpers, were given a chance to get back into line last August but failed to take advantage of the opportunity. They are now out of organized baseball forever, if the commission sticks to its ruling."

"We have given these players and others every possible chance to atone for their mistake in jumping their contracts," said Chairman Herrmann, "and they have paid no attention. They are now out of organized baseball for good and all their future depends upon their ability to secure engagements with outlaw clubs.'"

Winter racing will soon begin at New Orleans, California and Hot Springs. An eastern authority says:

"While New Orleans will catch the bulk of the eastern business, the California tracks will not be neglected and will get their full share of the cream of the business. The racegoer who wishes to while away the winter in a spot which is just one station this side of Paradise, will go on to Los Angeles. There they have good racing, perfection in the matter of climate, unlimited attractions in the shape of beautiful places to visit. Still it is a long way from Broadway, especially if one's bank roll is of the shoestring variety. The invalids will go to Hot Springs to take the baths, with racing as a side issue. Hot Springs also had a strong attraction in the shape of gambling clubs, which are open night and day."

The only incident in local baseball circles last week was the drafting of Thomas Sheehan by the Pittsburgh club from the Pacific Coast league. He is said to be a good man. He must be clever, indeed, to oust either Leach or Brain. It looks now as if Leach will be the regular third baseman. Sheehan may be held as substitute or may figure in a deal. It will not be surprising if several deals will be made at the annual meeting of the National lague next month. Pittsburgh will figure in some important deals in which pitchers will cut the greatest notch.

Two Americans have challenged Vignaux, the French billiard champion, for the world's championship. They are the one-time champion, Jake Schaeffer, and the boy wonder, Willie Hoppe. It is understood Vignaux has signified his willingness to meet either or both. It is being suggested that Hoppe and Schaeffer play first and that the winner meet Vignaux. This probably will be done. Vignaux is playing in great form.

According to a cablegram from London France has taken to association football with avidity, and a number of teams have been established with British professionals as coaches. As yet the Frenchmen are green at the game, but they are catching on with surprising success, and when the British teams cross the channel next year they are likely to be compelled to play good ball in order to win.

Next Wednesday the American league will hold its annual meeting at Chicago. The league last year met at New York, but the scene has been shifted to the west for some reason. The official averages of the league will likely not be given out until after the meeting.

TRAVIS WINS ATLANTIC CITY GOLF TOURNAMENT

Giles Captures Cup and Ties With Denny for Gross Score Prize in Handicap.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, won the annual fall tournament of the Atlantic City Country club today, by defeating F. Oden Horstman, Merion Cricket club, in the final round by 6 up and 5 to play. The match carried the largest gallery that has ever been seen upon the Atlantic City links. Travis struck a clipping pace and had he not picked up his ball on the ninth green, he would have established a new competitive record for the course of 72.

Travis was on the green in two, but as Horstman was still in the bunker after playing five, he gave up the hole and Travis pickedup his ball. Horstman said Travis might have had a three, but a sure four had he holed out, but he was too busy getting his picture taken, and lost the chance of a new record. Travis played his last nine holes in 33, the bogey being 40.

Ellsworth E. Giles of Pittsburgh won the cup offered to the defeated eight of the first 16, defeating C. L. Tappin, West Brook, in the first round by 5 up and 4 to play, and in the final defeating G. W. Worzell, Oakmont, 4 up and 3 to play.

There was a large field of competitors in the general handicap, which was won by Judge Endicott of Atlantic City. There was a tie for the gross score prize between H. M. Clements, St. Davids; E. E. Giles, Pittsburgh, and J. O'H. Denny, Oakmont, at 85, which will be played off in the morning.

BIG FIGHT NEXT MONTH ON COAST

Fitzsimmons and O'Brien Go Into Training for Their Coming Bout in California.

BOTH ARE IN DEAD EARNEST

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The articles of agreement for the Fitzsimmons-O'Brien fight are signed, the forfeits are up and the men are in training. Mechanic's pavilion, San Francisco, is named as the arena, and while nothing has been learned officially in regard to the permit for December, it is believed that Jim Coffroth and his associates have received assurance that they will receive the necessary sanction. It is being told around in fact, that 10 of the supervisors have signed an instrument attesting their willingness to vote for a Coffroth permit when the matter comes up in council and that it is on the strength of this guarantee that the Yosemite club managers are going ahead with their arrangements. The date of the match has been left open until December 1, the understanding being that Fitzsimmons and O'Brien are to strive for the heavyweight championship some time between the 20th and 31st of the month.

Fitzsimmons has gone into quarters at Croll's over in Alameda. At first he intended to camp at some more distant point, so as to get the benefit of the inland climate, but the western critics suggested to Fitzsimmons that in view of his reported collapse while training at Salt Lake it would be better for him to locate where the fight fans keep track of him. It was at Croll's that Fitz prepared for his match with George Gardner. He was in bad shape when he went into the ring with the Lowell man and he says now he can see where he made fatal errors while training.

"Why I used to go out on the road in the pouring rain, and as a consequence I had something very like pneumonia when I had to stand up and fight," says Fitz.

The writer happens to know that the Cornishman did other foolish things. There was considerable talk about his weight at that time, and he wanted to show that he could reach 158 pounds. He trudged and trudged until his feet were blistered and he overworked generally. It was claimed that he reached the 160 pound mark one day, but he was a scraggy-looking Fitz and under urgent advice from his trainers he allowed himself to fill out again.

He was always bent on showing how supple and spry he was and on one occasion—it was the day before the fight, I believe—he ran a race with the local train and caused great trepidation among his handlers who feared he might foul the locomotive or throw a splint.

He is a very staid Fitz this trip, however. He recognizes no doubt that every year of life detracts from a man's elasticity and he is going to take great care of himself. Long road trips will be tabooed and working in the rain will be eliminated from the schedule entirely. Short walks and plenty of sprinting will be in order and everything that conduces to the acquisition of speed will be practiced.

The Cornishman is looking forward to a feast of boxing. He will have Harry Foley for a partner to begin with and Al. Kaufman will join the indoor crew later. Bob will also emulate O'Brien to the extent of inviting pugilistic wayfarers to have a turn with the gloves.

Jack O'Brien finds the suds to his liking out at the ocean beach and he will continue in quarters there. As a matter of fact, O'Brien did not relax to any extent after his affair with Al. Kaufman. He said at that time that he had never gone through a more thorough course of preparation and for that matter the degree of energy he infused into his work showed that his condition was perfect.

He may not be in any better shape when he tackles Fitzsimmons, but with a camp that suits him and several weeks to prepare in, he should certainly be as good. This means that while there may be some question as to the fix Fitz will be in when he lands in the ring, there will be none at all in the case of O'Brien. The Philadelphian will certainly be in shape to fight for the traditional king's ransom.

In meeting Fitz, O'Brien has about reached the height of his ambition. Jack may have said in odd times in the past that he was willing to take a crack at the mighty Jeffries, but if he did say so he didn't mean it.

As long as Jeffries remained in commission O'Brien had little hope of being called upon to fight for the blue ribbon of the pugilistic game, but when Jeff retired and gave evidence that he meant to stay retired, there was a rift in the clouds and young Mr. O'Brien began to have day dreams.

The offer of a match with Kaufman was a stepping stone for O'Brien, and now comes the chance of his career. He thinks that with Jeff out of it, Fitz is the biggest man—that is in the public estimation—and he believes he can attend to Fitz.

"You must remember that Jeffries is the only fighter who defeated Fitz decisively," mused Jack. "Now apart from all consideration it would be something to be able to say: 'I also defeated Fitz.' I think I can do it, and that's why I'm so eager to be in a position to talk about it."

Next Friday night Mike Sullivan and Jimmy Gardner will hold the boards at Woodward's. Up to the present no bets have been recorded in the poolrooms, but it is reported that Gardner is a favorite in the hand-to-hand wagering, the price against Sullivan being 10 to 7.

Both men are working hard, and it is felt that there will be no advantage on the score of condition when they step to the center. There being no limit as to weight, the rival welters have been able to arrange schedules of exercises best calculated to produce strength and speed.

While both boxers appear to be extremely confident Gardner, judging from his talk, is the least concerned of the two. He is looking clear over Sullivan's head toward the distant points where Battling Nelson is roaming and is accusing the Dane of giving out misleading information.

'He is saying he is matched with me just to fool the public," says Jimmy. "He knows that there is a demand for a Nelson-Gardner fight and he is trying to head it off by saying we are already matched to box in April. We are not. What is more I think the public will force him to fight me before April, and he will have to give me the same terms as Jimmy Britt—that is 133 three hours before entering the ring."

Gardner has already admitted to the writer that he cannot do 133 ringside, and to be equally frank with him I will say I have my doubts as to whether he can make 133 at any time on the date of a fight.

Meanwhile it will be just as well to remember that a settlement is to be reached with Mr. Michael Sullivan of Boston.

BOXING WILL NOW OPEN IN PITTSBURGH

Pittsburghers will have the chance to see a first-class boxing show here inside the next week or so, and the leading boxers of this section will meet the best that can be had. Joe Alton, who made a fine showing at Altoona Friday night, when he beat Joe Campbell in six rounds, will be one of the contestants. Paul Moore, who made a good name for himself here last season when he scored 16 straight knockouts, will be another. Young Ziringer, the 105-pound champion, who has beaten all the local boys at or near his weight, will also be on the card. Jack Phenicie, the Windber boxer, who made a hit here last fall, is also mentioned, as well Larry Temple. The announcement of the time and place will be made in a day or so and the accommodations for handling the crowd will be such that every one will secure the seat he pays for and no matter how great the rush there will be room to seat every one.

Foster Midgets Are Ready.

Jimmy Jones and Danny Yendal, known to the public as the Foster Midgets, will don the gloves this winter. These boys weigh about 50 pounds each, but their bouts are so interesting that they push into the shade many of the contests put up by larger artists. The boys are ready to box at any time, but are not allowed to neglect their studies, and are regular in attendance at the Lawrenceville public schools. To be on the safe side, their fathers invariably accompany them when they give an exhibition, and in this way they are fully protected from all harmful influences. They will probably open their season by appearing at the Newman club, Homewood, on November 29.

BURGESS R. J. POUNDS
of Wilmerding, Prominent Member of the Wilmerding Bowling Team of the Monongahela Section.

INCREASED ACTIVITY SHOWN ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Fine Scores Are Hung Up in the Different Leagues. Accurate Standing of All the Clubs in Allegheny County Struggling for First Honors.

As the season grows older in the different sections of the County league the fight for supremacy for the top notch honors are becoming more interesting. Last Monday night the strong Unger team of the Pittsburgh section invaded the stamping grounds of the Unity team and returned home for a loss of two out of three games, thereby placing both teams a tie for first place. From now out there should be an interesting fight between the two teams, but in figuring this dope no one should overlook the strong champion Brunswick combination which is always there at the finish.

In the Allegheny section the Federals have a good lead. The Mountaineers are coming fast and fooling some of the wise ones, by good consistent work. They have landed in second place by a good margin. Both Millvale teams have good material and will be heard from later in the season. Allegheny is strengthening up and may give the strong Federal team a bad scare before next spring.

The Monongahela valley section is getting along smoothly, with Homestead occupying the top position. Three other teams are tied for second honors and all three teams are only one game short of first place. Some good, bad and indifferent scores have been made by the different teams in that section, in fact some of the scores are too low for a County league team.

In the South Pittsburgh league the most interest is centered in the two present leaders, who are tied for first place. The Birmingham and Southern teams have about an equal chance for the championship. Below is the standing of all the teams:

PITTSBURGH SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Unger	13	2	.867	Glenwood	7	8	.467
Unity	13	2	.867	Hazelwood	6	9	.400
Brunswick	10	5	.667	Ton Dus	5	10	.333
Friendship	7	5	.583	Carrick	2	13	.133
G. Eastern	8	7	.533	Bloomfield	1	11	.083

ALLEGHENY SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Federal	13	2	.867	Cecelia	7	8	.467
Troy Hill	12	3	.800	Sharpsburg	5	10	.333
Allegheny	10	5	.667	North Side	4	11	.267
Millvale	10	5	.667	Royal	3	12	.200
Independent	8	7	.533	Crescent	3	12	.200

MONONGAHELA VALLEY SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Homestead	11	4	.733	Duquesne	8	7	.533
N. Braddock	10	5	.667	Braddock	7	8	.467
E. Pittsburgh	10	5	.667	Wilmerding	7	8	.467
Colonial	10	5	.667	Arcade	4	11	.267
Munhall	8	7	.533	McKeesport	0	15	.000

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Birmingham	14	4	.778	Ormsby	7	11	.389
Southern	14	4	.778	Shiloh	7	11	.389
Werries	11	7	.677	Senators	7	11	.389
St. Vincent	9	9	.500	Y. M. I.	3	15	.167

The Waynesburg Colts came to Pittsburgh for their return match with Unity and, as was the case at Waynesburg, lost three straight games. The visitors appeared to be nervous and did not roll the game of which they are capable. Wallace, the Colts' captain, got going in the second round and wound up with 214 pins, the best score of the series. Fosnight and McGrath each tallied 199 for Unity, but could not reach the 200 mark. Call was unsteady and had low score, while Strosnider was the most consistent performer among the Colts. Scores:

Unity—				Waynesburg—			
Smith	186	191	179	Clark	164	114	153
Silber	182	177	156	Wallace	124	214	151
Fosnight	146	199	118	Strosnider	158	154	164
Coons	145	132	153	King	148	141	143
McGrath	168	191	199	Call	141	103	142
Totals	825	890	861	Totals	735	726	753

There were nearly 80 men in the county last week who rolled a score of 200 or better. Quite a number are in the charmed circle for several fine scores. Last week there were some 50 odd who were successful and the past week shows an improvement over the previous weeks. Most of the bowlers practiced every day and got into splendid form. There is a general increase in the column of those who received creditable mention. Below are the names of the bowlers who reached the 200 circle:

Smith	201	Meyers	235
Rhinehart	202	F. Feldt	214
Hopkins	210	J. Thomas	235
Segar	202	Lewis	205
Howell	201	Woller	203
Smith	200	Gillig	212
McCormick	201	Schroll	201
Brainerd	203	Bauer	207
Lee	202-206	Hartman	206
Devore	204-20	Schwinn	205
Scharf	204	Williams	203
D. Houlahen	214-204-201	C. Pherson	211-204
Dith	206	Riley	203
Saul	211	Bertram	222
House	204	Schaefer	214
Snyder	238	Nieman	201
Chamberlain	203	Maur	201
Miller	205	Phillippi	201-209
Soost	210	F. Besselman	213
W. Schwer	215	Herrod	214-201
Hewitt	220-202-200	Vollmer	215
Gosborn	209	West	201
McPherson	205	Cunningham	202
Davies	205	Shaw	201
Fouse	204	Hill	211
Troth	224	Callahan	209
Fosnight	202-214	Manning	212
Underwood	205-201	Hemberger	237
Wills	223	Yokel	202
McKelrod	203	Volz	216
Wright	218-204	D. Houlahen	213
Geary	222	Fray	223
F. Besselman	231	Beecher	233
Downing	230	Vannes	212
Gaus	209	Merritt	205

In the county there were ten teams which succeeded in reaching or passing the much-coveted 900 mark. St. Anthony of the Diocesan league, has the honor of making the highest score of the week, 997, and was closely followed by St. Joseph of the same league, with 987. The Shadysides, of the Liberty Valley league, put up the best three-game average of 934. The successful teams are as follows: St. Anthony, 997, 900; St. Joseph, 987; Shady Side, 908, 957, 935; McGees, 924, 919; Brunswick, 916, 902; Savoy, 934; East Pittsburgh, 923; Glenwood, 917; Allegheny, 912; St. Anthony, 912.

Interest in the Amateur league on the Wylie avenue alleys is becoming intense. The past week the strong Commercials surprised the O. and P.'s, leaders of the race, and caught them napping for two out of three games, thereby tieing them for the leading position. The Y. M. I.'s, although getting a bad start, are making up for lost time and intend making some of the would-be champion teams hustle for supremacy before the season is finished. H. C. Vannes, the secretary and treasurer of the league, surprised the natives last Friday night by chalking up 212, and it is understood that he will get a medal. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
O. & P.	11	4	.733	Y. M. I.	8	7	.533
Commercials	11	4	.733	Clippers	4	11	.226
Boehlers	9	6	.600	Ivorys	2	13	.154

High score, O. and P., 889; high individual score, Stienel and Vannes, 212; high average three games, Lee, 195.

The Greater Pittsburgh Drug league on the Wylie avenue alleys is playing interesting games. There are three teams tied for first place and putting up a strong fight for the top position. The Doctors, it seems, are unable to make a win, but they no doubt will be there at the finish. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Allegheny	4	2	.667	Kelly	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667	Pharmacy	1	5	.167
Gilmore	4	2	.667	Doctors	0	3	.000

The Bankers' league is progressing about the same as usual, no particular change in the standing of the teams taking place. The champion Farmers are winning with persistent regularity—in fact there is nothing to it but the championship, if some other team does not soon pull them down. There has been no change in the high team or individual scores for some time. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Farmers	17	1	.944	Colonial Tr.	9	9	.500
Guarantee Tr.	13	5	.722	Ger.-Columbia	8	10	.444
German	12	6	.667	Mellon	8	10	.444
Com. Trust	10	8	.556	Keystone	5	13	.278
Second	10	8	.556	Lincoln	4	14	.222
Pgh. Bank Sav.	9	9	.500	Diamond	3	15	.166

High team score, Farmers, 910; high single score, Underwood, 223; high three-game score, Underwood, 601.

On the Club alleys the different teams of the Central league are running up scores that are a credit to their organization. No remarkable scores were rolled the past week, but a general good average was mantained. In the last meet the strong Costas succeeded in landing in first place and look good to remain there. There has been no change in the individual honors except in the high three-game average, when Hewitt and Fosnight played a tie score for the honor at 622. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Costas	14	4	.778	Pirates	9	9	.500
Field Club	13	5	.722	River Coal Co.	8	10	.444
Savoy	13	5	.722	Heyl & Pat'son	8	10	.444
Am. Bdg. Co.	10	8	.556	Pgh. Butchers	6	12	.333
Unity	10	8	.556	Dimling Fav.	5	13	.278
National	9	9	.500	Excelsior	3	15	.167

High team score, Costas, 996; high team score three games, Costas, 953 2-3; high game, Sands, 236; high three-game average, Hewitt and Fosnight, 622.

The Lumbermen's league, on the Club alleys, is putting up interesting games every Monday night. Most all the individual bowlers are improving in their general scores. Before their season is finished they no doubt will be sawing as much wood as any pin knights in the business. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Nicola Bros.	10	2	.833	Empire L. Co.	5	7	.417
Hastings L. Co.	9	3	.750	Willson Bros.	4	8	.333
Forest L. Co.	9	3	.750	Amer. L. Co.	3	9	.250
Satler L. Co.	5	7	.417	Mead & Spear	3	9	.250

High team score, Nicola Bros., 771; high individual three games, Erving, 579; high individual game, Erving, 234.

The surprise of the week in the Mercantile league on the Club alleys was the drop of the McCreerys, who lost all three games and were relegated to third position. The C. C. Mellors, by good consistent work, are now occupying the leading position. During the past week some exciting games were played and some good things went wrong, but in the next meet there are some strong promises to be made good. There has been no change made in the individual honor position the past week. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
C. C. Mellor Co.	12	3	.800	Rauh Bros.	7	11	.389
Arb.-Steph. Co.	14	4	.778	Jos. Horne Co.	7	11	.389
McCreery & Co.	12	6	.667	Oil Well Sup.	6	12	.333
Pickerings	12	6	.667	Bennett & Co.	5	13	.278
Phila. Co.	10	5	.667	Bailey-Farrell	5	13	.278
Johnston & Co.	11	7	.611	T. C. Jenkins	4	14	.222

High team score, McCreerys, 860; high individual score, G. Mellor, 211.

Jim Mooney has recovered from his illness, and has gone to his home in Buffalo. He expects to be back about the first of the year, and will be seen chalking 200 scores as of yore.

The two heavyweights, Dan Houlahan and Joe Milfeit are matched for $50 a side to see who can slaughter the most pins. It is reported that both are in training in order to reduce weight.

Hard luck, Riley, that you did not reach the coveted 300 mark—299 is hitting them a few in this neck of the woods.

Mr. Beecher should change his name, as he is rolling too good for an amateur. Some of the County or Central league teams will be after him for next season.

H. C. Vannes, captain, secretary and treasurer of the Amateur league, put up a nice game Friday night. He is getting back to his old form of some 40 years ago.

The duckpin league has been thoroughly organized, and the first ball of the league will be rolled Monday night. The $180 prize money is worth going after, and some of the ducks intend to make the small game look big.

Several of the Unger bowlers feel confident of finishing at the top, and if confidence cuts any figure, will come nearly reaching the goal of their ambition.

Mr. Jack of the Costas, had another 113 score, and the hoodoo still pursues him.

That cow bell used by John Voskamp's Commercial rooters should be punctured. It certainly drove the O. & P. milkmen to a stampede.

St. Joseph and St. Anthony played one of the best matches of the season. More power to the Diocesan boys.

There was a mistake made in the challenge of the Braddock team to the Unitys. It was was intended for a social and practice match and not for money. Braddock would be pleased to play Unity a social game any time to suit its convenience.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DUCK PIN LEAGUE FORMED

The Allegheny County Duck Pin league was organized at a meeting on Friday with 12 clubs. The season will open next Monday and after that date all the matches will be rolled on Wednesdays. The Gazette was adopted as the official organ. The club members are Federal, Royals, Imperials, Wilkinsburg, Nationals, Great Eastern, Southern, Majestic, Drakes, Mt. Washington, Liberty and Carrick.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Andy Kramer, president; D. T. Haddock, vice president; F. J. Vollmer, secretary, and H. H. Warfel, treasurer. J. A. Donahue, H. H. Warfel and F. J. Vollmer compose the schedule committee. A complete schedule will be published shortly.

The league has $180 prize money to be awarded to the winning teams and high individual players, and there is every reason to believe that the league will be a great success, as duck pins is not only an interesting game, but requires no small amount of skill.

All teams wishing to take a few pointers on good duck pin rolling are invited to attend the opening of the new Carrick alleys on Monday evening. The Imperials of Carrick will roll the Wilkinsburgs, who were champions of Allegheny county last year.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN WINDY CITY

Their Bouts Attract Big Attendances and Indicate Much Interest in the Sport.

LATEST NEWS OF THE FIGHTERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The amateur boxing tournament that has been held under the auspices of the recently organized Illinois Athletic club at the Coliseum this week, has been an edifying spectacle in more ways than one. For three nights audiences of from 3,000 to 4,000 have attended the bouts, and the promoters of the enterprise, thus encouraged, are already talking of repeating the affair a month later. There has been nothing amateurish about the management of the tournament, at any rate. The regulation prices have been charged for admission and as the only reward given the boxers, at least for publication, has been in the shape of diplomas, the net returns must have been something handsome. The bouts themselves have been about what might be expected of amateurs—the best of them, perhaps, ranking with the cheaper preliminaries in the professional class, and there were a good many contests that were wearisome to witness.

One or two surprises were sprung, the most startling being the quick defeat of young Fred Gilmore, who was supposed to have the championship of the 135-pound class. He is the son of the veteran, Harry Gilmore, once the lightweight champion, and who has, since his retirement from the ring conducted a boxing school in this city. The youngster, who last year won the 125-pound amateur championship of Canada, and who properly belongs in that division, went out of his class on this occasion, and at the very outset stacked up against a boy who knew little about sparring, but who rushed like a whirlwind and punched like a young mule. The combination was too much for Gilmore, who is of rather slight build and relies principally on his scientific knowledge of the game, and he barely lasted through the first round only to succumb in the second.

The big attendance at these fights shows what a following the sport has in Chicago, and may have much to do toward securing permission for its revival. The best class of business and professional men have been represented at the tournament, and although there have been several knockouts and not a little rich, red blood spilled, no one, so far as known, has been perceptibly shocked thereby. Perhaps attendance at the many football games that are played around Chicago every fall has inured them to scenes of this sort.

The feelings of the professional fighters, promoters and all those who follow the fistic art for a livelihood can better be imagined than described at witnessing the big success of the amateur tournament and the consequent wealth amassed by its fortunate backers. It is hard for them to understand why they are held in restraint while others are permitted to go ahead and garner the shekels by virtue of a mere technicality. And there are others who look at it in the same light.

A little more credit came to Terry McGovern this week for his brilliant victory over Tommoy Murphy on the occasion of his recent reappearance in the ring. This same Tommy Murphy knocked out Jimmy Dunn at Sharon Pa., last Tuesday after six rounds of a hotly-contested struggle. Now, Dunn is no easy mark himself, and as the man who beat him was buffeted about like a feather in a storm by the rejuvenated "Terror," the latter's stock takes a fresh rise thereby.

"Unk" Russell, who handled Young Corbett so roughly last week, did the same for Dal Hawkins Tuesday at Philadelphia. It is said that Hawkins' return to the arena was actuated by McGovern's success, but Hawkins, once a top-notcher, could not repeat, and the youngster put him away in the fourth round, after the veteran had nearly collapsed from his own exertion.

Young Corbett is going back to the coast, and has signed to hook up with Fred Landers at Colma during the second week in December. Landers is the boy who fell a victim to Willie Fitzgerald last week, and if the little Denverite has anything left, he should do the same for the Californian.

MANY BOUTS ARRANGED BY CHARLEROI SPORTS

CHARLEROI, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The manager of Billy Ryan, the Syracuse boxer, is doing business on a lavish scale. Today an agreement was reached whereby Solly Stroup of Charleroi, lightweight champion of Alaska, will meet Ryan before the Erie A. C. Thanksgiving night at Erie. They will go on for 15 rounds. A bout has been arranged between Ryan and Benny Yanger of Chicago, which will be put on before the Charleroi A. C. here about the middle of January. The bout will be for 10 rounds. The Charleroi A. C. has also about completed arrangements for a 10-round exhibition for December 4 between Frank Morgan of Pittsburgh and Curly Supples of Buffalo, which will be a 10-round go.

Great interest is being taken in Charleroi in the coming meet between Jack McClelland of Pittsburgh, and Billy Ryan, for 15 rounds before the Monongahela A. C., which will take place at Monongahela, December 11. Many from here will attend.

REAL KICKERS AT THEIR BEST

Braddock and Monongahela Teams Quit Even After a Hard Struggle.

EACH SIDE SECURES ONE GOAL

MONONGAHELA, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The Braddock and Monongahela association football teams met here today before a large crowd. Immediately after the commencement of the game Braddock began to press and bombarded the home goal in a very threatening style, but the Monongahela defense was in fine shape and withstood all opposition until about 20 minutes of the first half had been played, when Simpson shot the ball through, but in some manner it rebounded and J. Arthrell made a sure goal by kicking it through again. As there is a doubt as to who is entitled to the goal, it is awarded to Westlake. About five minutes before the finish of this half Monongahela tied the score in a scrimmage in front of the goal. The first half ended Braddock 1, Monongahela City 1.

Braddock continued to force matters in the second half, but found the Monongahela goal well defended, although Milbert put in one shot that almost knocked the goal keeper down. In the latter part of the game the home team had a shade the best of the play, but could not score and the game ended a tie. The features of the day was the fine work of Harper, C. Arthrell and McAtee for Braddock and Upton and Clark for Monongahela City. Lineup:

Monon—1.		Braddock—1.
Potts	Goal	T. Chambers
Upton	F.B.	Dickinson
Degnan	F.B.	G. Chambers
Foster	H.B.	McAtee
Oliver	H.B.	Harper
Clark	H.B.	C. Arthrell
McVickers	F.	J. Anderson
Holden	F.	J. Arthrell
Hynds	F.	G. Arthrell
Smith	F.	Simpson
Wood	F.	Milbert

Referee—J. Kelley of Morgan. Linesmen—W. Westlake and J. Lambert.

CHAMPIONS TAKE ONE MORE LIVELY GAME

ROSCOE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Roscoe won the association football game here today from McDonald by a score of 3 to 1. Roscoe was weakened by the absence of two forwards, George Wick and Henry Parkins, but by good combination work it managed to keep the visitors on the run. McDonald put an excellent team on the field. Roscoe won the toss and defended the south goal. The play was on for nearly half an hour when R. Woods shot the first goal for Roscoe. Mulligan kicked off for McDonald, and the ball was rushed with speed toward its goal and in the skirmish H. Cook shot McDonald's first and only goal. In the second half Mulligan again kicked off and in 10 minutes' see-sawing up and down the field R. Woods shot Roscoe's second goal. Near the end of the half McDonald fouled within five yards of the goal and the referee gave Roscoe a penalty kick. A. Murphy shot the goal past the McDonald goalkeeper for the third goal. Line-up:

Roscoe—3.		McDonald—1.
Wick	Goal	Hampson
D. Ferguson	F.B.	J. Mulligan
A. Ferguson	F.B.	A. Young
Young	H.B.	Rue
Murphy	H.B.	Bailey
Hall	H.B.	Gosh
Brown	F.	Cook
J. Ferguson	F.	Stephenson
Woods	F.	W. Mulligan
Fechter	F.	Mularkey
Underwood	F.	Dolan

Goals—Woods 2, A. Murphy, H. Cook. Referee—Mains. Linesmen—A. Muir and H. Crouch. Time—45-minute halves.

Scottdale Wins Opening Game.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The association football season was opened here this afternoon with a game between the Scottdale and Dunbar teams. Scottdale won by superior all-round playing, making two goals in each half. The playing of E. Wardlow, J. Hanks, Half and Ottoway for Scottdale and H. Pratt, Fry and Bradley for Dunbar was the feature. Line-up:

Scottdale—4.		Dunbar—1.
Albert Collins	Goal	G. Pratt
E. Wardlow	F.B.	H. Pratt
Baldwin	F.B.	Frye
Arthur Collins	H.B.	A. Collins
Anderson	H.B.	J. T. Bradley
J. Hanks	H.B.	Goulding
Jones	F.	Greaves
J. Wardlow	F.	Wagoner
Relief	F.	H. Bradley
Ottaway	F.	Slaughter
F. Hanks	F.	J. Greaves

Referee—J. E. Baldwin. Linesmen—Hipkiss and J. W. Greaves.

DIOCESAN LEAGUE'S SPLENDID SHOWING

Through the defeat of St. Joseph in two games last week by St. Anthony the chances of the former team were jeopardized for making a record of straight wins. Up to last Thursday the St. Joe team had not lost a game and was going for a record never before established. It then met St. Anthony and down it went. In this match St. Anthony raised the high team score from 918 to 997, coming within three poins of the much-sought-for mark of 1,000.

On Monday night the St. Anthony team took three games from St. Henry, the tail-enders, rolling 912 in their second game. Danny Houlahan made his first appearance in a Diocesan league match, aiding his team in making a clean sweep, with an average of 189. He also had high score of the night, with 214 for his second game. For the losers Vith was the star, having high score of 206 and an average of 161 2-3.

On the same night the St. Joseph team whitewashed St. Charles on the latter's alleys. This contest was poorly played and the leaders are not denying they were lucky in winning the first game by five pins and the second by a total of 812. No 200 scores were made in this match, Milfeit's 195 being high. He and Epping were tie for best average, with 179 1-3. A. Holler had high score, 187, and J. Gillig best average, with 160 1-3, for St. Charles.

It was not until last Thursday that the St. Joseph's lost a game. They had been going at such a fast pace that it seemed almost impossible for them to lose a game, but the St. Anthonys, who are St. Joe's only rivals, kept on plugging, hoping someone would shove out a friendly toe and bring down the front-runners. But it was not until St. Joe struck St. Anthony that the toe went out. It wasn't because the St. Josephs did not roll well, for they piled an average of 890.

The whole trouble from a St. Joseph standpoint was that Milfeit's five got their big score at the wrong time. They opened with 987, but the visitors went them 10 pins better for 997. In the second game it went 877 to 848 for St. Anthony. In the last St. Joseph came back with 811 and St. Anthony with 900 and the trick was turned. Thomas, with 235, and V. Meyers, 225, for high on their respective teams and Dan Houlahan's two 200's were the individual features.

St. Charles took three games in easy fashion on St. Henrys' alleys on Thursday night. St. Charles breaking its high team score mark of the season with 865. Joseph Gillig had high score of 212, his first 200 score of the season. A. Holler had best average of 176 2-3. For the losers Herman had high score of 166 and average of 146. The clubs now stand as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Joseph	19	2	.905
St. Anthony	18	5	.782
St. Charles	9	13	.425
St. Henry	1	23	.042

CAPT. BROWN'S YEARLINGS.

Will Hold Weeding Out Sale—Great Expectations of Sir Dixon-Reckon Filly.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Capt. S. S. Brown, the Pittsburgh turfite, has decided to dispose of two more yearlings that have not come up to expectations. They are a bay filly by Blue Wing-Greenwood and bay filly by Troubadour-Sunbeam. The latter is a sister of Daily America, a Realization winner.

Great things are looked for in the 2-year-old filly by Sir Dixon-Reckon next year. Capt. Brown paid $17,000 for Reckon at the dispersal sale of the late John A. Morris. Sir Dixon is one of the very successful sires in this country. Reckon had great speed and could carry it over a distance of ground. Her black filly offspring is expected to place many a stake to the credit of the Pittsburgher next year.

Avenues Beat the Weitzels.

The Avenue pool team defeated the Weitzels Friday by a score of 106 to 56. The feature was the playing of McAleese. Score:

Avenue—		Weitzels—	
R. Ryan	35	D. Meyers	18
D. McAleese	39	C. Lutz	19
W. Widman	32	P. Poppe	19
Total	106	Total	56

GOOD FIGURES BY LIBERTY VALLEY

Gillespie Shows in Front in the Averages With the Fine Score of 191.

HARRISON IS HIGH BOWLER

The averages of the Liberty Valley Bowling league as compiled by Lewis Seibel, show Gillespie in the lead with the fine figures of 191. Two other bowlers have averages over 180, F. Besselman and Gapen. Scores of 200 are common, Harrison leading with 244, a pretty high mark. F. Besselman has 243. The averages follow:

	High.	Ave.		High.	Ave.
Gillespie	205	191	Heller	173	156
F. Besselman	243	183. 7	P. Greb	197	156.16
Gapen	224	181. 2	Todd	185	154. 8
Wright	221	177. 8	Garling	194	153. 2
Phillippi	221	177	Lindsay	177	151. 1
L. Besselman	213	175. 1	W. Marshall	164	150. 1
Grimm	201	174. 5	Leech	183	150
Meyers	201	174. 5	Soost	210	149. 8
Hewitt	215	174. 5	Hardy	169	149
Geary	222	173	Socher	180	148.13
Seibel	209	171. 1	Kalchthaler	168	148
Downing	200	170. 3	T. Greb	197	147. 5
Diebold	232	169.14	Steinel	181	145.15
Locs	215	169. 3	Kemerer	178	145.16
Riddell	211	168.17	Rugh	160	145
Lewis	211	167.13	John	187	142. 4
Stewart	210	167. 5	Cupps	172	142. 4
H. Marshall	202	166. 7	Huntzman	171	140. 3
Whippo	243	164.16	Laird	202	137.10
Collins	223	163. 7	Edwards	175	135. 3
Kramer	203	161. 6	Fegley	171	133. 6
Till	183	161. 5	Lockschmidt	179	133. 1
Brennan	224	161. 4	McCue	156	133. 1
Predmore	218	161	Emrich	174	133. 4
McVay	189	161	Wasson	164	132. 4
T. Marshall	196	159.17	Treusch	177	130.14
McTighe	191	159. 5	Hunter	159	129. 6
Albert	172	159. 3	Volbert	142	129. 3
Harrison	244	158.15	Henderson	129	129
Sperber	197	158. 7	Ruth	150	127
Smith	218	158. 6	Wolfe	142	125. 9
Redstone	174	158. 1	Kinley	142	124
Sharp	198	157. 8	Newbrand	123	120
Scharf	189	156. 4	Dugan	96	96

TEAM AVERAGES.

	High.	Ave.		High.	Ave.
Shadyside	976	876.16	Centrals	869	783. 8
Schenley	906	821.18	Hillside	865	773. 1
Kenwood	883	812. 2	Highland	815	719.10
Noname	895	800. 4	Meadow	737	681.13

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Shadyside	19	2	.904	Noname	10	11	.476
Kenwood	15	6	.714	Central	9	12	.429
Schenley	14	7	.667	Highland	3	18	.143
Hillside	11	10	.524	Meadow	3	18	.143

High team scores, Shadyside, 976 high three games, F. Besselman, 614; high one game, Harrison, 244.

Pool League Meeting Tuesday.

The Allegheny Pool league will hold a meeting at this office on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Every team should be represented and all teams wishing to join should send a representative. The league had a most successful season and the outlook is that too many applications for membership will be submitted. It is probable that 12 teams will constitute the league this season.

A $45,000 Horse Dies.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 18.—George C. Bennett, Fred Cook's crack 2-year-old, died this afternoon of pneumonia at Churchill Downs. The value of the animal was $45,000.

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STANLEY'S MITRE BOX
Mr. Jones, of Stanley Rule and Level Co., will Demonstrate the new Stanley Mitre Box at our store Saturday, November 25, from 6:30 to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 6:30 to 10 P. M. Only.
HANDY ELECTRICAL DICTIONARY
a practical hand-book of reference, containing definitions of every used electrical term or phrase.
Price 17c.

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TURKEY!
For this week only we will sell a Carving Knife and Fork made by Meridan Cutlery Co., of Connecticut.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905.

SHADYSIDE BEATS HIGH SCHOOL ELEVEN---OTHER FOOTBALL GAMES

HIGH SCHOOL PLAYERS WHO FIGURED IN YESTERDAY'S BIG GAME

Four-Year Rule Discussed.

Washington and Jefferson has announced its intention of severing athletic relations with the Western University of Pennsylvania until the latter "approximates a collegiate organization." The words in quotation imply to the football eleven. W. and J. made its objection after the game with W. U. P. Saturday week ago, and coming after this contest, and especially when it was defeated, makes the objection savor of the "sour grape" variety. In short, W. and J. claims W. U. P. has players who have been at the game for years and should be barred by any college team that observes the four-year eligibility rule. It has been stated by persons high in athletic authority at W. and J. that if there is another meeting next year W. U. P. will have to discard certain players at present on the team. W. and J., when negotiations were pending for the game this year, entered objections, but nothing tangible resulted.

As matters stand now, W. and J. can protest until it gets blue in the face, and W. U. P. can give the whole college outfit in this part of the country the "horse laugh." All the colleges are conducting athletics on the honor system, and there is no appeal. An organization or conference is needed; it is imperative. There are enough colleges in Western Pennsylvania to form a strong alliance on lines similar to the conference of the middle west, which includes nine big colleges, known as the "big nine." Until this is done in Western Pennsylvania there is bound to be strife and dissension. W. and J. has taken the right stand in the matter, and it will be but a question of time until W. U. P. falls in line, if it wants to maintain a high standard in college athletics. W. and J. has the four-year rule in force, and a man who has played over that allotted time is barred. The years he plays on other college teams is counted in at W. and J. The W. U. P. eleven is composed mostly of old and experienced players, who have played on other college elevens before entering W. U. P. Naturally these players would have a distinct advantage over the eleven composed of younger players. W. U. P. has the advantage over all other colleges in this section, inasmuch as it has more students to choose a team from. A good coaching system will develop teams, and there is much more satisfaction in producing a winner from such material than from experienced players.

W. U. P., W. and J., Westminster, Grove City and Allegheny, or any other college that wants in, should meet and effect some kind of an organization that would govern their athletics. Great care should be exercised in choosing the representatives. Little difficulty would be experienced in effecting an intercollegiate association, as all the colleges mentioned have well-governed athletic associations which settle their own disputes. But the questions of importance, such as the Bridges affair, that interests or effects the colleges as a whole, could be adjusted by the association. Until this is done there will be a continual squabble, and everyone but the fighters will be disgusted.

School Hockey League.

The Interscholastic Hockey league promises to have another successful season. At present the prospects are bright. The champion Pittsburgh High school will start with three of last year's strongest players, Bright, the captain; Van Gorder, who led the league in goal shooting, and Robinson, all forward men. Capt. Bright knows some of the husky boys who played in the class league last winter, whom he will try for the defense positions, and he thinks they will come up to the standard. Ches Babst, who will captain Shadyside, has practically decided upon his line-up as follows: McCoy or Heard, goal; R. Patterson, point; Lally, cover point; Fleeger, forward; Jennings, left wing; Babst, right wing; Herron, center. Babst and Herron are the old players left from last year's team. Fleeger captained the Wilkinsburg team last season. Charlie Carter, who is the East Liberty captain, knows but little of his material, as all of last year's players but himself are out of school, and he will have to try out all the material before he will able to get a line on his men. Wilkinsburg High school has good prospects, and so have the Pittsburgh college Preps.

Pittsburgh college and St. Vincent are to resume athletic relations after a lapse of three years. These colleges fell out over baseball, and the poor umpire was charged with being the cause of all the trouble. It appears that a football player was umpiring the game in particular on the bluff that St. Vincent objected to. The umpire had a bad knee, and occasionally the strain of standing would cause him to shift positions, or catch his knee with his hand. The St. Vincent players claimed he was tipping off the signs to the batter, and at the end of the game announced they were through with Pittsburgh college. The Bluffites have won but two games at St. Vincent since they began playing baseball with the Westmoreland county collegians. They claimed they never whimpered or set up the cry that they were beaten when they lost. However, they will soon agree to be friends in athletics again, and they will readily forget the past. Pittsburgh college has profited by past unpleasant scenes in regards to umpires on the bluff, and next spring will endeavor to engage umpires of reputation to handle the games.

Mercersburg academy had a successful season, closing with the record of 120 points scored, against 11. The only defeat was to Lawrenceville, 11 to 0. The Princeton Freshmen were beaten, 28 to 0, and the U. of P. Freshman, 11 to 0. Walter Adams, the fullback, is the only Pittsburgher on the team. About six of this year's team will return next fall. Campbell and Kerburger, guards; Capt. Cleland, tackle; Webster, end, and O'Brien, quarterback, will not return. Adams expects to return next year. The eleven was coached by Dr. Bennett, U. of P.

The Tri-State is called upon every now and then to deny that it contemplates applying for National protection. There is no likelihood of the Tri-State making such a move at this time, but when it does it will enter at its own terms or not at all.

Some of Shadyside's methods might be used to advantage at High school. Shadyside has a system that is hard to beat and Coaches Young and Shetter are entitled to all the words of praise that can be bestowed upon them.

W. and J. recognized ability when it again chose John Wicks as football manager. Wicks is the second man at W. and J. to have the honor of being selected to manage the football team after graduating from college.

East Liverpool Outbowls Keystones.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The Crescent bowling team of East Liverpool, O., ... last night and defeated the Keystone team by a total score of 2,... to ...

SHADYSIDE DEFEATS HIGH SCHOOL, 11 TO 0

East Enders Win Annual Game Getting Two Touchdowns in the Second Half.

VICTORS ARE THE HEAVIER

Shadyside Academy won the annual championship football game from Pittsburgh High school yesterday afternoon at Friendship park by the score of 11 to 0, which represents two touchdowns and one goal, all made in the latter half of the second period.

High school had high hopes of winning this contest and thus regain much lost prestige, but the heavier Shadyside team, backed up by its excellent coaching and training, could not be denied and victory again visited the camp of the East Enders.

Shadyside did not play the fast, consistent ball yesterday it did against Kiski, but in the last half, when it looked as though High school might get away with a no-score game, Shadyside secured the ball on the High school 30-yard line on a fumble. It was High school's second down, after holding for downs, and instead of letting Orr punt the ball out of danger, Haggerty, on the second play, tried an end run. Herron was through and nailed Page for a loss, causing him to lose the ball, and a Shadyside man fell on it.

In a few rushes Shadyside had the ball over the line, McCoy having it for the first touchdown. A fumble by Haggerty on the High school 32-yard line after the kickoff allowed Lally to secure it for Shadyside and again the East Enders ploughed their way through Herron, going over the line with but two minutes to play. Babst kicked goal.

Lots of Cheering.

Two thousand persons, mostly students, saw the game. The High school adherents were in the west bleachers, and the Shadyside shouters in the east bleachers. The red and black of High school predominated and the High school boys and girls shouted defiance across the field to their rivals with as much vigor and volume as 1,000 youngsters are capable of. The Shadyside rooters lacked organization, but they certainly did give the squad an enthusiastic greeting when the three busses rolled in to the park. High school showed it is a good loser by the action of the students arising and cheering Shadyside when McCoy went through the line for the first touchdown. The cheer had the right ring of sportsmanship.

High school was outplayed, but the team let out every ounce of reserve energy power it possessed on trying to stave off defeat. The team had the courage, but not the staying qualities, and the latter attribute helped greatly toward Shadyside quitting the field a victor.

The High school line was lighter than Shadyside. In the first half it charged low and hard, but not fast enough to keep McCoy, who hurdled and Herron, who ripped up things on his plunges. Had the line moved quickly and cohesively Herron and McCoy might have been held back for smaller gains.

Worrell Plays Well.

Captain Dunc Worrell was easily the star of the High school team. His tackling was the best of his side, and he ever was dangerous with the ball. Once, with but a few minutes to play in the first half, he got away with a clear field on the double pass and ran 90 yards for a touchdown, but the officials called him back for stepping out of bounds. The spectators went almost wild as the High school captain was outrunning his field toward the coveted goal. There was corresponding regret when it was seen that he had to come back.

There was little kicking, but in getting away the ball on the kickoff it was a stand-off between Orr and Blake. Both sent the ball high and far away generally to the 10-yard line. Worrell's run was High school's best chance for a score and had Haggerty called for a kick Shadyside might have been played to but one touchdown instead of two.

Shadyside, too, lost chances to score. In the first half Shadyside worked the ball up to High school's 20-yard line by line plunges. On the second down Babst tried an end run and failed and then failed at a goal from field.

Fred McCutcheon, the Shadyside center, was unable to play yesterday because of an injury received in the Kiski game, but Caynor Untegraff, the High school center last year, who was moved from tackle to McCutcheon's position, played a remarkably strong game. He passed quickly and accurately and frequently broke through the line, once blocking a punt. Untegraff made many of the holes that Herron went through.

Offside Plays Frequent.

Shadyside started off by playing an offside game, but steadied by the time the first half was well under way. The East Enders were penalized four times for offside playing, each offense costing five yards. High school was penalized three times, twice for offside and once for holding. High school twice lost the ball on fumbles and Shadyside once.

Shadyside began the game by kicking off. Blake's first kick went to Orr, but Shadyside was offside and Blake kicked again. Orr caught the second punt on the 15-yard line and got back 15 yards. High school made a first down, using the tackle back formation effectively. A fake kick was no good, and Orr booted the ball to Babst in midfield. Babst fumbled and Watterson got it. High school was penalized for being offside and then a first down was made. Again Shadyside was penalized and the High school rooters made lots of noise. Shadyside began to hold and Orr fell back for a kick, but Untegraff broke through and blocked it. Worrell regained the ball for High school and the red and black soon had it on the Shadyside 30-yard line. On the last down Herron pulled down Clarke for a loss of four yards.

McCoy made two first downs and Babst took the ball for a run of six yards, but Blake held and Shadyside was penalized. On an exchange of punts Babst secured the ball on Shadyside's 20-yard line and from this point Shadyside went up the field. McCoy and Herron did the most at hitting the line, and occasionally Billy Wharton would gain a yard or so on the end.

Wharton Is Injured.

Wharton, who was playing a fine game, circled the end for 10 yards, when he had his arm dislocated by a tackle by Orr, and was forced to retire in favor of Goff. On the 20-yard line, after failing at an end run, Babst tried a goal from the field and failed. Worrell, on the first play, got away on his big run. Time was up when he was brought back.

Lally ran back Orr's punt 18 yards and Shadyside again went up the field, McCoy doing most of the work. Two, three and five yards were the gains. On High school's 25-yard line McCoy fumbled and High school had the ball. Worrell got around Deutchon, who had been playing well on the defense, for 26 yards. Blake brought him down with a high tackle. Orr tried the fake kick for nine yards and Goff threw him out of bounds so heavily that he was out of commission for a few minutes. High school drew an offside penalty and then, in midfield, lost on downs.

McCoy took the ball out of Watterson's hands when the latter was trying a run and went up the field for a touchdown, but the officials called him back. Blake got around the end for 15 yards and McCoy eight on a line buck.

On the 27-yard line High school held for downs. Haggerty was driving the team with lots of ginger, but after a three-yard gain, High school fumbled and Shadyside had the ball.

Fumble Is Costly.

From this point Goff, Martin and McCoy tore up the line, McCoy going over despite the stubborn but useless resistance of the High school forward men. Babst failed at goal.

Haggerty fumbled Blake's kick on the 32-yard line and High school was then shoved back toward its own goal line, Herron making the final touchdown. Babst kicked goal.

The officials, Church and Brownlee, ran the game well, keeping it free from foul tactics. High school rooters claimed Brownlee erred in calling back Worrell, but the official showed the mark of Worrell's foot out of bounds. The lineup:

Shadyside—11.		High School—0.
Deutchon	L.E.	Clark
Herron	L.T.	Dunn
Hays	L.G.	Cohen (Crawford)
Uptegraff	C.	J. Patterson
R. Patterson	R.G.	Hazlett
Martin	R.T.	Williams
Lally	R.E.	Woodside (Page)
Babst	Q.B.	Watterson (Haggerty)
Wharton (Goff)	L.H.	McAllister
Blake	R.H.	Worrell
McCoy	F.B.	Orr

Touchdowns—McCoy, Herron. Goal—Babst. Referee—James Brownlee, W. and J. Umpire—William Church, Princeton. Head linesman, Charles Ahl, Shadyside. Time—25-minute halves.

GENEVA DEFEATED BY WESTMINSTER, 17 TO 0

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—In a hard fought game here today Westminster college defeated Geneva college of Beaver Falls 17 to 0. The first touchdown was made on a 55-yard run by Marks after eight minutes' play. Six more points were added by a quarterback kick which landed Lambie behind the goal line, from which Locke kicked goal. In the second half Locke made a touchdown, and Lambie made a 50-yard run on a double pass. Westminster was in good form and Geneva's defense was formidable. Line-up:

Westminster—17.		Geneva—0.
Scott	L.E.	McElhaney
Doyle	L.T.	Clifton
Clarke	L.G.	Stewart
Smith	C.	Bight
Everhart	R.G.	McKnight
Elliott	R.T.	Shuman
Wood	R.E.	George
McKay	Q.B.	Thompson
Lambie	L.H.	Allen
Marks	R.H.	McClurkin
Locke	F.B.	Sterrett

Touchdowns—Lambie, Locke. Goals—Locke 2. Referee—Smith of Geneva. Umpire—Orr of Westminster. Time—25-minute halves.

West Washington Wins Flag.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—In the annual game here today for the High school championship of Washington county, West Washington High school defeated Washington High 8 to 0. Line-up:

W. W. H. S.—8.		W. H. S.—0.
Boswell	L.E.	Reed
Peden	L.T.	Waltz
Plants	L.G.	Holmes
Goodman	C.	Carson
Owens	R.G.	Young
B. Ward	R.T.	Doak
A. Bromley	R.E.	Yorkin
Hopkins	Q.B.	Wilson
Zahniser	L.H.	Booher
Rothermund	R.H.	Ward
J. Bromley	F.B.	Evans

Touchdown—Hopkins. Goal from touchdown—J. Bromley. Safety—Ward. Referee—McCracken, Trinity Hall. Umpire—Yorkin, Washington High school. Substitutions—Simpson for Reed. Time—25 and 20-minute halves.

Grove City in No-Score Game.

GREENSVILLE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Grove City college and the Shelby Steel Tube team played a tie game this afternoon. The collegians scored in the first half and the locals in the last. Line-up:

Grove City—6.		Greenville—6.
Martin	L.E.	Craig
Flinn	L.T.	Curran
Hamilton	L.G.	H. Buck
McCullum	C.	Williams
Right	R.G.	Carson
Davis	R.T.	Pearson
Nesbitt	R.E.	Veil
Randell	Q.B.	Benninghoff
Kiscade	L.H.	Spratt
Dickey	R.H.	Leech
Baldwin	F.B.	G. Buck

Touchdowns—Baldwin, G. Buck. Goals—Baldwin, Leech. Officials—Packard of Cornell, Seanor of Grove City. Time—25-minute halves.

Sterlings Beat Mohawks.

Sterlings—18.		Mohawks—0.
Borland	L.E.	McCowan
Roberts	L.T.	Collins
Murdock	L.G.	Greenawalt
Negley	C.	Righter
A. Hartman	R.G.	Ferguson
Freeman	R.T.	Stecth
Honk	R.E.	Henderson
Wallace	Q.B.	Thompson
Prosser	L.H.	Craley
Boisson	R.H.	Gibson
H. Hartman	F.B.	Hessen

Touchdowns—Boisson 2, Prosser. Goals—Negley 2. Referee—Blewitt. Umpire—Battles. Substitutions—Wilburn for Monk. Time—20-minute halves.

Ohio State Wins Pretty Game.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—Ohio State university today defeated Oberlin college in a spectacular game of football, 36 to 0. Oberlin took a brilliant spurt at the opening of the second half and several times carried the ball to Ohio's 10-yard line by long runs, only to lose it. Five attempts by Oberlin to kick a goal from field failed.

HARVARD IS TIED BY DARTMOUTH ELEVEN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 18.—For the third consecutive time the Harvard football eleven today failed to win a victory over the Dartmouth college team, the score being a tie, 6 to 6. Last year also the result was a tie, neither side having scored, while the year before Dartmouth defeated Harvard, 12 to 0. Throughout the game Dartmouth showed much superiority and most of the play was in Harvard's territory. The scoring by both teams was the result of line bucking, and there were no spectacular plays. The weather was perfect for football and more than 20,000 spectators witnessed the contest.

Both teams played a strong offensive game, which throughout was clean and open and free from slugging, although both teams were penalized for holding and for offside play. All the scoring was done in the first half, and was mainly the result of persistent rushing.

In the second half after a sensational 30-yard run around Harvard's right end, R. Glaze dropped the ball and a Harvard man fell on it on the crimson's 30-yard line. Dartmouth held, however, and by steady rushing had the ball on Harvard's 15-yard line, while a vain try for a field goal was made. The ball was back in the center of the field when the game ended. Lineup:

Harvard—6.		Dartmouth—6.
Leary	L.E.	De Angelis
Brill	L.T.	Bankard
White (Pierce)	L.G.	Thayer
Parker	C.	Griffin
Sarsburg	R.G.	Gage
Aquire	R.T.	Laing
Knowlton	R.E.	R. Glaze
Newhall	Q.B.	J. Glaze
Leonard (Foster)	L.H.	Blatherwyck
Hurley	R.H.	Kerrsmith
Lockwood (Harrison)	F.B.	Rich (Greenwood)

Touchdowns—Squires, Herr. Goals—Parker, J. Glaze. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Annapolis. Referee—Dr. Langford, Trinity. Time—35-minute halves.

New Brighton Is Champion.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—In the interscholastic series of football games between the High schools of Beaver Falls, Beaver and New Brighton, the latter team won the championship of the season by defeating Beaver Falls on Geneva field today 6 to 0 in a hard-fought game. Lineup:

New Brighton—6.		Beaver Falls—0.
Autenreith	L.E.	Pierce
Boots	L.T.	Rogers
Keller	L.G.	Altsman
Dunlap	C.	Stenhouse
Dunham	R.G.	Beitsch
Walker	R.T.	Clark
Irons	R.E.	R. Agnew
Ryan	Q.B.	Patterson
Sorg	L.H.	J. Agnew
Creighton	R.H.	Cole
Freidrich	F.B.	Aye

Substitutes—Galvin for Dunlap, Brown for Irons. Referee and umpire—Marquar of Sharon. Linesman—Craig of Beaver. Timers—Arthurs and Sterrett. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Bethany Aggressive; but Loses.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Bethany College eleven did very aggressive work in the first half, and all but scored against West Virginia university, but in the second half the Morgantown eleven made steady gains through line plunges and fast end runs, winning 24 to 0. Lineup:

Bethany—0.		West Virginia—24.
Gordon	R.E.	Hall
Jarrett	R.T.	Williams (Brake)
Shafer	R.G.	Brake (Gibson)
Merrow	C.	Yeardley (Young)
Dayton	L.G.	Taylor
Stauffer	L.T.	Lehy
Morgan	L.E.	McCue
Chapman	R.H.	Hinman (Hue)
Kincaid	L.H.	Martin
Filson	F.B.	Ernest (Carr)
Mercer	Q.B.	Groninger

Touchdowns—Martin, Ernst, Lehy, Hinman. Goals kicked—Yeardley (4). Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Mr. McCleary, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Otto, W. and J.

Coraopolis Outplayed.

At Bellevue—

B. Y. M. C. A.—63.		Coraopolis H. S.—0.
Moore	L.E.	Atkinson
Rodgers	L.T.	Brand
Gibson	L.G.	McCoy
Bailey	C.	Gardner
Glassburner	R.G.	Cain
Morehead	R.T.	Nesbit
Tripp	R.E.	Farron
Berner	Q.B.	Moore
Gunn	L.H.	McKown
Hasler	R.H.	Clark (Holsinger)
Barger	F.B.	Buzz

Touchdowns—Gunn 5, Barger 2, Rodgers, Hasler, Morehead, Gibson.

ILLINOIS IS UNABLE TO HOLD THE CHICAGO TEAM

Maroons Tear Up Opponents at Will, and Capture the Game by 44 to 0.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Chicago university overwhelmed the University of Illinois in today's annual football game, winning by a score of 44 to 0. Michigan recently defeated Illinois 33 to 0. At no time during the contest was the Chicago goal threatened, and Illinois had the ball only for a short time during the game. Eckersall kicked five goals from the field, scored a touchdown after a 20-yard run, and repeatedly made long runs for Chicago. Bender, Catlin, Williamson, Ferguson and Hitchcock were Chicago's chief ground gainers.

Illinois was not able at any stage of the game to keep Chicago on the defensive or to hold the ball when it came into possession. The second half brought out many substitutes and this part of the game was marked by frequent exchanges of punts and by fumbling. The lineup:

Chicago—44.		Illinois—0.
Bezdek (Catlin)	R.E.	Schoeller (Pinckney)
Badenoch	R.T.	Moynihan
Russell	R.G.	Wham
Gale	C.	Bateman
Meigs	L.G.	Burroughs
Hill (Noll)	L.T.	Young
Parry (Mefford)	L.E.	Tarnoski
Eckersall	Q.B.	Rump (Ray)
Harper (Larson)	R.H.	Carrithers (Bradley-Stewart)
Hitchcock	L.H.	Mackie
Bezdek (Williamson-Ferguson-Anderson)	F.B.	Kirk (Jens)

Touchdowns—Eckersall, Hitchcock 2, Larson. Goals from touchdowns—Parry 3, Hitchcock. Goals from field—Eckersall 5.

Wooster Beats Allegheny.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Allegheny lost to Wooster today after a game hard fought 29 to 16. Although somewhat out of condition Allegheny outplayed the Presbyterians in the first half, but were unable to keep up the pace. Overholt and Lloyd are two very speedy halfbacks and proved valuable ground gainers. Line-up:

Wooster—29.		Allegheny—16.
Scovell	L.E.	Glun
Stewart	L.T.	McQuiston
Campbell	L.G.	Pickney
Thompson	C.	Cole
Kalb	R.G.	Robinson (Braymer)
Hayman	R.T.	Brown
Lenman	R.E.	Wilson (Stocklow)
Cohen	Q.B.	Nelson
Overholt	L.H.	Benedict
Lloyd	R.H.	Stidger
Hatfield	F.B.	Rossetter

Touchdowns—Glun, Stidger 2, Hayman, Lloyd 2, Hatfield 2, Stewart, Overholt. Goals—Nelson, Stewart 2, Hayman 2. Referee and umpire—Hatfield of Fostoria and Peterson of South High, Cleveland. Timekeepers—Cameron and Sturdevant. Time—25-minute halves.

Pfeifer Is the Star.

MONACA, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The Monaca A. C. team met the Salem (O.) Tigers on the home grounds today and played rings around them. Pfeifer, as usual, played his star game, making 180 yards in 15 attempts, scored three touchdowns, the third one after a run of 35 yards. Line-up:

Monaca—46.		Salem Tigers—0.
Kuhn	L.E.	Phillips
Gillespie	L.T.	Cope
Robinson	L.G.	Ward
M. Bruckner	C.	Harnald
Crowley	R.G.	Meeks
McMurdo	R.T.	McCave
Croo	R.E.	Ormsby
Pfeifer	L.H.	McGilvbanly
Duff	R.H.	Scullen
Mitchell	Q.B.	Allen
Robbins	F.B.	Gray

Touchdowns—Mitchell, Robbins, Duff, Robinson 2, Pfeifer 3. Goals—Kuhn 4, Dinsmore 2. Officials—Gray and Grant. Time—20-minute halves.

CORNELL GOES TO PIECES

VILLA NOVA WALLOPED BY QUAKERS, 42 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—(Special.) With a team made up largely of substitutes and which finished the game with but two regulars in the lineup, the University of Pennsylvania eleven overwhelmed Villa Nova on Franklin field this afternoon by the score of 42 to 0. The visitors gave the Quakers a surprise in the first few minutes.

After receiving the ball on the initial kickoff they walked it straight down the field for 25 yards without once losing possession of it. They were finally obliged to kick and when the Quakers started offensive machinery touchdowns came thick and fast. In the first half Penn scored four times and in the second half three times. Sheble did splendid work in kicking goals and scored the needed points on every attempt. Lineup:

Penn—42.		Villa Nova—0.
Gaston	L.E.	McGlynn
Rooke (Torrey)	L.T.	Lally
Hobson	L.G.	Domels
Torrey (Bankart)	C.	Smith (Slaven)
Robinson (Junk)	R.G.	Moore
Lamson (Lavery)	R.T.	Woods
Scarlett (Dwyer)	R.E.	Brown
Johnson	Q.B.	Lush
Sheble	L.H.	O'Connors
Greene (Longwell)	R.H.	Barr
Folwell (Bennis)	F.B.	McGeehan

Touchdowns—Sheble, Gaston, Hobson, Scarlett, Bennis. Goals from touchdowns—Sheble 7. Referee—Wallace, Pennsylvania. Umpire—J. McCloskey, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Reynolds, Pennsylvania. Time — 25-minute halves.

SEWICKLEY SCORED ON.

Lisbon (O.) Eleven Takes Advantage of Locals' Stupidity.

The Sewickley Y. M. C. A. football team won from the Lisbon (O.) amateur champions of Ohio yesterday at Sewickley by a score of 12 to 5. There was much jangling on the part of the visitors, with fumbles and slow work by the locals. At the close of the first half the score stood 12 to 0. Lisbon braced in the second half and scored a touchdown in an unusual way. The ball was carried out of bounds in Lisbon's possession. The center carried it in and placed it. Before any of the Y. M. C. A. boys were lined up J. Steele had the ball and ran half the length of the field for a touchdown. The game was called before time on account of darkness. Line-up:

Sewickley—12.		Lisbon—5.
Mayer	L.E.	Stevens
McJunkin	L.T.	S. Steele
Zimmerman	L.G.	Carliste
Nieman	C.	Nichols
Wolcott	R.G.	Wilson
Blair	R.T.	Springer
Scott	R.E.	Torrence
Reynolds	Q.B.	Curry
Taylor	L.H.	J. Steele
Hurd	R.H.	Jones
Briney	F.B.	Evans

Substitutions—Charnley for Scott, Murdock for Taylor, Smucker for Wolcott, Archibald for Torrence. Touchdowns—Briney 2, J. Steele. Goals from touchdowns—Briney 1. Officials—Connell, Bruff, Hegnar. Time—25 and 20-minute halves.

Pastime Victorious at Ambridge.

Before 1,500 people Pastime easily defeated Ambridge. Line-up:

Pastime—11.		Ambridge—0.
Barclay	L.E.	Muhs
Wetzel	L.T.	Craig
Morall	L.G.	Boyle
Tynan	C.	Copland
Smith	R.G.	H. Maas
Dobbins	R.T.	Hamilton
Coleridge	R.E.	Duncan
McAteer	Q.B.	Simmons
Nelson	L.H.	Agnew
Barbin	R.H.	Cunningham
Cullison	F.B.	Bulger

Touchdowns—Barbin, Coleridge. Goal—McAteer. Timekeepers—Cooke and Scuter. Time—20-minute halves.

West Point Has It Easy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—West Point won an easy victory over Trinity today 34 to 0. Only once was West Points' goal line seriously threatened. This was in the first two minutes of play. Beavers fumbled the kickoff on West Point's 7-yard line and Xanders covered the ball, but Trinity was unable to make any gain and lost the only chance during the game to make a touchdown. West Point scored 17 points in each half.

ON LOCAL FIELDS.

The Leslies and the Albions came together at Keystone park, and after one of the hardest struggles seen in Lawrenceville, the game ended in a tie, neither scoring.

The Mifflin A. C. went to East End and beat the E. E. Athletics 6 to 0.

The Superior A. C. beat Suburban 11 to 0 at Millvale park yesterday for a purse of $100. Referee—Merrit, Harvard; Wing, Wesleyan. Touchdowns—Meals, F. Maas. Goals—Patterson.

The Blockinger A. C. defeated the Huron A. C. yesterday 15 to 0.

The Niagara A. C. defeated the Park Place yesterday 24 to 0.

The Pequots played the Linwood Second team to a standstill on W. U. P. campus, neither team being able to score. Both teams were strong on the offensive.

Pittsburgh College yesterday beat the St. James Cadets 55 to 0. Touchdowns—Strako, R. Drake 3, Smisko, Monahan, Conway, J. Gillespie 2, Parker. Goals from touchdowns—R. Drake, Strako, T. Gillespie, J. Gillespie, L. Drake. Referee—Scanlon. Umpire—Misklow. Linesmen—Feeney and Dignan. Timekeeper—Gutwald. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

In a contest filled with brilliant playing La Belle Juniors defeated the Pequot Reserves 11 to 5.

The Swissvale High school eleven defeated Oakland yesterday 22 to 0.

TURKISH BATHS
New, clean, fresh, inviting, every modern convenience—shower and plunge—comfortable and neat reclining rooms.
Inspect our large new building.
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(Opposite Washington Park.)
PITTSBURGH.
Easy access from Union depot.

Columbia Is Being Played Even Until Close of Second Half When It Wins Game.

ITHACIANS' LINE WEAKENS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In a hard fought struggle in which neither team gained much advantage until toward the last, when the Ithaca team's defense was unable to sustain the attacks of her opponents, Columbia defeated Cornell here this afternoon by a score of 12 to 6.

It was a battle between teams of almost equal weight and strength during the first half, with each side forced to punt frequently to save losing to the other on downs. Cornell made a touchdown in the first half by steady short gains. Early in the second half Columbia tied the score and after that Cornell's line gave way and it was easy sailing for the visitors fleet back. The lineup:

Cornell—6.		Columbia—12.
Readhouse	L.E.	W. Fisher
Cook	L.T.	Duden
Thompson	L.G.	Ross
Newman	C.	Algeltinger
O'Rourke	R.G.	Davis
Lyon	R.T.	Von Saltza
Van Orman	R.E.	Post
Pollak	Q.B.	Collins
Walder	L.H.	Helmrich
Martin	R.H.	J. D. Fisher
Halliday	F.B.	Lindo

Touchdowns—Fisher, Duden, Gibson. Goals from touchdowns—Fisher 2, Halliday. Referee—Stauffer, U. of P. Umpire—McClave of Princeton. Time—25-minute halves. Attendance 6,000.

SOUTH SIDE DEFEATED.

Homestead Basketball Team Beats Champions in Good Game.

The Homestead basketball team defeated the Southsides on their own floor last night in a fast and interesting game 22 to 21. This is the first defeat for Southsides on their own floor in three years. The Southsides outweighed the Homestead boys. Jones and Murray played a good game at guard and Dickson, the forward, played a splendid game in blocking and defense. Lowry was put in the game the last part of the second half, making four baskets.

Homestead—22.		Southsides—21.
Dickson	Forward	Lebeau
Luppold	Forward	Leithead
Steele	Center	Nickel
Murray	Guard	Winnerknecht
Jones	Guard	Campbell

Field goals—Dickson, Luppold, Murray 2, Lawry 4, Koch 2, Nickel 3. Foul goals—Dickson 6, Lebeau 9. Referee—Lupple. Substitutions—Lowry for Luppold, Koch for Leithead.

BASKETBALL NOTES.

At Leetsdale the Leetsdale basketball team overwhelmed the crack United Presbyterian team of Allegheny 44 to 9. Field goals—Carroll 5, Campbell 7, Good 6, Fincke, Sternagle, A. Blume, H. Blume. Foul goals—Good 4, Albright 1. Referee—Douglass.

Perrysville defeated the Millvale team 32 to 16 on Perrysville floor. Field goals—Yeager 5, W. Collins 3, Frazier 3, A. Collins 2, Johnson, Henderson, Stehle 3, C. Wise, Green. Fouls—W. Collins 2, Yeager, Stehle 3, C. Wise 2.

The Carlisles defeated the Colwell Blues in an interesting game at Silver Palace hall, 25 to 17.

The Tenth U. P. Reserves defeated the Little Five of Manchester last night at Tenth U. P. hall, 27 to 17.

St. Johns Lyceum opened their season last night at the Lyceum by defeating the Olympia A. C. of Allegheny, 37 to 21.

Vaughan Chosen Captain.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 18.—Harry F. Vaughn, '07, of Scranton, Pa., was elected today captain of the Phillips Exeter football team for next year. Vaughan has played three years at left end and is rated among the best players in that position the academy has ever had. He is preparing for Princeton.

What You Think
Individually may be correct—What the majority think stands some chance of correctness—The majority of Horse Owners are leaning heavily our way—

This Week Special:
Depot Wagon or Surrey Harness—Bridle ⅝-inch, large, square blinds—Saddle 4 or 4½-inch, long running back band—Full patent leather case collar—quality and workmanship the best—we say this job is worth $40.00—this week.......... $30.00

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We're here on the spot and expect to stay ready to make good all promises—

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137 SEVENTH STREET.
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W. U. P. HAS LITTLE TROUBLE BEATING THE OHIO MEDS ELEVEN---W. & J. WINS

OHIO MEDS ARE DEFEATED BADLY

W. U. P. Wins from Embryo Doctors, 51 to 4—Means Kicks Goal from the Field.

CAPT. THOMPSON IN GAME

What was expected to have been a close and interesting gridiron contest between the Western University of Pennsylvania and Ohio Medical eleven of Columbus at Exposition park yesterday afternoon, resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Ohioans, 51 to 4 in two 25-minute halves, which were replete with phenomenal end runs and fierce linebucks.

Considering the patched lineup of the W. U. P. eleven and the approximately equal weight of the opposing teams, the size of the score was a big surprise to the crowd of 2,200 enthusiasts who witnessed the battle. The announcement that the Yale-Princeton returns would be indicated at the park summoned a large gathering an hour before the local kickoff, and the progress of the eastern game was watched with great interest and frequent bursts of applause.

The result of the local game was in no doubt from the very first, W. U. P. scoring the initial touchdown in five minutes of play. However, after the first score, O. M. U. braced up and W. U. P. was only able to register two more touchdowns in this half, the score at the end of the first 25 minutes standing 17 to 4 in Wup's favor.

O. M. U.'s only score of the game was negotiated five minutes before the close of the half. It looked for a while as though the Medics would push the ball over for a touchdown, following a series of steady gains by Means, Cann and Swan, after O. M. U. had gained the ball on Wup's 50-yard line by Banbury's fumble of Means' punt.

But the W. U. P. linemen robbed the Ohioans of their only chance to cross the line by a plucky stand on their own four-yard line. It was at this point that Means sent the ball between the posts and over the fence on a place kick from the 15-yard line, thus scoring O. M. U.'s lonely four points.

The features of the game was the long end runs of the Wup ends and backs, Thompson and Swenson leading the list with sprints of 63 and 70 yards, respectively. In both cases the runners were finally overtaken and tackled by Means, the big right halfback on the Medic team, who with his fine gains as well as his accurate punting and phenomenal tackling was easily the individual star for the losers.

The second half was a regular walkover for the W. U. P. warriors, who circled the ends and smashed through the line of the visitors for repeated gains, not once being held for downs. Both sides ran in a number of substitutes in this half. It was here that the home eleven with its list of star reserves plainly outclassed their opponents. With fine judgment, Boisseau and Ritchie sent Marshall, Capwell and Klawuhn plunging through the opposing line for repeated gains of from five to 15 yards, sweeping the Medics off their feet for score after score, until time was finally called.

The game commenced at 3:05, when, Wup winning the toss, Means kicked off to Banbury several feet behind the goal line. Banbury advanced the ball to the 20-yard line. W. U. P. tried the line and failed, but on the next play Thompson got away around right end for 63 yards, being finally overtaken and tackled by Means, on O. M. U.'s 22-yard line. On six attempts Klawuhn was shoved over for the first score, Edgar kicking goal. O. M. U. took the next kickoff, advancing 35 yards before Means was forced to punt, the ball going out of bounds. After several plays during which Wup was penalized for holding, O. M. U. took the ball on downs. A few minutes later Means punted to Banbury. Swan recovered again on Banbury's fumble. Crossing the goal line after a pretty run of 45 yards. However, the ball was brought back and the Meds were penalized 15 yards for holding. It was at this juncture that the Medics made their series of gains, culminating in a goal from placement by Means. East scored another touchdown before the close of the half.

The second half was a monotonous procession up and down the field by the W. U. P. backs and ends. Only once did the Medics make first down in this half, the Wup line with Leidenroth at center being impervious to repeated attack. Swan, Means and Cann played good individual games for O. M. U., but the failure of the backs to supplement the work of the ends in breaking up the end runs was largely responsible for Wup's rapid gains.

The Medics became desperate toward the close of the half. Cann grabbed Swenson by one arm on an attempt around left end, dragging the sleeve off the little Swede's new jersey. Later on Means took a 15-yard ride, hanging to the tail of Thompson's sweater, to wild amusement of the grandstand. O. M. U.'s only appreciable gain in this half was a 15-yard run by Cann on a double pass and McConihan's 25-yard sprint just before the whistle blew. The lineup:

W. U. P.—51.		O. M. U.—4.
Swenson	L.E.	Cann
Miller	L.T.	McConiha
Turner	L.G.	Hawkins
Leidenroth	C.	Saunders
Edgar	R.G.	Wyker
Marshall	R.T.	Swan
East	R.E.	Kershaw
Boisseau	Q.B.	Farson
Thompson	L.H.	Brown
Klawuhn	R.H.	Means
W. Banbury	F.B.	Mase

Touchdowns—Klawuhn 2, East 2, Thompson, Turner, Swenson, Capwell 2. Goals—Edgar 3, Capwell, Perry. Goal from placement—Means. Substitutions—Frye for East, McKinney for Miller, Ritchie for Boisseau, Waddill for Marshall, Capwell for Banbury, Martin for Edgar, Perry for Swenson, Johnston for Swan, Wyker for Saunders, Frosh for Wyker, Riemansnider for Hawkins, Rickey for Kershaw. Officials—English of W. and J., referee. Dr. Farrar of U. of P., umpire. Frye of P. A. C., head linesman. Time—25-minute halves.

W. AND J. ACADEMY TOO STRONG FOR CHARLEROI

CHARLEROI, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—In the hardest fought and most interesting game of the season W. and J. academy defeated the Charleroi High school this afternoon 15 to 0. Line-up:

W. and J. A.—15.		C. H. S.—0.
Hardwick	L.E.	Gladeden
Buckholder	L.T.	Buchannon
Speers	L.G.	Piper
L. Hoest	C.	Umstead
Lynn	R.G.	McDowell
Irons	R.T.	Workman
Fleming	R.E.	Knox (Landefeld)
Riggs	L.H.	Weirick
Culler	R.H.	Black
Thompson	F.B.	Reed
Mangan	Q.B.	McCleary

Referee—McDonough. Umpire—Naylor. Timekeeper—Thompson and Crill. Time—25 and 20-minute halves.

Yale Freshmen Beat Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 18.—The Yale freshman team defeated Harvard freshmen today by the score of 16 to 0. The first touchdown was made after 16 minutes of play by straight rushing. The feature of the game was Dunbar's goal from the field from the 30-yard line. Both teams were good on the offensive but Harvard was weak in her defense. Yale had a slight advantage in weight. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., played at left end for Harvard during part of the game.

Yale, 1909—16.		Harvard, 1909—0.
Witherow	L.E.	Roosevelt (Nickerson)
Payton	L.T.	Severance (McMichael)
Boggs	L.G.	Tappan (Robbins)
Clark	C.	Nourse
Pierce	R.G.	Fordheimer
Dunbar (Foster)	R.T.	Comstock
Burch	R.E.	Kennard
Soper	Q.B.	Simons
Bomar (Datt)	L.H.	Graydon (Clark)
Alcott	R.H.	Cutting
Brides	F.B.	Cutler

Touchdowns—Payton 2. Goal from touchdowns—Bomar 2. Goal from field—Dunbar. Referee—Ayerault. Umpire—Guy Murchie. Linesmen—Hanna and Burnham. Timer—Brown. Time—30-minute halves.

One Touchdown Wins Game.

The Turtle Creek Tigers at old P. A. C. park was defeated by the Hillside A. C. of that place yesterday 6 to 0. The line-up:

Hillside—6.		Turtle Creek—0.
Wiggle	L.E.	O'Rourke
Bucton	L.T.	C. Gallagher
Raessler	L.G.	P. Gallagher
Gall	C.	Dunwithe
F. Jones	R.G.	Klouse
B. Boudee	R.T.	Luckkey
McCarthy	R.E.	Manion
Klein	Q.B.	Lynch
Neubrand	L.H.	Clark
T. Jones	R.H.	Phifer
Nagle	F.B.	Roth

Touchdown—Nagle. Referee—Willis. Goal—Nagle. Linesmen—Merz and Leech. Timekeepers—G. Bush and Musty. Time—25 and 15-minute halves.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM

Top Row—Dr. Hammers, (Coach), "Midget" King, Assistant Manager. Second Row—North, Murray, Dremer. Third Row—Marlin, "Kit" Kennedy, Moffett, O'Leary, (Capt.), Goheen, Smith. Fourth Row—Stephenson, Baker, Earhart, Dunlap, "Knox," Kennedy, Jones. Front Row—Schugars.

WISCONSIN IS OUTPLAYED

Michigan Scores Two Touchdowns in Fierce Battle for the Western Championship.

LOSERS FIGHT BACK HARD

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Nov. 18.—Michigan's football eleven defeated Wisconsin on Ferry field this afternoon, 12 to 0, scoring one touchdown in each half. The first touchdown was almost a repetition of the play which gave Minnesota her first touchdown against Wisconsin at Minneapolis two weeks ago, Meizner fumbling a punt and Michigan getting the ball on Wisconsin's four-yard line. It took the third down to get the necessary four yards. The touchdown in the second half followed a march straight down the field for 80 yards, Michigan taking the ball from her 30-yard line after an exchange of punts and never once losing it until finally Longman was shoved over the Wisconsin goal line.

In point of desperate defense and equally desperate and more successful attack, the series of plays which resulted in Michigan's second touchdown has not been seen on Ferry field in many years. Michigan previously had found Wisconsin's ends too strong and Barlow, who succeeded Capt. Norcross at quarterback in the second half, called upon Curtis, Longman, Tom Hammond and Weeks for a series of straight bucks and attacks on Wisconsin's tackles, which Wisconsin was utterly unable to stop. Most of these plays were directed against Wisconsin's right side, and Deering, who sustained the brunt of them, fairly reeled from exhaustion. Occasionally during this grim struggle Wisconsin would throw back the heavy Michigan backs. But when more than two yards was necessary on the third down, "Octy" Graham's enormous strength was called upon, and he never failed to gain the distance.

Hopelessly defeated, Wisconsin fought hard, and only the magnificent tackling of Barlow saved Michigan's goal line from being crossed on three different occasions following the final touchdown by Michigan. Twice Meizner skirted Michigan's left and on a return of a punt, getting by every Michigan man except Barlow. Once Findlay broke through a hole between Hammond and Rheinschild, and with a clear field except Barlow, ran 25 yards before he was brought down by the little quarterback. In the first half, Findlay broke through a big hole in the same place in Michigan's line, and was only prevented from making a touchdown by a flying tackle from behind by Curtis.

With darkness fast gathering over the field, Wisconsin succeeded in working the ball to Michigan's 14-yard line, but Roseth was thrown back without gain when only a yard and a half were needed to make it first down, and the ball went to Michigan. With this vanished Wisconsin's last hope of scoring.

Throughout the game Wisconsin could not gain consistently against Michigan's heavy line. Frequently her backs were repulsed with no gain, and as a result Meizner tried a drop kick whenever the ball was far enough into Michigan territory to carry with the attempt any hope of success. But his four tries were unsuccessful, although on two occasions the ball only missed the goal posts by inches. Tom Hammond was equally unsuccessful in his attempts at place kicks, all four of his attempts going wide.

Wisconsin's ends outplayed the Michigan men. It was in the lines from tackle to tackle that the desperate play took place, and so fierce was this for a time that after nearly every down one or more men would be laid out. Curtis, the veteran Michigan tackle, outplayed Deering, although the latter on two or three occasions outwitted his opponent, and was down the field under punts as soon as the Wisconsin ends. It was in one of these plays that Capt. Norcross was laid out by Deering in the latter's plunge for Garrels. On the other side of the line Bertke outplayed Rheinschild, and it was at this point that Wisconsin's best gains were made, the holes made by Bertke and Bush enabling the fleet-footed Findlay to get through twice for long runs.

Both teams fumbled badly. Six times the Michigan backs dropped the ball, either in a scrimmage or on a punt, while Wisconsin was guilty of this offense four times, the fumble by Meizner in the first half being fatal.

Wisconsin played the game out with a substitute, although Deering, Roseth and Bertke were cut and bleeding before the game had progressed 15 minutes. Michigan used two substitutes, Barlow taking Norcross' place at quarter in the second half, and Clark going in for Weeks.

Today's victory by Michigan brings this year's struggle for the western championship down to Michigan and Chicago, as Minnesota, the only other team that looked strong enough to contend for the honor, has already been defeated by Wisconsin. The game in Chicago Thanksgiving day, therefore, will settle decisively which team shall hold this coveted honor. The teams lined up as follows:

Michigan—12.		Wisconsin—0.
Garrels	R.E.	Brindley
Curtis	L.T.	Bertke
Schulte	L.G.	Donovan
Schultz	C.	Remp
Graham	R.G.	Gelback
Rheinschild	R.T.	Deering
H. Hammond	R.E.	Bush (capt.)
Norcross (capt.)	Q.B.	Meizner
T. Hammond	R.H.	Findlay
Weeks	L.H.	Wrabetz
Longman	F.B.	Roseth

Referee—Lieut. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—Lieut. Cromer, West Point. Head linesman—Jake Stahl, Illinois.

Minnesota Is in Fine Form.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 18.—Showing the best form of the season, Minnesota university today defeated Nebraska university, 35 to 0, before 10,000 spectators. Nebraska was played to a standstill from start to finish. During the first half, Minnesota was not being held for downs once, the visitors getting the ball only twice, and then on fumbles. The tackling of the Nebraska players was poor. In the second half, however, Nebraska played fiercely, holding Minnesota for downs on the Nebraska three-yard line once, and showing a vast improvement both in offensive and defensive work. There were no spectacular plays, nearly all the gains being made on straight football.

LATROBE BEATS CANTON IN HARD GAME, 6 TO 0

LATROBE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Latrobe beat Canton today, 6 to 0, in one of the most brilliantly played and closely contested games in the history of the town. It was a battle of giants and every inch of ground won alternately by the respective teams was bitterly contested and defended with grim determination and when the first half closed without either side scoring, it was realized that Latrobe had at last met a foeman worthy of her steel.

Capt. Ryan of Latrobe won and defended the east goal. Cure kicked off to Senator, who brought the ball back several yards before he was downed. Latrobe gained a few yards but was forced to kick. During the first part of the half the playing was in Latrobe's territory. At three different times in this half Canton had the ball inside of Latrobe's 20-yard line, once on the 10-yard line and twice on the 15-yard line, but Latrobe held them for downs and regained the ball.

During the latter part of the half Latrobe braced and carried the ball into the Canton territory, where it was kept most of the time. Canton had no chance to score after Latrobe held for downs inside of the 20-yard mark.

Latrobe's score came at the beginning of the second half. Seanor kicked the ball to Cure, who was standing between the goal posts evidently thinking that the ball could not go over the line, and reached for it, touching the ball as it passed on and fell behind Canton's goal line. Cure ran back and picking up the leather kicked towards the field. The ball was a very low one and Capt. Ryan blocked it and knocked it near Hayes, who picked it up and made the few yards necessary for the score. Brallier kicked an extremely difficult goal, making the score 6 to 0.

The playing during the remainder of the half was principally in Canton's side, neither team had any chance to score, as they were so evenly matched. Line-up:

Latrobe—6.		Canton—0.
McDyre	L.E.	Volk
Lang	L.T.	Earnest
Hays	L.G.	Rayle
Schisler	C.	Kaufmann
Ryan	R.G.	Hall
Vandersh	R.T.	Laub
Donohue	R.E.	Sutter
Brallier	Q.B.	James
Lawson	L.H.	Murphy
Seanor	R.H.	Pearson
Bennett	F.B.	Cure

Touchdown—Hayes. Goal—Brallier. Referee—Aikens of W. and J. Umpire—McColl of Princeton—Head linesman—"Brownie" Gessler of W. and J. Time—30 and 25-minute halves.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN.

D. M. Smith Lowers Mile and Two-Mile Run at Mercersburg Academy Meet.

MERCERSBURG, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The thirteenth annual fall handicap meet was held on the Mercersburg oval today. Each fall a meet is held in order to get a line on the new men, and today two school records were broken. Paull of Buffalo established a new record in the mile and two mile, lowering the first from 4:42 3-5 to 4:40, and the latter from 10:38 to 10:34. D. M. Smith scored the most individual points and will therefore have his name engraved on the Williams track cup. The class of '06 scored its numerals embroidered on the track banner presented by Mercersburg alumni at Princeton. Immediately after the events, nearly 300 guests as well as the students assembled in Keil hall, where a delightful repast was served. The interior was beautifully decorated with the school trophies and cups. Following the dinner the prizes were awarded the winning contestants and numerous toasts were given by the members of the faculty. The other decorations were cut flowers and palms. The committee in charge of field day were: P. L. Lyon, chairman; H. C. Chapman, P. M. Harding, C. H. McCandlass, H. T. Rogers, H. L. Horton, F. M. Farley. List of events:

60-Yard dash (boys) handicap—First, Sears; second, Hearty; third, Jones; fourth, Murray. Time—7 1-5.

100-Yard dash—First, Smith; second, Ballard; third, Wills. Time—10½.

High jump—First, VanValzah; second, Ballard; third, Guyer; fourth, Hammitt. Height, 5½ feet.

One mile run—First, Paull; second, Stone; third, Henry; fourth, Lenhart. Time—4:40.

Pole vault—First, Updegraff; second, Ferguson; third, Mercer. Height, 9.2.

120-Yard hurdles—First, J. Dain; second, Guyer; third, Kopp. Time—19.1.

440-Yard run—First, Smith; second, Black; third, H. Smith. Time—59.

Shot put—First, Yost; second, Douglass; third, Ballard; fourth, Wilkinson. Distance—41.10.

220-Yard hurdles—First, Hoffman; second, Guyer; third, Kesselman. Time—29.2.

880-Yard run—First, Goodwill; second, Huber; third, Hughes; fourth, Kelley. Time—2:59.

Hammer throw—First, Yost; second, Webster; third, Douglass; fourth, Lambert. Distance—111.2.

Broad jump—First, Ballard; second, Webster; third, Kesselman; fourth, Guyer. Distance 20.3.

220-Yard dash—First, Smith; second, Wills; third, Black; fourth, Bubb. Time—:22.2.

Two-mile run—First, Paull; second, Vincent; third, Lenhart; fourth, Shotton. Time—10:34.

Summary—Total points, 06.91, 07.49, 08.18.

ANOTHER LAW TO KILL HORRID PROFESSIONALISM

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A rigid new rule to prevent and punish professionalism has been recommended for the adoption of the Amateur Athletic union by the legislative committee of that body, whose report was made public today. This rule will amend the constitution so that the committee which determines questions that affect the amateur status of any athlete "shall have the right to act upon any kind of evidence circumstantial or direct and may receive affidavits, and in its discretion may consider common report as sufficient basis for suspension or disqualification and shall have the power to permanently suspend any amateur athlete who neglects or refuses within 30 days to answer questions regarding his amateur standing to the satisfaction of the committee."

It was recommended also that the championship committee have the power to allow an athlete to compete while he is under protest.

STATE BEATS DICKINSON

EAST END LYCEUM IS DEFEATED AT FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN, PA., Nov. 18.—In a game marked by spectacular work on the part of the home eleven, Franklin defeated East End Lyceum today, 22 to 0. Eighteen of these points were scored in the first half. The three touchdowns were due to long runs by Fox and Steinberg, aided by excellent interference. In the second half neither goal line was crossed and it was only by Fox's pretty field goal from the 35-yard mark that Franklin was able to score.

The locals swept Lyceum off their feet early in the first half. Within two minutes Steinberg had circled Lyceum's right end for 71 yards and a touchdown, and a minute later Fox ran 78 yards for a touchdown. Brilliant runs by Fox of 38 and 38 yards gave Franklin the third touchdown.

With a minute to play Lyceum made a stand on the one-yard line and took the ball on downs. Just before the whistle blew Getzinger executed a quarterback run of 15 yards, which was the longest gain made by his team. The visitors could not advance the ball consistently in the first half, but in the second half they played as well as the locals.

Tesh and Fulton did particularly well. Early in the first half Hempstead had his right leg broken just above the ankle. Gamble had a blood vessel in his nose broken, but pluckily resumed play. Line-up:

East End—0.		Franklin—22.
McLaughlin	L.E.	Levy
Hempstead	L.T.	Plumer
J. Burke	L.G.	Robertson
Munhall	C.	Steele
M. Burke	R.G.	Carr
Thier	R.T.	Head
Dewall	R.E.	Rogers
Getsinger	Q.B.	Jobson
Tesh	R.H.	Steinberg
Gamble	L.H.	Fox
Fulton	F.B.	Powell

Touchdowns—Fox 2, Steinberg. Goals from touchdown—Fox 3. Goal from field—Fox. Referee—Forsythe. Umpire—Miller. Head linesman—Hamilton. Substitutions—Herwig for Hampstead; Irwin for Levy; Devore for Johnson. Time—25-minute halves.

Amherst Wins Good Game.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Nov. 18.—Amherst defeated Williamsport in one of the best football games ever played by the two colleges by the score of 17 to 0. Amherst scored two touchdowns in the first half. Capt. Hubbard carrying the ball. In the second half Williams had slightly the better of the argument except when Shattuck, the Amherst left halfback, broke through the line and ran 100 yards for a touchdown. Three times during this half Williams carried the ball to the Amherst 15-yard line, where Williams was held for downs.

Belfonte Collegians Make Only Touchdown of Hard Game in First Half.

LOSERS HAVE STRONG DEFENSE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 18.—The Pennsylvania State college team defeated the Dickinson college football team in a brilliant game here this afternoon, by the score of 6 to 0. State scored the winning touchdown and goal after a series of brilliant line plays in the middle of the first half. State was too much for Dickinson in aggressive plays through center, but she failed to gain much ground on end plays. In defense, Dickinson in the second half of the game, displayed the most brilliant football seen here for years. She successfully defended her goal twice when State was on her 10-yard line. Each of these times Dickinson was saved by the superb punting of Capt. Davis.

In a series of exchange punts Dickinson gained 40 yards on State and had the game well in hand for a touchdown when time was called. The individual playing of the Dickinson team was brilliant. Some of the trick plays of State gained much ground, but at no time was the State college goal in serious danger. The game was witnessed by 6,000 people, and the enthusiasm was intense. Lineup:

State—6.		Dickinson—0.
Barr	L.E.	Cramer
Putnam	L.T.	Harry
Kunkle	L.G.	Messenher
Dunn	C.	Hoffman
Wray	R.G.	Parvis
Gottwalls	R.T.	Davis
Campbell	R.E.	Salters
Henry	Q.B.	Simpson
Yeckley	L.H.	Robinson
Miller	F.H.	Klingstine
McGee	F.B.	Viehbalm

Referee—Godcharles, Lafayette. Umpire—Dr. Dunbar, Lehigh. Linesmen—English, Dickinson; Forkum, State. Timers—Quigley, State; Smith, Dickinson. Time—25-minute halves. Touchdown—Gottwalls. Goal—Yeckley.

INDIANS WIN THE GAME FROM CINCINNATI ELEVEN

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The football squad from the Carlisle Indian school today defeated the University of Cincinnati, 34 to 5, doing the bulk of their work in the first half. The most exciting play was when Right Halfback Charles ran 90 yards down the field for a touchdown. Brilliant work by both teams was frequent. Five times the Indians crossed the Cincinnati goal line, each time kicking goal, and Charles kicked a goal from the 45-yard line. During the first half, the Indians advanced the ball steadily, but during the second half, Cincinnati held better and put up a much stronger game. Nearly 5,000 persons witnessed the contest. Cincinnati's touchdown was by Foley, after a 10-yard run, but Caldwell missed an easy goal.

BLIND RYTHMIC AS A GREAT SIRE

Sensational Son of Oakland Baron Expected to Excel in Stud His Turf Reputation.

KENTUCKY WEANLING SALE

By C. L. M'CLURE.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Of all the yearlings, which represent the first crop of their respective sires, now appearing on the Kentucky training tracks, around none clusters more interest than the harness babies by the mighty Rythmic 2:06¾. This famous horse, out in a season when the trotting king, Major Delmar, created his first sensation, divided honors with that now champion of the sulky, for while the latter beat him he also defeated the son of Delmar, and quit the season the largest money winner of light harness horses of the year.

Rythmic was one of the most spectacular horses that has ever trod the trotting turf. His blindness earned for him the sympathy of all race goers and his wonderful racing qualities, in face of such infirmities, marks him as one of the wonders of the trotting track.

The colts by Rythmic, which are now doing their first jogging, are the result of a partial stud season, he being still in training when they were sired. Two of these, one out of a sister to Dulce Cor, 2:08¼, and the other out of Millionaire, the dam of Susie J., 2:06½, are wonderful all-around good youngsters and it would take a small fortune to purchase either of them. Both stand right at 15 hands high, are smoothly gaited and seemingly possess trotting instinct only.

These colts have been regarded with as much interest by horsemen as any two yearlings ever before trained in Kentucky, which claimed an untried stallion as sire. Of all the great horses known to the trotting turf in recent years, which have belonged to their Kentucky breeders, Rythmic is the only one that money could not buy. Though he is the only trotter owned by Jesse Turney, who maintains a thoroughbred racing stable, that Bourbon county horseman has never even considered any of the offers made him for the son of Oakland Baron.

Rythmic as a Sire.

Mr. Turney has held to it that Rythmic has only to have a good trial to become a success, and he believes he is destined to become a greater sire than his grandsire, Baron Wilkes. The sample so far of his colts is far above the average for a stallion's first crop of yearlings and many horsemen here are now predicting that even his great fame on the turf will be overshadowed by the record he will make in the stud.

"Knapsack" McCarthy has taken his stable of horses, headed by the black gelding, Norman B., the winner of the 2:06 trot at the recent meeting here, from the local track to Terra Haute, Ind., where he has decided to winter. He has concluded to postpone his California trip until another season and will remain in Hoosier land until the bell sounds for the grand circuit opening at Detroit next summer. Norman B. will again be at the head of McCarthy's string the coming season, he being one of the good winners of 1905 not listed for sale this fall, and will not go on the market.

George M. Wright, the newly installed manager of Patchen Wilkes' stock farm, is now at his post of duty, but has so far made little change in the ordinary running of the place. The old hands around the stables have been retained, but Wright has as yet not selected a head trainer for the big establishment. The retiring manager, Peter Duryea, it is said, is now in New York, it is presumed settling up the old business of the concern. He has as yet secured no place to begin the breeding business on his own hook, but his friends say he has several farms in view and one of these he will secure upon his return to Kentucky.

Featherstone Sells Weanlings.

Ernest L. Featherstone, this city, has sold to W. Harry Orr, Reading, Pa., the chestnut mare Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor, dam by George Wilkes, in foal to Tregentle; a bay gelding colt, by Monbells, 2:23¾, dam Lady Prospect, by Lord Russell; bay weanling colt, by Monbells, dam Nellie Wilton, by Wilton; chestnut weanling colt by Monbells, dam Maud Sherman, by Sherman's Hambeltonian; bay weanling colt, by Monbells, dam Lucy Davis, by Electric Bell; bay weanling filly, by Monbells, dam Molly McGregor, by Robert McGregor.

Featherstone has also sold to O. A. Deysher, Reading, Pa., the bay mare Silverware, by Wilton 2:19¾, dam Silverlock, by Membrino Time in foal to Tregantle, and a pair of 3-year-olds, the bay colt by Oro Wilkes, 2:11¼, dam Alethia, by Onward and the bay filly, by Oakland Baron, 2:09¼, dam Society Girl, by Prodigal, 2:16. These 10 trotters were shipped to Reading early this week. This is the biggest deal in the trotting market made here since the close of the recent fall meeting.

Northwestern Offsides Often.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—In a football game marked by fumbles and offside plays, Northwestern university today defeated Michigan Agricultural college at Evanston, 37 to 11. Northwestern erred so frequently in offside play that the performance became ridiculous. These mistakes on the part of the Evanston team were responsible for one of the touchdowns made by the visitors. The ball was on the 20-yard line when Northwestern, for the tenth time in less than 20 minutes of play was penalized for being offside. The ball was given to Doty, of the visiting team and he went through the line for a touchdown. The second touchdown of the visitors came after it was so dark the players could hardly see the ball, and goal was not kicked.

NORMALS MAKE W. & J. WORK HARD

California Fumbles When a Chance for Touchdown Looks Bright—Score is 18 to 0.

COLLEGIANS SHOW WEAKNESS

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 18.—California Normal played an extremely fast game here this afternoon, and held W. & J. to three touchdowns, the red and black winning 18 to 0. Had the California players put up as good a game in the first half as in the second they would have held W. & J. to a lower score, and might, perhaps, have won.

All W. & J.'s scoring was done in the first half when three men crossed the Normal goal line. Wright kicked all three goals, and then W. & J. stopped scoring. The visiting team furnished the surprise of the year for the red and black team. Always have they played well against W. & J., but never have they played as good ball as today.

In the first half W. & J. had no difficulty in scoring, and had the half been longer another touchdown would have been recorded. California had the ball but once, and that was when it received it from the kick-off. It could not make the required distance for first down, and Harmon was forced to punt. From then until the close of the half the W. & J. team played havoc with it, being always on the offense.

It was in the second half on the defense, however, that W. & J. showed her weakness against the Normalites. W. & J. received the ball from the kick-off, but after carrying it steadily to the 45-yard line fumbled, and California had its innings. Using a shift play with the tackles back, the California eleven banged through the red and black line for enormous gains until it reached the 11-yard mark when it fumbled.

W. & J. again lost the oval on fumble on the 40-yard line, and once more California ploughed through the red and black defense until it reached the 15-yard line, when time was up.

The halves were short, being but 20 minutes each, but the day was ideal for football. W. & J. after the first half seemed tired out, although but one substitution was made, the only one in the whole game. W. & J. did not have in the best team, Bridges and Dougherty being out of the playing. Most of W. & J.'s gains were made by tackle back plays and plunges of the halves and full back outside of tackle. The line-up:

W. and J.—18.		California—0.
Hupp	L.E.	Smith
Booth	L.T.	Boyer
Seaman	L.G.	Palmer
Sutter	C.	Gray
Stuart	R.G.	Killus
James	R.T.	Frye
Moore	R.E.	Abbott
McFarland	R.G.	Harmon
Morris	L.H.	McPhail
Wright (Dougherty)	R.H.	McCleary
Specht	F.B.	Coulson

Touchdowns—James 2, Seaman. Goals from touchdowns—Wright 3. Referee and umpire, alternating—J. R. Orth, Lehigh, and A. E. Thompson, U. of P. Linesmen—Thomas Sherrard for W. and J. and E. M. Shaulis for California. Timers—G. S. Cornell of California and Dr. L. F. Kirchner of W. and J. Time—20-minute halves.

Basketball Meeting.

There will be an important meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Basketball league Monday night at Luckhardts, 326 Diamond street. At this meeting forfeit money will be put up and the schedule looked after. All team managers interested in the game and wishing to join the league are requested to be on hand not later than 8 p. m.

GAMES OUT-OF-TOWN.

At Franklin—Cochranton defeated the Manifold team of Franklin 10 to 0.

At Elkins, W. Va.—The freshmen of W. V. U. beat the Davis and Elkins College 18 to 0.

At Alliance, O.—Mt. Union college defeated Hiram 22 to 0 in a spectacular game. In the first half neither side scored. In the last half Mt. Union rallied and by a rapid succession of back and end runs carried the ball down the field for their touchdown. Johns starred for the locals.

At Connellsville—On account of being penalized 15 yards for an off side play by Right Tackle Tuit the Uniontown High school eleven left the field in the second half.

At Titusville—The Titusville High school football team defeated the Franklin Pirates 22 to 0.

At DuBois—The DuBois High school beat the Ridgeway team 6 to 5.

At Brownsville, Pa.—Brownsville defeated the Ellsworth football team 18 to 0.

At Ashtabula—Ashtabula and Geneva High school fought for one 35-minute half and until darkness stopped play in the second half without either team being able to score, and as a result of the tie the county championship is in dispute.

At New Martinsburg, W. Va.—The Wheeling Tigers, although having a slight advantage in weight, were clearly outplayed and lost 10 to 0.

At Butler—The Butler High school and Standard Steel car works football teams played a 0-0 game.

At New Kensington—Sayers College defeated Wilkinsburg Athletics in a fast game 16 to 0. Wilkinsburg was outweighed, but played fast ball. Touchdown—Peebles, McKean, Zetler. Goal—Peebles.

At Bellefonte—Bellefonte Academy and Bellefonte High school football teams played a most interesting and exciting game. Neither side scored.

At Irwin—Irwin and Manor played a game without either side scoring. Irwin got to Manor's five-yard line once.

SIXSMITH SIGNS THREE NEW MEN

Corbeau, Harry Smith and Marshall to Join the Pittsburgh Hockey Team.

GARDEN OPENS FRIDAY NIGHT

Before another week has passed the Pittsburgh hockey team will be entirely complete and the members will have arrived in the city. Manager Arthur E. Sixsmith came home yesterday from a visit to Canada and gave out the pleasing news that his trip was more than successful, as he had landed three hockey stars new to Pittsburgh and also the signed contract of "Billy" Baird. The new men are Con Corbeau, Harry Smith and Jack Marshall.

Corbeau is a point man and last season played with the champion Victoria Harbor seven. Corbeau has the honor of being the most sought-for player in Canada by professional sevens of this country. Tempting offers from Houghton, the two Soos and Calumet, besides the influence brought to keep him in Canada, were turned down by Corbeau to play in Pittsburgh. He is rated the greatest point man playing hockey today. Corbeau is only 19 years old, weighs 195 pounds and is 6 feet in height. He is expected to be in Pittsburgh tomorrow.

Harry Smith is forward and hails from Ottawa. He played with Smith Falls last winter. "Murray," as he is known in Ottawa, is a brother of Alf Smith, the former Pittsburgh favorite, and is said to have all the good playing qualities of his famous brother.

Jack Marshall comes from Montreal. He is one of the best-known forwards in the Dominion. Last winter Marshall was on the Wanderers of Montreal. He and Lorne Campbell have played on the same sevens in Canada and Lorne says he is a crackerjack. Sixsmith says Baird and Smith will leave Ottawa tomorrow and should be in Pittsburgh by Tuesday. Marshall arrived yesterday.

The local team will in all probability be made up as follows: Lorne Campbell, Eddie Roberts, Jack Marshall, "Murray" Smith and Sixsmith, forwards; "Billy" Baird, Con Corbeau and Jack Winchester, defense. With this galaxy of hockey stars the chances for the championship coming to Pittsburgh are more than probable. The team will begin practice December 1.

The Interscholastic Hockey league opens its season Wednesday afternoon, December 6.

Duquesne garden will open for its ice skating season next Friday evening. Immediately after the Masonic ball at the garden last Friday night scores of workmen began taking up the floor, which was temporarily laid over the ice surface, removing the special electric wiring and floral decorations so that the skating surface will be ready for the first flooding Tuesday morning. The interior of the garden is being repainted and decorated and most of the employes will be decked out in new uniforms.

There will be no formal ceremonies at the opening. The doors will be opened to the waiting crowds at 7:30 and 8 o'clock with an outburst of melody accompanied with the flash of hundreds of swiftly moving skate-shod feet the skating season will be on once again.

This will be the ninth season of the garden and present indications point to its being the most successful in the history of that popular resort. A novel feature to be introduced this season will be the "Popular Nights." Every Monday evening has been decided upon as popular night. Nirella's Fourteenth Regiment band has been engaged to furnish the music for the season.

RAYEN HIGH SCHOOL LOSES.

New Castle Takes Ohioans Into Camp by 22 to 0.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—For the first time in the history of the athletic relations between the New Castle High school and the Rayen school of Youngstown, the locals here today defeated the Eastern Ohio champions by a score of 22 to 0.

The locals played all around the visitors and only once were they in danger of being scored on. The New Castle boys started off like winners and scored twice in the first half. Harlan made the first touchdown for New Castle after 10 minutes' play. G. Stoner took the ball across for the second touchdown at the close of the half. McConnell kicked one goal and the half ended with the score 11 to 0 in the local's favor. Youngstown braced in the second half and carried the ball to New Castle's 10-yard line before it lost it on downs. New Castle then marched up the field with the oval and Ingham carried it over for the third touchdown after six minutes of play in the second half. The last touchdown was made after 11 minutes' play by Overbeck. McConnell kicked a difficult goal. Darkness ended the game after 16 minutes of play in the second half. Line-up:

New Castle—22.		Rayen H. S.—0.
McConahy	L.E.	McKay
Ingham	L.T.	Mauser
McConnell	L.G.	Lamb
S. Stoner	C.	Kemengetser
A. Ubel	R.G.	Cosel
Bell (capt.)	R.T.	Reeble
Watson	R.E.	Ashbaugh
Conners	Q.B.	McLean
G. Stoner	L.H.	McCombs
Harlan	R.H.	Smith (capt.)
Overbeck	F.B.	Wick

Touchdowns—Harlan, Stoner, Ingham, Overbeck. Goals from touchdowns—McConnell 2. Goals missed—McConnell 2. Referee—Rush of Case. Umpire—F. Harlan of New Castle. Head linesmen—McCracken of New Castle. Time—20-minute halves.

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San Francisco, Nov. 21 1904

Messrs Gareis and Gould,
Pittsburg, Pa.
Gentlemen,
Enclosed find draft, for $150.00 on New York in payment for harness. The harness arrived on the 9th inst and is up to requirements in every respect.
Yours &c

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PITTSBURGH COUNTRY CLUB PREPARING FOR BIG TIME THANKSGIVING DAY WITH SPORTS AS FEATURE

PAGE BY EDWARD TERRILL.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW OVER NOW

Was Far the Most Successful One Ever Held at Madison Square Garden.

W. H. MOORE IN A BAD MIXUP

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

It does not necessarily follow that because Prince Louis of Battenberg twice visited the horse show, which closed in Madison Square tonight, was the most successful held since 1895, but perhaps there is something significant in the fact that the chief attraction 10 years ago, when the next highest figures were achieved, were the duke and duchess of Marlborough.

This year, however, was a record-breaker in more than one regard. Ten thousand more persons went there than last year, the quality of the horses shown was far above the average, and the program was in every respect exceptionally interesting.

William H. Moore won the laurels with eleven blue ribbons; Mrs. John Gerken was next with ten; Eben D. Jordan took third place, with nine, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt emerged with eight. He captured another first prize today with his handsome coach horse, White Venture.

Don Caster Model, the imported pony of Mrs. Gerken, who has won many blue ribbons, having been beaten only by the $15,000 pony, Berkeley Bantam, belonging to Mr. Jordan, met defeat today when he got only a third ribbon in the class for the best pony in the show. Berkeley Bantam won, as he has done all the week, but Masterpiece, a beautiful brown gelding owned by Harry Payne Whitney, took the red, and Mrs. Gerken had to be contented with a third.

One of the interesting, if not beautiful features, of today's exhibit was the appearance of the horses and carts of the New York street cleaning department. They were shown just as they turn out for daily work, and were judged upon the condition of the horses, the care taken of the carts and the appearance of the drivers. Curiously enough, or perhaps not so curiously, Brooklyn defeated Manhattan, which came in third, the sister borough taking both the first and second ribbons. The winner was a good-looking dapple gray, showing some signs of high school training, with good hock action.

Mr. Moore's fine team of roadsters met with a misadventure in the afternoon. Alfred Vanderbilt was driving his Rustling Silk and the Youngster in competition when the Moore pair came perilously close, and in trying to turn out Mr. Moore ran them into the fence. There was a bad mixup for a minute and the leader ran away, but was caught without much difficulty, although it killed Mr. Moore's chances.

One of the most picturesque events of the show was the class for chargers, in which army and navy boys, clad in full uniform, appeared. They carried drawn sabres, tried to chop the head off a lay figure, and went through all sorts of military evolutions, to the great amusement of the crowd, which responded with tremendous applause.

INVENTS STOCK ABSORBER.

O. E. Vestal Has Taken Out a Patent for a Device Valuable to Motorists.

O. E. Vestal, connected with the Standard Automobile Company, has taken out a patent on a new vehicle shock absorber, especially applicable for use in automobiles. Mr. Vestal will start soon to manufacture his apparatus and will have it on the market by the first of the year. The practical use of the shock absorber is to diminish the upward throw when the wheels of a vehicle strike uneven places in the roadway, and also to lessen the violence of the rebound. The effect is to minimize the strain on the springs and to ease the jolt on the occupants of the vehicle.

The principle applied is to oppose the upward jump and downward rebound by the friction encountered by a band around a cylinder, which band is attached to an arm at almost right angles with an upright from the axle. When a shock is sustained it travels along the upright and is communicated to the arm with the band surrounding the cylinder at the other end and the oscillation is resisted by the friction of the band around the cylinder.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

The American Automobile association has decided only to sanction shows for 1906 to those cities which held them in 1905, and the proceeds of such shows are to go to the local dealers.

Hollender & Tangeman, New York, have contracted for 1,500 Italian automobiles to cost $12,000,000. They are to be delivered at the rate of 150 a year.

The American Automobile Company has appointed Asa Goddard, Worcester, Mass., chairman of a committee on routes and maps.

New wrinkles in clutches and some interesting improvements in carburretters and bearings, are among the features likely to be found on many cars at the shows next year.

One of the most important features of the exhibit of the Pope-Waverley Electrics at the forthcoming New York automobile show will be a mercury arc reflector, which is to be installed by the General Electric Company for the Pope Motor Car Company.

America's wonderful advances in the production of automobiles and the popularity of machines in this country is attributed mainly to perfect interchangeability of parts that is present in all the high-class cars.

A 10-mile Corinthian race for amateurs only, and a five-mile race for stripped touring cars have been added to the program for the tournament on the Ormond-Daytona beach in January. The tides have been doped out accurately this year and the natives promise that there will be no frost of any sort.

In very cold weather an anti-freezing solution is generally used in water-cooled automobiles, which form about 90 per cent of the machines in use and an automobilist who has had experience, says an excellent formula is to fill the tank with 49 per cent of glycerine, 2 per cent of sodium carbonate and 49 per cent of water. Another automobilist says that the tank can be filled with 25 per cent of alcohol and 75 per cent of water.

PITTSBURGHERS TAKE DOWN SOME OF THE BLUE RIBBONS AT NEW YORK HORSE SHOW

Pittsburgh was very much in evidence at the New York horse show, both in the arena and in the assemblage. On the opening day E. M. Byers' hunter, Rapidan, took the blue ribbon in the class for qualified hunters up to carrying over 190 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality counting half, and performance over fences the other half. Rapidan was ridden by D. C. Byers.

Mrs. Henry R. Rea's heavy weight saddle horse, Blue Boy, was also a blue ribbon winner. Blue Boy was invincible in his classes at Sewickley Heights, both in 1904 and 1905.

W. D. Henry's Enfield Nipper won in the class for pony stallions, 12:1 to 14:2 hands. He had behind him E. D. Jordan's Dicham Prime Minister, Mrs. John Gerken's Torchlight and Mrs. John Gerkin's Cocksparrow.

On Friday W. P. Snyder's heavy harness pair, Wilpen Belle and Wilpen Beauty, were placed third in two classes. The entries were shown in one class before a demi-mail, spider or stanhope phaeton for park use. E. D. Jordan's Hildred and Plymouth Champion were first and Jay F. Carlisle's Eloquence and Revenue second. Behind Mr. Snyder's entry were placed A. G. Vanderbilt's Rustling Silk and Full Dress.

The other class was for tandems over 15:2. Mr. Snyder's entry in both classes were driven by Jack Donnelly. A. G. Vanderbilt's The Youngster and Rustling Silk got the blue, and William H. Moore's Senator and Diplomat the red. Mr. Snyder's Wilpen Belle and Wilpen Beauty were a close third.

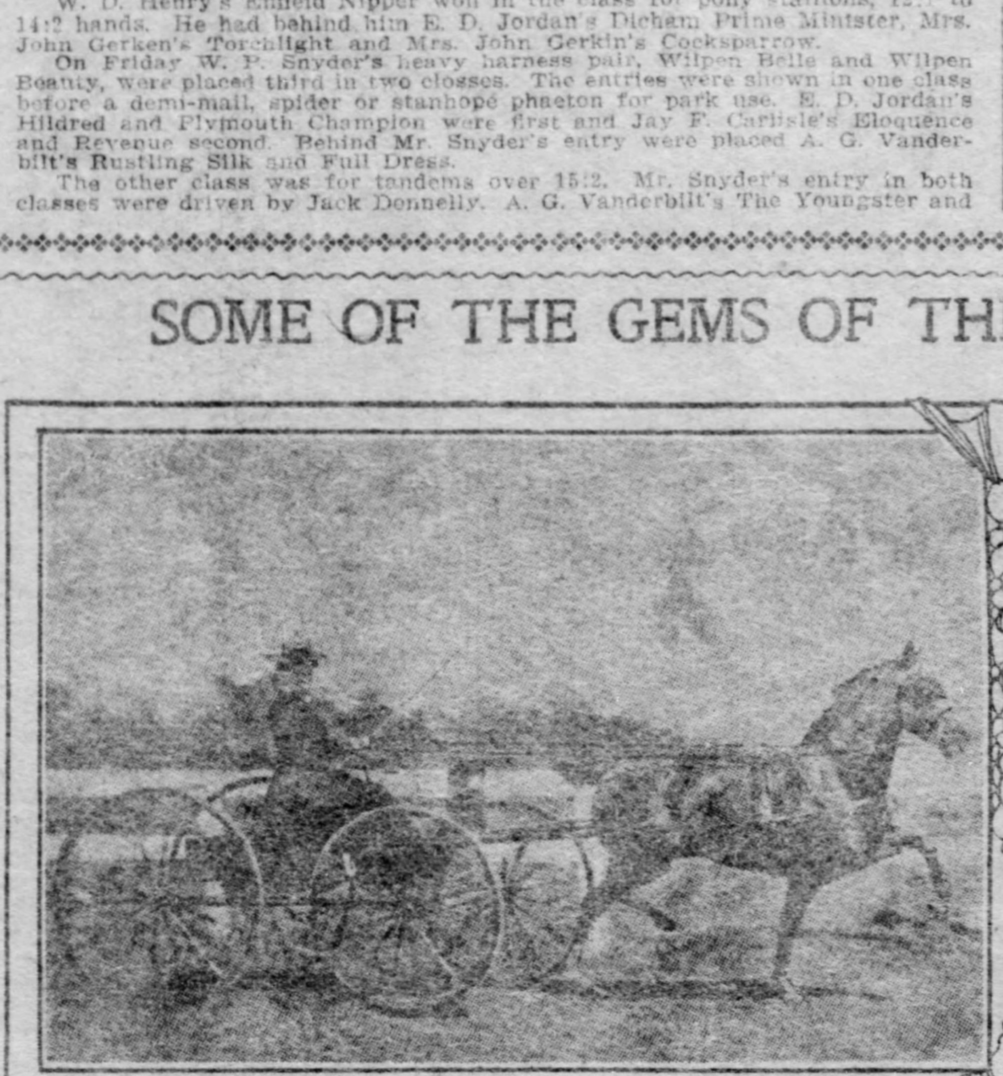
On Friday James H. Childs' Rollicking Girl, which beat everything in heavy leather at the Sewickley Heights show, was highly commended in class 15 to 15:2 hands. The winner in this class was Forest King, W. H. Moore's entry. Forest King was easily the horse of the show, capturing the Waldorf-Astoria cup for action, and the Martinique challenge plate for conformation. It is not surprising that Rollicking Girl did not beat Forest King.

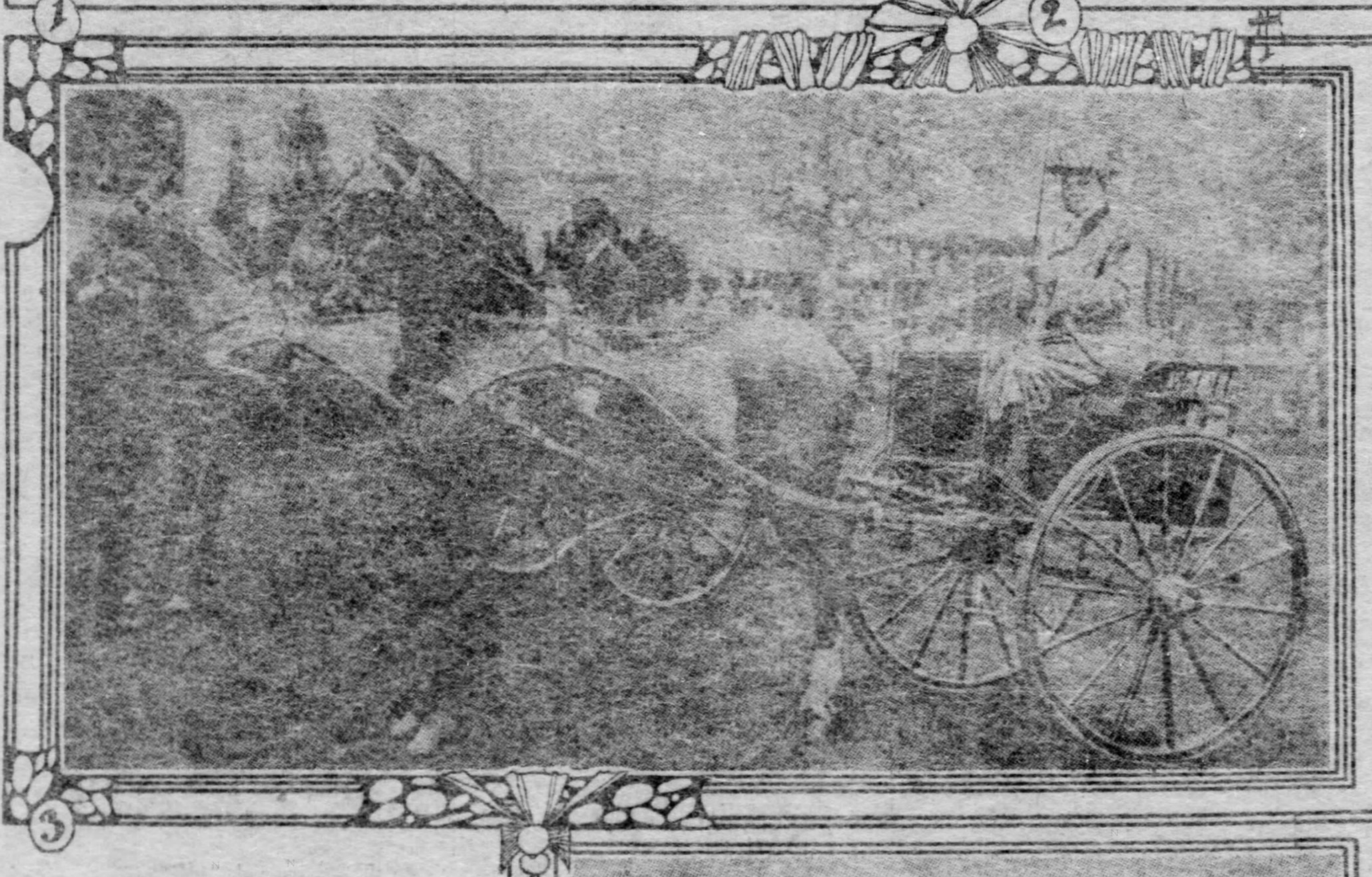
W. D. Henry was unfortunate enough to lose his 3-year-old hackney stallion, Bally Prince, by pneumonia. The animal was valued at $7,50. He was imported and was by Fitz Ross-Princess of Burn Butts. Bally Prince, last year at Madison square, took the blue on the lead line, and was expected to win in his classes again this year.

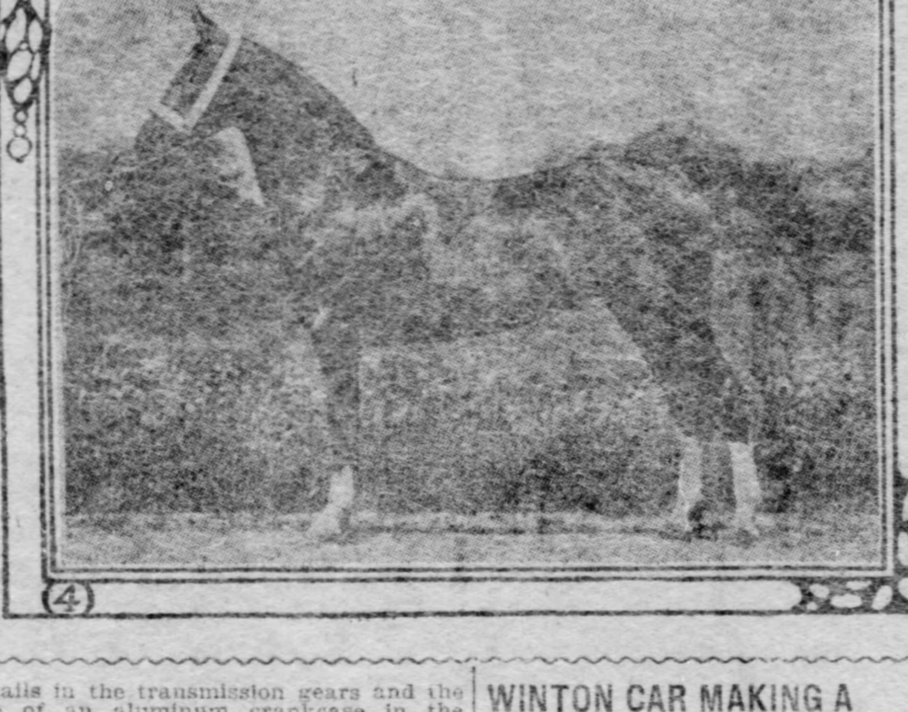
In a social way the New York show was made considerable of by the Smoky City contingent. The Pittsburgh boxholders were President W. W. Willock of the Sewickley Heights Horse Show association and B. F. Jones, Jr.

Last night Frank M. Lowry, M. F. H. of the Harkaway Hunt, gave a dinner in New York to members of the hunt who were on for the horse show. The occasion was Mr. Lowry's birthday.

SOME OF THE GEMS OF THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW







Index to Pictures. No. 1—Newsboy, owned and driven by Mrs. John Gerken, which has won many championships. No. 2—Berkeley Bantam, one of the highest acting ponies imported last fall by W. H. Moore, Chicago. No. 3—Forest King, unbeaten at New York show, owned by W. H. Moore. No 4—Hildred, owned by Eben D. Jordan. She is the winner of many championships.

BUILDING OF MARTIN'S NEW GARAGE IS BEGUN

The Schenley Park Dealer Will Only Handle Line of Rambler Cars This Year.

Work has begun on the new machine shops and supply depot of L. G. Martin, the local automobile dealer. A. & S. Wilson have the contract, and Mr. Martin expects to be in his new building in a little over a fortnight. It will be 40x127 feet, two stories and of brick construction. This dealer's business has grown very rapidly.

Mr. Martin will only handle the Rambler car this year, and has made many sales of the new 1906 models. There are seven types for 1906, two used this season that are being carried over and five new vehicles. Those carried over are of the surrey type. The new cars are a surrey, a runabout and three new four-cylinder cars. The distinctive new feature is that three 1906 Rambler models will have vertical four-cylinder motors, with transmission through a sliding gear set.

One of the 1905 surrey models carried over is an 18-horsepower, side entrance, five-passenger car with a two-cylinder opposed motor, and driving through a two-speed and reverse transmission with single chain drive.

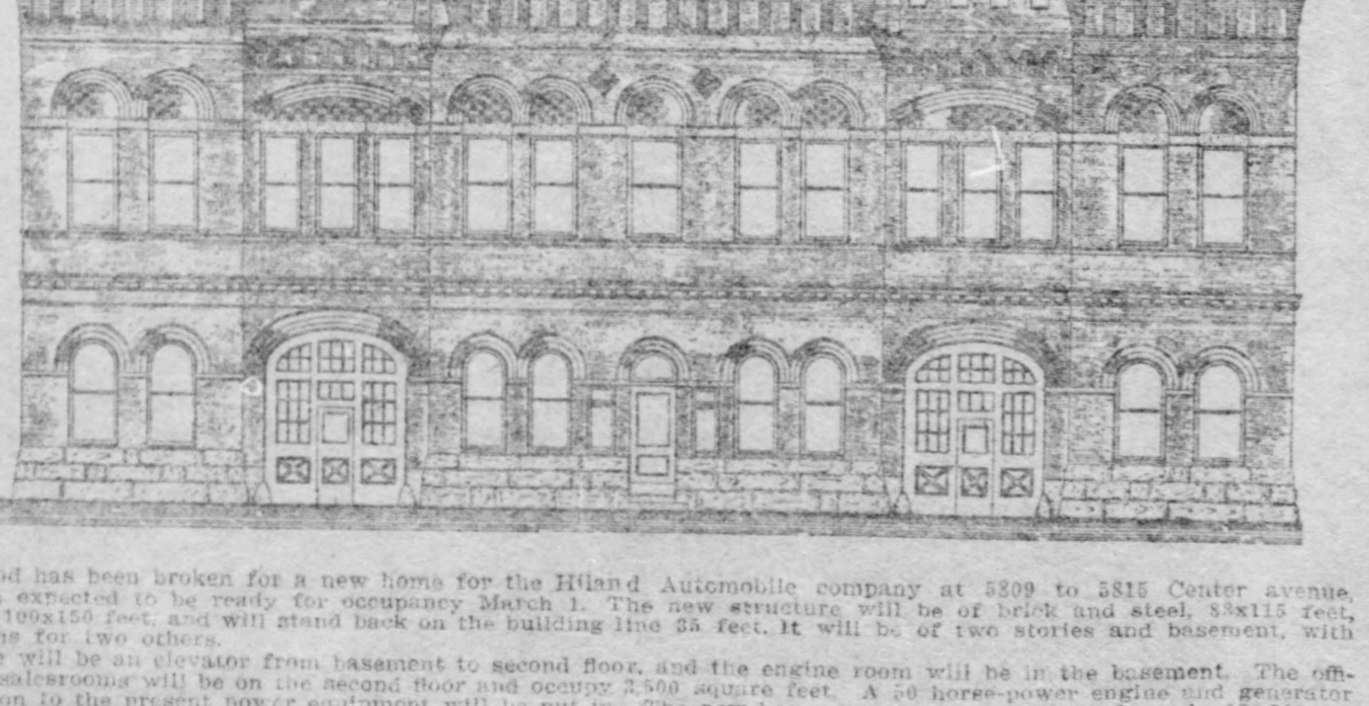
The other 1905 model that has been retained is a 20-horsepower motor of similar design to the other, with drive from the transmission shaft to a counter shaft by side chains to sprockets on the rear hubs. Both of these models have been retained without change, except a few details in the transmission gears and the use of an aluminum crankcase in the larger model.

Of the new machines, surrey type 3 is fashioned largely after the lines of types 1 and 2 except that the wheel base is made 100 inches. The power plant is a 20-horsepower two-cylinder opposed motor, placed lengthwise beneath the body with the planetary gear shaft axially in line and final drive through single chain to a sprocket on the spur gear differential.

The Rambler runabout for the coming season will be a two-cylinder vehicle rated at 10-12-horsepower with standard motor and transmission parts and single chain drive.

It is natural to expect that the three four-cylinder cars will prove the interesting models. They are officially known as types 14, 15 and 16, the first a 20-25-horsepower light touring car with cylinders having a bore and stroke of 4 and 4½ inches, respectively, and the last two are fitted with motors with 5 by 5½ inch cylinder measurements and rated at 30-35-horsepower, one being a five-passenger, side entrance touring car and the other is a limousine, with chassis identical with the touring car, and a body design fashioned on the most approved lines and finished in keeping with its design. One feature of type 14 is shaft drive, while double chain drive is used in types 15 and 16.

HILAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY'S NEW GARAGE



Ground has been broken for a new home for the Hiland Automobile company at 5809 to 5815 Center avenue, which is expected to be ready for occupancy March 1. The new structure will be of brick and steel, 88x115 feet, on a lot 100x150 feet, and will stand back on the building line 35 feet. It will be of two stories and basement, with provisions for two others.

There will be an elevator from basement to second floor, and the engine room will be in the basement. The offices and salesrooms will be on the second floor and occupy 3,500 square feet. A 50 horse-power engine and generator in addition to the present power equipment will be put in. The new home represents an outlay of nearly $60,000.

The officers of the company are Dr. J. A. Hawkins, president; F. T. Saupp, Jr., secretary; George A. Urling, treasurer, and W. A. Richwine, manager.

WINTON CAR MAKING A BIG HIT THIS YEAR

The Standard Automobile Company Has Sold Four of the 1906 New Models.

Present indications point to the instant return to favor of the Winton automobile through the 1906 model. The Standard Automobile Company, local agents for the car, have already sold four of them, two of which have been received. One has been delivered to A. B. Berger and the other is being used for demonstrating purposes. O. E. Vestal, formerly manager of the Keystone Automobile Company, is the sales agent of the Standard for the Winton.

There is only one type of the Winton for 1906. This latest production is of 30-horse power. The body is distinctively new and artistic with side entrance and dust-proof tonneau. The upholstery is deep and luxuriously elastic. In the body Brewster green, Winton maroon, royal blue and Winton red are the color options. The colors in the running gear are Brewster green, Winton red, Winton buff and royal blue. The car will seat six.

The power plant consists of a 4-cylinder motor, 4¾-inch bore and 5-inch stroke, and is water cooled. The cylinders are bored and then carefully ground to a perfectly smooth surface. The ignition is by jump spark supplied by an accumulator and a set of dry cells as auxiliaries. The ignition system allows the motor to be started from the seat without cranking.

The transmission consists of individual clutches with oil film between the clutch members. The drive is direct on the high gear. It is considered that with the Winton transmission the bevel gear drive reaches its highest state of efficiency.

The rear axle is of the floating type and it as well as the differential gears or bearings may be removed without disturbing the axle housing. The front axle is especially strong, is one piece I-beam made of manganese bronze. Two band brakes on the rear hubs and single hand brake on the drive shaft insure perfect control of the car on the steepest hill.

The cars are equipped with two side oil lamps, horn and full set of tools. There is ample storage space under front and tonneau seats. The fuel supply is sufficient for 175 to 200 miles and oil supply for 400 miles.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOTES.

The Hiland Automobile Company has taken the agency of the Thomas car for 1906. Dr. J. A. Hawkins is president of the company. The company has also the Autocar, Peerless and Buick agencies.

L. A. Osborne has received his new 1906 White limousine car. The Keystone Automobile Company has just sold a 1906 White steamer to W. P. Philips.

W. W. Bennett, manager for the Standard Automobile Company, has just returned form his wedding trip.

The Standard Automobile Company has received two 1906 Franklin runabouts and expect to arrive in a day or two a model G Franklin and two runabouts. A model D is due December 20. The first 1906 Pope-Toledo car will arrive about December 1. Next year's Packard was shipped Friday and will be on the floor at the Standard tomorrow.

The Liberty Automobile Company has just closed for the agency of the National car for next year. The four-cylinder one is of 40-horsepower and the six-cylinder one of 60-horse-power.

NEW YORK VOTES MONEY FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Amendment Providing $50,000,000 for Good Highways Probably Passed at the Last Election.

There is every indication that the amendment voted on at the last election in New York state, which provides for a bond issue of $50,000,000 for highway improvement has passed, although an official count has yet to be made.

The amendment for which automobilists have worked very hard, will no doubt be considered a precedent for similar issues in other states and its adoption promises a great deal for road improvement in the future. Under the new amendment New York state will issue $5,000,000 worth of bonds each year for five years, which will be used for building highways in the state. The state will bear 50 per cent of the interest on these bonds, the county 35 per cent and the town 15 per cent. Five per cent interest on $8,000 a mile will mean $400 a year interest to be proportioned.

The supervisor's good roads convention at Albany planned the $50,000,000 bond issue in order to enable the most remote parts of the state with low assessed valuation to obtain, if they desire, expensive roads immediately and without a burdensome state, county or town tax.

Under the bond issue any community can have the main highway improved at any cost that local conditions require, and are not compelled to have an expensive road built. If they should want an expensive road costing $8,000 a mile, it would be paid for under the bond issue in the following way: 50 per cent by the state, 35 per cent by the county and 15 per cent by the town and the state would issue bonds for $8,000.

There would be no town bonds and no county bonds. The state would pay from its annual revenues 5 per cent on $4,000 which is one-half of the cost of the road, and $200 for the first year. The county would pay 5 per cent on $2,800, 35 per cent of the cost, which would call for an increase in the county tax of $140 for each mile of highway that the county approved of.

The town would pay 5 per cent on $1,200, 15 per cent of the cost, or would increase its tax for each mile of highway improved.

There is no town in the state but what can have one mile of road improved at $60 increase in taxes, and many of them will want their five or ten miles of main highway improved under the bond issue, because they will get the roads immediately, and for five miles will only increase their own tax $300, and for 10 miles increase the town tax $600, while if the roads can be built in the community for $4,000 a mile, the town will get 20 miles of highway for the $600 increase in tax. Under the bond issue the county and towns can choose what amount of money they want to spend for each mile of highway according to what the local conditions will permit.

LONDON HAS OPENED ITS 1906 AUTOMOBILE SHOW

The Moving Forward of the Date from February to November Is Significant.

The placing forward of the automobile show dates by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, London, from February to November, is significant. Hitherto foreign manufacturers have not produced their new patterns until the Paris show in December. It would not be surprising to see the New York show moved forward another year. The London show opened Friday.

Much attention was centered in the Daimler stand, where the king's new 35-horse power machine was displayed. Its body-work is in royal colors and a special feature of the black buffalo hide upholstery is that it is embossed with rose, thistle and shamrock throughout. The automobile is equipped with two speed indicators, one of which is visible in a covered tonneau.

Anotther machine quite out of the ordinary was a four-cylinder Napier that presented the usual appearance of a side entrance tonneau touring car. From all manner of unexpected parts, however, it is possible, by means of a key, to produce traveling cases as well for chauffeur as for passengers. Every lid of these compartments is rubber lined against introduction of moisture or dust to the interior equipment and even includes a neat pharmacy.

Near by was to be seen a new type of eight cylinder Rollsroyce engine, with cylinders placed at an angle. This motor is for use in landaulettes and motor broughams, for town use, and is intended to supersede the electric vehicle. Multi-cylinders are growing in numbers and the following firms are showing six cylinder types: Standard (British), two Napiers (British), Belsize (British), Clement (French), two Panhards (French) and Gladiator (French.)

One of the Panhards has motor jackets and cylinders cast in one, while the other has steel cylinders and brass water jackets. Many of next year's engines will be fitted with two distinct ignition systems, low tension magneto and high tension with accumulators. These, it is stated, not only enable the motor ordinarily fitted with magnets to be started easier, but guard against breakdowns, as in the case of failure in one the other can be switched on. The motor also develops more power if the two ignitions are used togetther.

BIG DOINGS AT COUNTRY CLUB ON THANKSGIVING

Starts With Coaching Turnout and Includes Flat and Steeplechase Races.

BURKE'S AUTO RACE FEATURE

With a program bristling with interesting events the Pittsburgh Country club is planning for Thanksgiving day in a way to make of it the most notable observance of the day ever enjoyed in Pittsburgh. The events crowd so fast upon each other in the order of their sequence that mirth, jollity and cheer will intermingle in festive reign.

The day opens with a coaching parade from the Hotel Schenley to the club, starting at 9:30 o'clock. The club coach Hiawatha will lead the line, in which there will be six other four-in-hands with the following whips: H. N. Van Voorhis, C. W. Hanford, A. R. Hamilton, J. G. Bennett, F. M. Lowry and J. Dawson Callery.

After arrival at the club there will be a shooting tournament, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. Blue rock clay pigeons will be used, and the events are open to both men and women. The prizes will be silver cups. The committee in charge of the tournament consists of D. Herbert Hostetter, chairman; J. Grant Anderson and G. D. Packer.

Then comes the main events of the day, the races with gentlemen jockeys. They will commence at 1:30 p. m. and will be held over a flagged course in Nine-Mile run. They consist of a polo race, for which President A. M. Jenkinson of the club offers a cup; open flat race, cup offered by A. R. Hamilton; galloway flat race, cup offered by H. C. Fry; galloway steeplechase, cup offered by W. H. Keech; open steeplechase for hunters, cup offered by the Allegheny Country club.

The race committee includes Percy E. Donner, F. M. Lowry, W. H. Keech and G. H. Flinn. The judges will be H. N. Van Voorhis and F. E. McClure. A Freeland will be clerk of scales. The stewards are: J. G. Bennett, J. P. Murphy, J. A. Glesenkamp, A. M. Jenkinson, J. D. Callery, H. L. Collins, J. F. Byers, J. D. Armstrong, E. Groetzinger, Ja., and Wilbur Shenk. Louis Brown will be in charge of the pool tournament and Rowland Erving in charge of the bowling tournament.

The Country club orchestra and the Lone Star quartet will furnish the music, and there will be dancing at night. An old-fashion country dinner, including such tempting things as turkey, roast pig, cider and pumpkin pie, will be served all day.

The sports of the afternoon will conclude with a very unique automobile contest, which will be one of the features of the day. The competition is to make the slowest time and the more speed shown gets farthest from the prizes, which are two silver cups. This contest is in charge of Congressman James Francis Burke, vice president of the Automobile club.

The start will be made at the Beechwood boulevard and cemetery gate at 4 p. m. No restrictions are made as to cars or the number of passengers carried. The car that moves the slowest without stopping in going to the club will win the first cup and the next one the second cup.

Mr. Burke has appointed the following other members of the committee in charge of the automobile contest: Thomas R. Hartley, B. W. Lewis and W. W. Darley. The opportunities for fun furnished by this competition suggest themselves, and no doubt the most will be made of them.

DR. RITCHIE HAS BEST SCORE.

Leads Field in "Sweep" on Oakmont Country Clubs Links—Cracks in Atlantic City.

Dr. M. D. Ritchie led in the golfball sweepstakes at the Oakmont Country club yesterday with a net score of 75. D. G. Gregg took second prize with a score of 77, and W. T. Drill was third with a score of 79. Oakmont's crack golf team was at Atlantic City taking part in the golf tournament concluded yesterday. Scores.

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Dr. M. D. Ritchie	85	10	75
D. G. Gregg	107	30	77
W. T. Drill	93	14	79
Alex Callow	95	14	81
Louis Brown	100	18	82
W. A. Nicholson	96	14	82
W. G. Carr	96	12	84
G. B. Preston	101	16	85
George Ogden	109	24	85
J. S. Martin	93	5	88
J. H. Lyle	112	24	88
W. M. Dick	1106	18	88
H. A. Marlin	113	24	89
D. L. Gillespie	115	26	89
T. D. Chantler	120	30	90

GOLF PROFESSIONALS SAIL.

Local Coaches Will Spend the Winter in Their Old Homes.

Local golf professionals expect to spend the winter in their old homes on the other side of the water. Peter Robinson and his brother, William, of the Oakmont Country club, will sail on December 6 for Carnoustie, Scotland, and with them will go Fred Brand, professional at the Allegheny Country club.

Alex Gourlay of the Edgewood Golf club, sailed for Scotland yesterday. He goes to St. Andrews, his old home. David Robertson, brother of the Oakmont professional, and himself a professional at the Buffalo Country club, sailed for home November 11. All these professionals will be back by the middle of March next, and report for duty April 1.

BARKS FROM THE KENNELS.

Dr. Charles L. Moore of Arnold, Pa., proprietor of the Ragnar kennels, was in the city yesterday with his imported bulldog, Ragnar Stone. Dr. Moore will show him at Altoona this week. He will be handled by D. W. Williams of Crafton, who will show his Meer Shaum Bess at Altoona.

Some local exhibitors who would otherwise show at Philadelphia, do not intend to do so because there are no winners' class for both sexes. Philadelphia has added four classes for bulldogs: Open for dogs under 45 pounds, open for American-bred dogs, open for bitches under 40 pounds, and open for American-bred bitches.

The judges for the Cincinnati bench show, January 17 to 20, are as follows: L. M. MacKenzie, Scottish and Irish terriers; Roger Williams, greyhounds and bloodhounds; James Mortimer, for all other breeds, except pointers and setters, the judge for which has not yet been announced.

LeRoy G. Miller of Franklin, Pa., has just lost his grand Bella Pointer. She was a strikingly handsome black and white with exceptionally good conformation and movements. Among her progeny are Miller's Rap, Nabob III. and Wistaria.

The Toy Spaniel club will hold its second annual show at the Waldorf-Astoria, December 7 and 8.

F. Senn has sold the noted Blenheim spaniel, Walkley Ben, to Mrs. J. T. Brown of Bar Harbor, Me.

Peter Doeiger of New York has bought the well-known black Pomeranian Sen Sen Sootey, which swept the boards at the late Newport show.

Midshipmen Out-Class Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The Midshipmen played the next to the last game of the season on the home grounds today defeating the University of Virginia team 22 to 0. The visitors had several brilliant individual players, but were not up to the standing of the Midshipmen.

Three Every Hour

Surrey, Type One, 16-18 h. p., $1200

complete with brass side and tail lamps, two gas headlights with separate generator, brass horn, drop-forged wrenches, oilers, pump and repair kit. Finished in olive green and polished brass. Speed variable up to 35 miles an hour. Power ample for grades up to 40 per cent. With cape top $100 extra; with canopy top $100 extra.

Rambler

There are Three Ramblers Sold Every Hour

The Reasons:

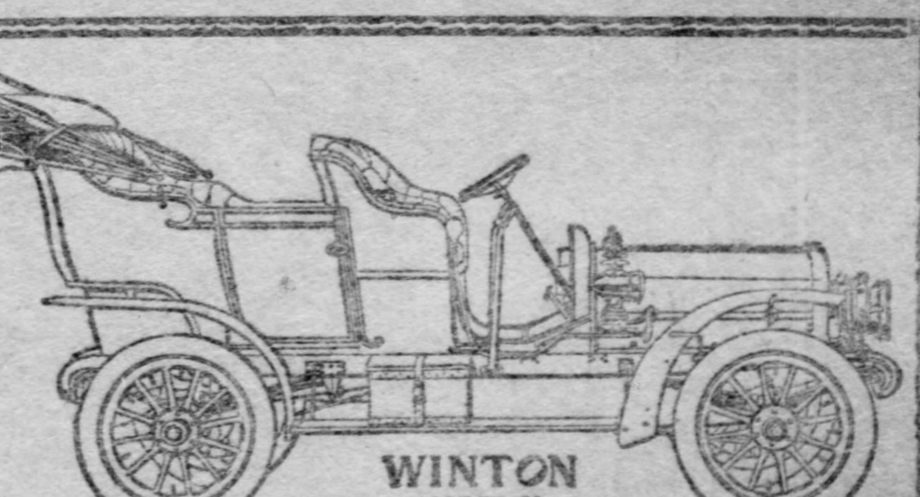
1. It is pre-eminently the vehicle for American roads, being easy of operation, powerful, speedy, reliable, almost entirely free from vibration and noise, [illegible]
2. It has a thirty-four years experience in vehicle building behind the design and construction of every Rambler car.
3. The Rambler factory is the largest in the world, and is able to produce machines with the greatest economy, and in such numbers that the promises of immediate delivery have been faithfully kept.
4. Economical production and enormous sales enable Ramblers to be sold at a low price.
5. Every purchaser is accorded fair treatment in every particular.
6. The Rambler has a discriminating and influential buying public—users who do not hesitate [illegible]

Home Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Thos. B. Jeffery & Co.

Practical Road Demonstration Free

Five different models, ranging from the 12-H. P. Runabout to the 40-H. P. Touring Car.

L. G. MARTIN, 3994 Forbes St.



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MODEL K

WINTON MODEL K—30 H. P.—PRICE $2,500.

More Value for the Money Than Any Other Car Made

The Winton people are only building one model for 1906 it being a 30 H. P. four cylinder shaft drive, non-breakable transmission, twin springs, I-beam front axles, storage and dry cell ignition equipment. Every part of the Winton model K is accessible and it is a car that does not necessitate a chauffeur. We have one of these cars we are using for demonstrating and we invite your inspection.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

By JOHN O. BACLIN.

The money market last week witnessed more violent fluctuations than in any previous week since the fall of 1902. With the exception of two brief periods, one on Monday, when the call loan rate reached 25 per cent, and again late Thursday afternoon, when the most alarming reports were received from foreign financial circles, the stock market displayed astonishing strength and recuperative powers. The movements in both the stock and money market were so like those of the fall of 1902, that there was a general recurrence to the events of the former period in the hope of applying experience to the present situation. It was when call loans were quoted at from 10 to 20 per cent in September and October, 1902, that the highest prices of that year were recorded, and this past week when call loan rates reached the highest for three years, some new high records were established in the stock market. On the present occasion, however, the relief to the money market came without any outside or extraordinary aid. In 1902 the treasury department not only offered to redeem government bonds, but the department made two important rulings. One was the permission to substitute other than United States bonds as security for government deposits, and the other relieved the banks from the requirement to set aside cash as reserve against government deposits. Last week Secretary Shaw was twice in New York, but he did not take any action toward increasing the amount of government deposits in banks. The rate for call loans on Monday dropped from 25 to 6 per cent, the following day ranged between 18 and 5 per cent, and the range gradually narrowed until on Friday the rates were 6½ to 4 per cent. Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 cash came into the New York market from Canada, and it is probable that considerable amounts were loaned by near-by cities through their New York correspondents. Possibly foreign bankers loaned their balances more freely at the higher rates.

Manipulating the Money Market.

There was much discussion during the week as to the real character of the money market. There was a regular seesaw between rates for call loans and sterling exchange rates. When the former advanced to 25 per cent there was a violent decline in sterling and it looked very much as if we would draw gold from Europe if the markets remained unchanged for a few days. When the rate for call loans declined to 4@5 per cent there was a rise in sterling, and gold exports became a possibility. Ordinarily the rate for call loans does not rise to a 25 per cent basis because of an absolute scarcity of banking credits. Such a high level usually indicates lack of confidence in the borrower or the collateral security he offers. Sometimes it is a sign of unsound commercial and industrial conditions. These factors were not present in the situation during the past week, which leaves grounds for the assumption that the money market was manipulated. In view of the recent disclosures in connection with the life insurance companies, the charge of manipulation of the money market receives a more respectful hearing than before the public lost confidence in high finance. Before considering the possible reasons for manipulating the money market, this much may be said: The demand for money for legitimate business uses was never greater than at the present time. Here in Pittsburgh, to cite but a single instance, the reserves of the national banks have fallen below legal requirements at a time when speculation and investment in local securities is at a minimum. Both the deposits and the loans of the banks of Pittsburgh foot up a larger total than ever before in their history, and the reports of the banks all over the country outside the large financial centers will probably show a similar condition of affairs. The legitimate demand for money therefore justifies a 5@6 per cent rate and with the whole country drawing upon its balances in New York, a 6@8 per cent call loan rate in Wall street would probably not be out of the way. The object of permitting the rate to rise to 25 per cent may have been to stimulate a short interest in the stock market; to take advantage of the opportunity to buy stocks, and to make extra profitable loans. The object of dropping the rate to 4@5 per cent late in the week and rushing prices for stocks to new high levels may have been the distribution of loads carried by the pools.

An Artificial Stock Market.

However, there were enough facts in the situation to permit of the leaving of theories to those who love to discuss them. One fact is the artificial character of the New York stock market. A healthy market does not present the spectacle of jumps of 5 to 15 points in certain specialties, abnormally active dealings in a few others, and comparative neglect and narrow fluctuations in the majority of standard issues. Another fact is that in a genuine bull market, as distinguished from a market dominated by a few powerful pools, brokers' offices are comfortably filled with traders, and commission business is active. Last week the general report was that commission business was insignificant, except where it represented liquidation of stocks last Monday. Another fact is that with the world's great markets so closely connected as they are today, it was unnatural for Wall street to pursue the course it did in the face of the portentous events abroad. The cable from Lord Rothschild in London to Jacob H. Schiff, in New York, that the "Russian catastrophe is far greater than expected," and that "incendiarism, murder and wholesale robbery prevails in 84 towns in the empire," was a conservative view of the situation suggestive of caution. The decline in Russian bonds to within less than a point of the lowest touched during the war with Japan was an admonition heeded by bankers in London, Paris and Berlin, but apparently ignored in Wall street. Still another fact regarding the market is that if it were a public market—if the public were loaded with stocks—it would have been impossible to check the liquidation which followed the advance in money rates, even if the latter were more or less manipulated. The inference is that the market is in the hands of powerful interests, who probably fortified themselves with time money to carry them over the crop-moving period, and therefore did not feel the pinch of the past week. The efforts of the clique to produce conditions favorable to unloading would be furthered by cultivating a short interest. It remains to be seen, however, whether the public can be induced to come in at the eleventh hour, or whether the judgment of the big speculative pools concerning ease in the money market after the turn of the year will be approved by the event.

Legal Reserves Restored.

The New York bank statement yesterday more than fulfilled expectations. Last week's deficit was wiped out and the legal reserves restored, and in this respect the banks followed the precedent of September, 1902, the last previous time when the reserves fell below the legal requirements. The means taken to restore the reserve was the only one left open to the banks, namely, a reduction in loans. The latter decreased more than $27,000,000. There was a corresponding reduction in deposits, which reduced the reserve liability, and the banks today report a surplus of $2,915,150. The actual cash holdings, however, decreased nearly $2,000,000, and this decrease was in specie, notwithstanding the receipt of gold from Canada. Legal tenders increased $690,500. The total deposits, for the first time in more than a year, dropped below the billion-dollar mark, and are down a little more than $200,000,000 from the maximum reported in the fourth week of last July. The statement yesterday does not encourage any hopes of an immediate expansion in loans, and while there is not likely to be a return to the high rates quoted for call loans during the week, the indications are that money will continue firm for some time to come. Following showing the totals of the several items and the average change for the week:

Loans	$1,017,084,700	Dec.	$27,204,200
Specie	179,607,300	Dec.	2,659,000
Legal tenders	73,075,100	Inc.	690,500
Deposits	999,069,000	Dec.	29,249,800
Circulation	54,699,900	Inc.	378,200
Reserve held	252,682,400	Dec.	1,968,500
Reserve required	249,767,250	Dec.	7,312,450
Surplus reserve	2,915,150	Inc.	5,343,950
Surplus in 1904	3,559,700	Inc.	695,150
Surplus in 1903	3,911,350	Dec.	2,227,075
Surplus in 1902	19,529,975	Inc.	1,281,625

Saturday's Stock Market.

The New York stock market on Saturday was extremely buoyant for a few specialties, some of which advanced to the highest prices of the year, and in one instance to the highest ever quoted. The regular railroad list, however, was almost neglected, and while some of the industrials closed from 2 to 16 points higher than on Friday, a long list of railroad stocks closed lower. The greatest activity was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the southern iron and steel group and the Smelting stocks. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced to and closed at 81¾, a net gain of 3¾ per cent for the day. The old story of Pennsylvania railroad control was again made to do duty, but why it should have been reserved for the short Saturday session was not clear. American Smelting common fulfilled predictions by crossing 150 for the first time in its history. Federal Smelting common rose from 123 to 133, and the preferred from 103¾ to 107. Amalgamated Copper rose to 85, but did not hold all its gain. For the second time this year Tennessee Coal & Iron crossed United States Steel preferred, selling up to 103½. At the same time Sloss-Sheffield advanced from 81½ to 85, closing 4¾ per cent higher than on Friday. A rumor was current that the United States Steel Corporation would acquire control of Tennessee Coal & Iron, but this was not credited. The only strong members of the railroad list were Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line, which closed strong. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Reading all closed fractionally lower. The sales for the two-hour session foot up 533,500 shares.

Changes for the Week.

With three exceptions, and they are unimportant, the leading stocks closed higher yesterday than a week ago. The largest gains, however, were made in the specialties. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is 7 per cent higher, while Metropolitan Street Railway closed where it did a week ago. Tennessee Coal & Iron is 7½ per cent higher, while United States Steel preferred is only 1 per cent higher. In the railroad list the southern, southwestern and Union Pacific stocks were strongest, while the standard investment issues improved moderately. The subjoined table permits of a comparison of final quotations during the past three weeks, and the net changes for the week ending yesterday:

	Nov.4.	Nov.11.	Nov.18.	Ch'g.
Amalgamated Copper	82⅝	80	84½	+4½
Am. Car & Foundry	40½	39¾	40¾	+1
American Locomotive	68⅝	66¼	68	+1¾
American Smelting	139⅝	140⅝	149¾	+9⅛
Atchison	88	83½	84⅛	+ ⅝
Balto. & Ohio	111⅛	110¼	110⅞	+ ⅝
B. R. Transit	76	74⅝	81⅝	+7
Canadian Pacific	174⅝	171	172	+1
Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅛	52½	53¼	+ ¾
Consolidated Gas	184½	180	179	−1
Colorado Fuel	44½	42¼	45	+1¾
Delaware & Hudson	229⅝	225	230½	+5½
Erie	49½	47½	49¼	+1¾
General Electric	186	185	185½	+ ½
Illinois Central	179	175⅜	176⅞	+1⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	36¼	35	38⅝	+3⅝
National Lead	51⅛	50	51¼	+1¼
Central Leather	45	43⅛	44¼	+1⅛
Metropolitan St. Ry.	121⅝	116¼	116¼	0
Missouri Pacific	102⅝	97⅛	99⅝	+2⅝
Mexican Central	24	22⅜	23⅜	+1
Nashville	151	147⅝	152⅝	+4⅞
New York Central	150½	149	150⅞	+1⅞
Norfolk & Western	86	84⅞	86	+1⅛
North American	97¼	96	98⅞	+2⅞
Ontario & Western	54	52⅜	52⅝	− ½
Pacific Mail	49	46	47⅜	+1⅜
Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅞	139⅛	140	+ ⅞
Peoples Gas	104⅛	102⅝	101½	−1⅛
Pressed Steel Car	50⅝	48⅝	50⅜	+1⅝
Reading	134⅝	139⅞	140⅜	+ ⅝
Railway Steel Spring	54¼	56⅝	59½	+2⅞
Republic Iron	25¼	24¼	26¼	+1½
Do preferred	94⅝	94⅝	97½	+2⅞
Rock Island	29¾	28½	29⅜	+ ⅞
Do preferred	72¾	71⅝	72½	+ ⅞
Southern Railway	35½	34⅛	35½	+1⅜
Southern Pacific	69¼	67¾	69¼	+1½
Sugar	141½	138⅞	140⅜	+1⅞
St. Paul	179⅝	174¾	176¼	+1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	91¼	94⅞	102¼	+7⅜
Union Pacific	131⅝	129¾	132⅝	+3
United States Steel	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ½
Do preferred	104⅝	101⅝	102⅝	+1

Philadelphia Stocks.

(Reported by Childs & Childs.)

	Bid.	Ask.
American Railways	53¼	53½
Cambria Steel	27¾	27⅞
Cambria Iron	49¼	49½
Consolidated Lake Superior	17½	18
Electric Storage	80	81
Electric Co. of America	11⅝	11¾
Lehigh Valley	80	82
Marsden	3	3⅛
Pennsylvania Steel	50	55
Do preferred	100	100½
Philadelphia Co.	52¼	52⅜
Do preferred	50	50½
Philadelphia Traction	100⅝	101
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	31⅞	32
Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8⅞
Union Traction	62⅝	62⅞
United Gas Improvement	93⅝	94
Welsbach	28	29

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, Nov. 13.—The rate for call loans in New York advanced to 25 per cent, the highest for three years, but just before the close of the market declined to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange broke to a point near which gold can be imported at a profit. Stock market ruled active and weak in the early dealings, but later recovered, and net changes for the day were not large except in a few pool stocks, which closed lower. Cotton and wheat declined, being affected by stringent money. In Pittsburgh trading was dull and prices lower. The Pennsylvania railroad makes a proposition to retire Allegheny Valley preferred on the basis of an exchange of 1¼ shares Pennsylvania stock for 2 shares Allegheny Valley preferred.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—Call loan rates ranged between 18 and 5 per cent, closing at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange declined early in the day, but later rallied. New York received $1,200,000 gold from Canada, but the loss through sub-treasury operations since the last bank statement more than offset this amount. Stocks made a strong rally and closed at or near the highest prices of the day. Railway Steel Springs advanced to the highest price ever quoted. Central District and Printing Telegraph Company offers $1,000,000 new stock for subscription. Pittsburgh stock market dull and irregular, prices averaging lower. Japanese government will issue a new $250,000,000 4 per cent loan.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.—Call loan rates in New York declined from 13 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange advanced, removing the prospects of gold imports. Stock market active and firm, closing near the highest prices of the day. Hocking Valley closed 17⅛ per cent higher on a report of retirement of the preferred, guarantee of the common dividend and operation of the road jointly by Lake Shore and Pennsylvania. Standard Oil declares a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, an increase of 3 per cent over the same quarter last year. In London Russian 4 per cent bonds broke 1½ per cent to 87½. French rentes declined, while English consols and Japanese bonds were slightly higher. Berlin money rates advanced and continental markets were depressed by the news of an extremely critical situation in Russia. Domestic iron markets continue very active and prices strong and advancing.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.—New York stocks were extremely active, sales footing up 1,271,000 shares. In the early part of the day prices were strong and higher under the leadership of Reading and Smelting, the latter recording a new high mark at 147. Near the close the tone became weak, gains were wiped out and most stocks closed ½ to 2 per cent lower. Alarming reports of conditions prevailing in Russia, which unsettled foreign markets, was the cause of the reaction. Call loans ranged between 8 and 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong and higher. Pittsburgh national bank reports show a deficit in meeting legal reserve requirements of $1,117,000.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.—New York stocks active, sales reaching 1,090,000 shares. Prices opened strong on the absence of further unsettling news from abroad and advanced all day, closing firm and near the best. American Smelting common advanced to the highest price ever quoted and other pool stocks were notably active and strong. Call loan rates declined from 6 ½to 4 per cent and closed at the lowest. New York Central gives notice of an allotment of a little more than $17,000,000 new stock at par. Foreign markets were firmer and the strong statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany had a good effect on continental markets. In Pittsburgh the market was dull and prices averaged lower.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.—New York market active and strong for industrial stocks. American Smelting, Federal Smelting, Amalgamated Copper and the minor iron and steel shares scoring large gains. The railroad list was dull and prices averaged slightly lower at the close. The weekly bank statement more than met expectations, showing the legal reserve restored and a surplus of $2,915,150, brought about by a reduction of more than $27,000,000 in loans and a decrease of $29,249,800 in deposits.

IN LOCAL SECURITIES PRICES AVERAGED LOWER

Sharp Decline in Tonopah Extension the Feature on Saturday—Philadelphia Company Lost Half of Its Recent Gain.

The feature of the local stock market on Saturday was the sharp decline in Tonopah Extension, which sold off 30 cents a share to $5.20, making a total decline for the week of 75 cents a share. There was a slight recovery at the close, but the net decline for the week was 70 cents a share. The recent selling of the stock has been apparently for account of inside interests, but the fact that no attempt was made to conceal the source of the selling was regarded as significant.

The remainder of the list on Saturday was quite dull and the only change of importance was a decline of ⅝ in Philadelphia Company common, 200 shares selling at 51¾. This stock closed 2¼ lower than a week ago, wiping out about half its previous gain. The decline was due to disappointment expressed over the publication of what are said to be the terms on which an outside corporation proposes to acquire control of the property. There has been no official announcement in this connection, and it may be that when the formal proposition is made it will be more favorable. At the same time there is considerable discussion as to the policy of bringing forward any proposition of the kind at this time, when "public ownership" agitation is becoming so prominent in municipal politics all over the country.

With the exception of Pittsburgh Oil & Gas, which closed 2 per cent lower, the natural gas stocks held their own fairly well, but were inactive. The supply of natural gas obtained during the summer by both the Philadelphia Company and the Manufacturers Light & Heat is said to have placed these companies in better position to meet the demand during the period of maximum consumption than they have occupied for years past, and the earnings from this source should be very large during the ensuing six months.

The only transactions in coal stocks on Saturday were confined to River Coal preferred, which closed unchanged. During the week Pittsburgh Coal common declined to 14 and the preferred to 52½, and they closed at practically the lowest prices. The coal trade is active, but in the absence of official statements nothing is known as to its relative profitableness.

Crucible Steel common closed at 12¾, and the range for the week was between 12⅞ and 12½. The preferred ranged between 66 and 66½ and closed at 66¼ bid. Both the National Fire Proofing issues closed unchanged for the week. American Sewer Pipe was active and closed at a loss of 1 per cent. The Harbison-Walker issues were dull and unchanged.

There was not much change in the Westinghouse issues. Electric sold down to 84¼ early in the week, but subsequently recovered all the loss and closed at 86. Air Brake closed unchanged at 150, and Union Switch & Signal a fraction lower at 83¼.

Activity in the Independent Brewing issues has subsided since the publication of the first annual report, but prices have held fairly steady. Sales of the bonds during the week foot up $15,000 at 106¾ to 107¼, the final sale representing a net decline of ½ per cent. Pittsburgh Brewing common was active, closing at 26. The preferred closed a dollar lower than last week at 47¼. Pittsburgh Brewing bonds closed ¼ lower at 113¾.

Dealings in local bank and trust company shares were light. The only change of note was an advance of 3 per cent in Iron City Trust, which sold at 120. The statements of the national banks published during the week showed the largest loans and the largest deposits in the history of these institutions. Profits for the year were also good, but the demand for this class of investment has undergone considerable change during the past two years and recent events have not been of a character to encourage it. The fact that the local national banks reported a deficit in reserve requirements, and that money ruled firm at 6 per cent, did not have any effect upon the general market. Local securities are thought to be in strong hands, and while there is no indication of any immediate change for the better in prices, there is not likely to be any serious decline from the present level no matter what the course of the eastern market may be.

Stock Exchange Record.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

30 W. Airbrake	150	300 Tonopah Ext.	5.20
100 F. Proof pfd.	21¼	100 U. S. Stl. com.	37½
51 F. Proof com.	6½	15 Riv. Coal pfd.	23
100 Tonopah Ext.	5.40	1 do.	23⅜
100 do.	5.30	5 do.	23
125 do.	5.25	$4000 Ind. Brw. 6s	106¾
75 do.	5.20	3000 do.	106¾

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

200 Tonopah Ext.	5.20	95 Mfrs. L. & H.	35⅜
200 do.	5.25	10 do.	35⅜
100 do.	5.25	10 do.	35½
5 Mfrs. L. & H.	35½	5 Crucible com.	12¾

11:00 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.

35 F. Proof com.	6½	15 Mfrs. L. & H.	35½
300 Ohio Tonopah	.27	25 do.	35½
50 P. Brew. com.	26	14 Ohio Fuel	38
100 do.	26		

11:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

15 Sewer Pipe	30⅜	10 Electric 2nds	86
200 Phila. com.	51¾	10 P. Plate Glass	120

Summary.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
5	Crucible Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
86	Fire Proofing	6½	6½	6½	0
100	Do preferred	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¼
160	Mfrs. L. & H.	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅜
14	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38	+ ¼
300	Ohio Tonopah	.27	.27	.27	0
200	Philadelphia Co.	51¾	51¾	51¾	− ⅝
150	Pgh. Brewing	26	26	26	+ ⅛
10	Pgh. Pl. Glass	120	120	120	+ ¼
21	River Coal pref.	*23⅛	23	*23	0
15	Sewer Pipe	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
1200	Tonopah Ext.	5.40	5.20	5.25	−.25
100	U. S. Steel	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
30	West. Airbrake	150	150	150	0
10	West. Elec. 2ds	86	86	86	+ ½
2401					
	BONDS.				
$7000	Ind. Brewing 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	− ¼

*Less than 10 shares.

Sales for the Week.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended November 18, 1905, were as follows:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
10	Birmingham Trac.	46	46	46	+1
8	C. D. & P. Tel.	135	135	135	−5
50	Consolidated Ice	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
237	Do preferred	38½	38	38	+ ½
288	Crucible Steel	12⅞	12½	12¾	− ⅝
821	Do preferred	66½	66	66¼	− ½
642	Fire Proofing	6⅝	6½	6½	0
528	Do preferred	*21⅝	*21	21¼	0
55	H.-W. Ref. pref.	70	70	70	0
2	Ind. Brewing	15	15	15	0
415	Do preferred	40¼	†39¾	†39¾	−1¼
1124	Luster Mining	†31⅝	30	†31¾	+ ¾
10	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1305	Mfrs. L. & H.	35½	34½	35½	+ ½
147	Ohio Fuel	38	37½	38	0
6350	Ohio Tonopah	.28	.27	.27	−.02
20	Peoples Pipage	24	24	24	− ½
1140	Philadelphia Co.	53½	51⅝	51¾	−2¼
1355	Pgh. Brewing	26¼	25⅝	26	− ⅛
230	Do preferred	47½	47⅛	47½	−1
20	Pgh. Coal	14	14	14	−1
970	Do preferred	53½	52⅛	52½	− ½
488	Pgh. Oil & Gas	*58	55	56	−2
45	Pgh. Pl. Glass	120	119⅞	120	+1
716	River Coal pref.	*23¼	23	*23	− ½
1070	Sewer Pipe	*31¼	30⅜	30⅜	−1
9	St. Und. Cable	200	200	200	0
2700	Tonopah Ext.	5.80	5.20	5.25	−.70
225	United Copper	33⅝	32¾	32¾	− ¾
40	Union Switch	83⅝	83½	83¼	− ¼
1720	U. S. Steel	37⅛	35⅝	37⅛	+ ¼
131	Do preferred	102½	*100⅞	*102	0
73	West. Airbrake	150	150	150	0
1115	West. Elec. 2ds	86	84¼	86	+ ¼
100	Wind. Glass pref.	42	42	42	0
	BANKS.				
15	Arsenal Bank	145	145	145	−5
10	Exchange N. B.	83	83	83	− ½
§14	German Sav. & D.	350	350	370	.....
130	Iron City Trust	120	116	120	+3
5	Pgh. Trust	440	440	440	−5
5	Trad. & Mechanics	79	79	79	0
24335					
	BONDS.				
$5000	Cons. Gas 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	− ⅛
15000	Ind. Brewing 6s	107¼	106¾	106¾	− ½
6000	Pgh. Brewing 6s	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	− ¼
5000	P., McK. & C. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¼
3000	Sewer Pipe 6s	101	101	101	0
$34000					

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend. ‡Buyer's option 60 days. §Sold for account at auction.

Closing Bids and Offers.

Pittsburgh Banks—	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Arsenal	50	142	....
Commonwealth Trust	100	180	....
Farmers Deposit National	100	1100	....
Federal National	100	....	200
Fort Pitt National	100	....	210
Iron City Trust	100	120	....
Keystone National	100	....	378
Merchants Savings & Trust	50	....	55
Safe Deposit & Trust	100	....	400
Third National	100	145	160
Traders & Mechanics	50	79	....
Union Trust	100	....	3000
Allegheny Banks—			
Bank of Secured Savings	50	105	....
First National	100	....	154
Miscellaneous—			
American Window Glass pref	100	41	42
American Sewer Pipe	100	30	30⅝
Consolidated Gas pref	50	....	39
Consolidated Ice	50	5¼	6
Do preferred	50	37½	[illegible]
Crucible Steel	100	12¾	13
Do preferred	100	66¼	66½
Luster Mining	10	30¼	31
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	35⅜	35½
Marsden	100	....	3½
Mt. Oliver Incline Plane	50	....	50
Monongahela River Coal pref	50	23¼	[illegible]
National Fire Proofing	50	6½	6¾
Do preferred	50	21	21½
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	37⅞	38
Philadelphia Co.	50	[illegible]	52
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	25⅞	26
Do preferred	50	[illegible]	47½
Pittsburgh Coal	100	13⅝	[illegible]
Do preferred	100	52¾	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	....	120
Tonopah Extension	1	5.31	5 [illegible]
Ohio Tonopah	1	.26	[illegible]
Union Switch & Signal	50	....	84
United States Glass	100	....	[illegible]
United States Steel	100	37¼	37 [illegible]
Do preferred	100	102⅞	[illegible]
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	50	....	86
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	149½	[illegible]
Independent Brewing	50	....	14
Do preferred	50	39⅝	40
United Copper	100	34	34 [illegible]
Do preferred	100	73	....
BONDS—			
American Sewer Pipe 6s	..	101¼	....
Monongahela River Coal 6s	..	....	110
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	..	113¼	....
Pgh. & Ally. Telephone 5s	..	84¾	85
Independent Brewing 6s	..	106¾	....

Outside Securities.

(Reported by George W. MacMullen & Co.)

	Bid.	Ask.
Kansas Natural Gas	....	45
Union Natural Gas	99	100
Fayette County Gas	94	96
Pine Oil	6	7
Dominion Gas	....	75
Rock Run Fuel Gas	....	45
Window Glass Machine common	....	7
Window Glass Machine preferred	....	19
Monongahela Street Railway	....	43
Luna Park	90	100
Stewart Creek Mining Co.	....	62
Red Rock Mining Co.	....	.50
Golden Anchor Mining Co.	.83	.85
Coast Range Mining Co.	....	.50
Oriental and Masbate Mining Co.	.25	....
Black Hills Copper (Ariz.)	.38	.39
Pittsburgh and Montana Copper	....	10½
Trade Dollar	1.00	1.30
Resting Springs	12	....
Gold Bullion	90	....
Bonds—		
*Pittsburgh Oil & Gas 6s	....	99
Union Steels 5s	98½	*99
*Nat. Glass gen. mtg. 6s	97¼	....
Pittsburgh Coal 5s	102	*105

Sales—

Shares.		Price.
1000	Black Hills	$ .40
2000	Black Hills	.39
1000	Black Hills	.38

*And interest.

New York Curb Stocks.

Amer. Tin Can	9¾	Otis Elevator	60
Do preferred	70¼	Do preferred	100
Electric Vehicle	14	Seaboard Air Line	28
Do preferred	17	Do preferred	57½
Green Con. Cop.	26½	Standard Oil	670
Interborough	211½	Tennessee Copper	34
Int. Mer. Mar.	13¼	Tonopah	12½
Do preferred	35½	Bethlehem Steel	30
International Salt	37½	Do preferred	85
Do 5s	70	Greene Gold	4½
North. Securities	180	United Copper	32½
		Do preferred	76

Government Bonds.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	103¼	U. S. old 4s, reg.	105¼
Do coupon	103¼	Do coupon	105¼
U. S. 3s, reg.	104	U. S. new 4s, reg.	113
Do coupon	104	Do coupon	114

MINOR INDUSTRIALS MAKE GOOD ADVANCES

Operators Break Through Restraint Imposed by the Money Market.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: Professional speculators and pool and clique operators in Wall street yesterday appeared disposed to break through all restraint imposed by the money market. Stocks, while somewhat irregular, ruled strong, but the feature of the day was the resumption of machine work in various specialties of the list. The market was highly specialized. An aggressive movement developed in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which was worked up 3⅝ points to 61¾, and closed at the top, which is regarded as a rather steep price for a stock which pays nothing in a 6 per cent money market. Quite a number of the minor industrials were advanced from 1 to 25 points, the maximum being in American Snuff.

The movement in the specialties covered a wide range, substantial advances being recorded in widely divergent properties like Colorado Fuel, Federal Mining and Smelting, International Power, International Pump, National Biscuit, Sloss-Sheffield, North American Company and the like. The movement was highly professional throughout.

Little developed in the way of news aside from the publication of the weekly bank statement. This showed some improvement in the monetary situation which was immediately reflected by a sharp advance in demand sterling exchange, which ran up about 25 points, closing at $4.86-65 to $4.86-70. The deficit in the aggregate of reserves in the clearing house banks were made up, and a surplus over the legal requirement of $2,915,510 was created, but this increase in the surplus reserve, it was noted was largely due to the operation of one institution, and numerous institutions still continue under their reserves, one notable offender making apparently no effort to make good its improvement.

Russian news was mixed, and though reported as somewhat improved, the Paris market continued depressed, and Russian bonds declined both in Paris and London. Many deal and rumor stories were put in circulation to account for the movement in specialties, but these were unnecessary, as the demonstration was clearly of professional pool and clique origin.

KING'S ELECTION IS MADE UNANIMOUS BY PARLIAMENT

Prince Charles Is Now Duly Chosen Ruler of Norway—Germany is Pleased.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, Nov. 18.—The Norwegian parliament today unanimously elected Prince Charles of Denmark to be king of Norway. There were 116 members present. The fortress fired a royal salute of 42 guns in honor of the new king.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The election of Prince Charles of Denmark to be king of Norway will receive the cordial support of Germany. It is already arranged that Prince Henry of Prussia, upon the emperor's orders, will proceed with the flagship Preussen to meet the king-elect November 25 upon his voyage to Norway.

The controversy as to who procured the candidacy of Prince Charles is attracting some attention in the German press where it is asserted that it was due to Emperor William's initiative. It is officially asserted that while the emperor did not propose Prince Charles' candidacy, he expressed to the king of Denmark during his recent visit to Copenhagen his full acquiescence in the prince's candidacy, which meanwhile had been under discussion.

Stonerod Will Have Help.

Policeman Stonerod, who was injured so badly by Richard Wiseman, whom he was arresting, that he was obliged to take to his bed, will be on duty again on Monday. Director Moore said he would have a talk with Stonerod and if the policeman decided to prosecute Wiseman on the charge of assault and battery he should have the help of the public safety department.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A host of traders will testify to the difficulty of turning an honest penny in the stock market, and yet the number of brokers and presumably the number of persons willing to try at guessing the market, is constantly on the increase. A man who has had some experience in the street, cited as an evidence of the chances against the guess of the public, the fact, as he alleged, that the wholesale bucket-shops, so to speak, allowed the retail shops a commission on the business that the latter could turn over. In other words, the retail bucket-shop received a commission from its customers for executing orders, and also received a commission from the wholesale shop with which the trade was "placed." The wholesale bucket-shop, in effect, paid a commission to induce the little traders to guess the market, and it almost invariably made a profit because the chances favored the guess being wrong. One does not have to go to the bucket-shops, however, for evidence of the difficulty in conducting a successful deal in the stock market. We have the testimony of two gentlemen of high finance who were before the life insurance investigating committee last week. Gov. Odell, of New York, who certainly occupied a position entitling him to a "straight tip," testified that out of a total investment of $131,171.56 in the United States Shipbuilding syndicate, he came out with a total loss of $123,482.56. United States Senator Depew, whose official connection with some seventy-odd corporations, including some of the greatest in existence, and whose facilities for inside information must have been of the best, testified that for individuals participation in syndicates is a "mighty poor business." His experience covered four years of historical syndicate operations conducted by the shrewdest financiers in the world, with unlimited capital, and with a not too scrupulous observance of moral and statute law, and the sum total of his net profits for that period was only $21,391. This sum probably did not represent 1 per cent on the total liabilities involved. He would have done better to put his money in a savings bank.

In this department last Sunday, discussing the outlook for the money market, it was pointed out that the flow of currency back to New York after the turn of the year was likely to be slower than in former years because of the great activity in industrial circles, which called for larger payrolls, and which would naturally be followed by the retention of a larger amount of cash in the pockets of wage earners. The New York Journal of Commerce takes a similar view, and points out that the prevailing prosperity begets extravagances which mean the increased use of money in ordinary business channels—a more or less permanently increased use, and the consequent absence of the usual surplusage of funds that find their way to Wall Street banks and other lenders, and by their very volume forced down interest rates so low that almost any standard dividend stock will not only carry itself but frequently furnish a margin to help carry non-dividend payers. The return of such a period of redundant money does not seem among the early probabilities, and if, as appears to be the more general view of conservative market observers, the large speculative interests of today have merely covered their banking requirements for the ordinary crop-moving season, there is unquestionably a stock market situation suggestive of the necessity of extreme caution. In addition to the full employment for money resulting from trade and industrial activity, it is important to remember that two foreign loans of great magnitude are being eagerly sought by urgent borrowers; and that the proceeds of one of these loans will be to a measurable extent utilized on the other side of the world—in the extreme Orient. These funds are to be taken out of the older financial centers and will require an appreciable time to return. Furthermore the financing of these loans even under the guidance of the great banking interests who will undertake them will require the gradual but steady accumulation of funds, and during this period of accumulation we may hardly expect foreign bankers to be liberal lenders.

American Window Glass preferred sold during the week at 42, unchanged from the last previous sale. There have been intimations of a revival of activity in the stock, but so far the latter has remained neglected. There is a fair demand for window glass, and the independent factories are not well stocked. The machine operating factories are reported to have a fair amount of glass on hand. With the practical settlement of labor troubles the market is now confronted with lower prices for glass. Independent manufacturers are now offering glass at 90 and 15 and 90 and 25, and the largest producer has made its discount 90-10 and 5 off the list above the third bracket. While efforts have been made in many quarters to keep prices at a satisfactory figure, there appears to be no unanimity of action on the part of the producers. Among the hardware jobbers there is a steady demand for window glass, and as yet prices have not been materially affected by the action of the manufacturers.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week increased about $2,500,000 over the same week last year.

A Chicago coal man interviewed every prominent railroad freight agent of western lines in Chicago last week and the concensus of opinion of these officials seems to be that [illegible] supply will be worse [illegible] than at present.

An [illegible] activity prevailed in Japanese [illegible] last week. The sales on the [illegible] exchange for the two hours on Saturday [illegible] 1,139,000, and the total for the week [illegible] estimated $8,500,000. Prices were [illegible] cable yesterday stated that [illegible] would probably be made on Monday [illegible] Japanese loan, reference [illegible] been made several times of late [illegible] issue was quoted at a premium [illegible] on the London curb. The R[illegible] held in abeyance and is not [illegible] be floated until early next year.

The New York News Bureau established its Pittsburgh [illegible] last week and the system was [illegible] order yesterday. The printing [illegible] lines which have been installed [illegible] brokers' offices are objects of much [illegible] traders and the promptness [illegible] affecting the markets is transmitted [illegible] subject of many complimentary remarks.

The [illegible] Gas shares have sold from [illegible] above par some time during [illegible] 1898, except the present one, is [illegible] the "public ownership" agitation [illegible].

It is [illegible] as a matter of considerable [illegible] importance that the management [illegible] Burlington & Quincy has signed [illegible] with the Brotherhood of Engineers [illegible] that organization for the first time since the great strike of 1888, when [illegible] deserted their locomotives. Paul [illegible] and eventually won this strike [illegible].

"The [illegible] regarding the present money [illegible] status is most unusual. One group of street people believes that the [illegible] stringency was wholly warranted [illegible] conditions and that artificial means [illegible] employed to temporize with it and [illegible] effects. Others contend that [illegible] itself is artificial and was brought [illegible] for the purpose of undermining the stock [illegible] probably this second group would [illegible] in holding to its position [illegible] suspicions aroused by several recent [illegible]. A rather curious fact in the [illegible] however, that one institution, [illegible] freely accused in Wall street [illegible] of manipulating money [illegible] stocks, was accused in the same [illegible] weeks ago of manipulating [illegible] so as to make a good [illegible] stocks up."—New York Evening Post.

More [illegible] Brooklyn Rapid Transit converted [illegible] hands in New York during [illegible] session yesterday. The price [illegible] to 97½ and closed strong.

The [illegible] street brokers' letters sent out after the market on Saturday indicated [illegible] as to the probable course [illegible] the coming week. Most of them [illegible] comparatively safe prediction that [illegible] "irregular."

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Smelting common, Hocking [illegible] Railway Steel Springs, Missouri, [illegible] and Texas Pacific were among [illegible] which last week advanced to the [illegible] the year.

One of the most significant features of the week was the exceptional strength of all metals markets, and the corresponding [illegible] in prices displayed by all [illegible] Amalgamated Copper, National [illegible] metal stocks generally. Many [illegible] attained new high records [illegible] market and the price of the [illegible] three times advanced one-[illegible] the New York metal exchange.

The [illegible] Co. has applied for a franchise [illegible] natural gas to Cincinnati. The C[illegible] Electric Company is credited [illegible] prepared an application for a [illegible] the same lines in order to prevent [illegible] company from getting a franchise [illegible] fight is anticipated. The [illegible] Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company [illegible] points in the past few days.

Pittsburgh holders of Allegheny Valley preferred [illegible] received the formal proposal [illegible] Pennsylvania railroad for the [illegible] stock by an exchange of two [illegible] Valley preferred for one and [illegible] shares Pennsylvania railroad [illegible] formal notice says: "The holders of the outstanding preferred [illegible] already accepted this offer. If you [illegible] sell your preferred stock on the [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad Company [illegible] and deposit the certificate, accompanied by a power of attorney in blank, duly dated, signed and witnessed, on or before December 1, 1905, with the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, that company having been authorized to issue negotiable receipts therefor. Upon the deposit of 90 per cent of the preferred stock notice thereof will be given and certificates of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be delivered in exchange for the receipts on April 2, 1906. This stock will carry the dividends payable in May, 1906, and all dividends declared subsequently thereto." The circular is signed by H. Tatnall, treasurer. The reason assigned for making the purchase is that large expenditures will be required to increase the efficiency of Allegheny Valley and that the Pennsylvania is willing to furnish the money for these expenditures provided it secures the entire stock ownership of the company.

The October foreign trade statement showed that the imports of merchandise were the largest with one exception for any month in years. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the month was $46,830,806, as compared with $69,750,023 in the same month in 1904, and nearly $78,500,000 for the same month in 1903. Following is a comparison of imports and exports of merchandise by months:

Imports:	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	$98,342,876	$82,589,866	$85,174,786
February	103,084,413	89,022,500	82,622,246
March	110,431,188	91,347,909	96,230,457
April	95,110,288	83,521,882	87,682,106
May	92,525,424	80,698,161	79,035,137
June	90,447,245	81,157,235	81,999,777
July	84,570,342	71,193,943	82,187,827
August	95,891,977	87,737,868	82,049,262
September	102,066,002	84,324,975	81,816,649
October	107,518,065	91,777,920	81,921,147
Totals	$979,937,820	$844,172,259	$840,829,383

Exports:	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	$123,597,383	$142,045,170	$133,992,269
February	106,870,782	118,800,282	125,586,034
March	136,978,420	119,988,449	132,063,984
April	128,575,274	109,889,405	109,827,915
May	123,793,569	89,886,925	100,979,591
June	121,153,486	93,234,866	95,222,846
July	107,930,421	85,223,479	91,813,265
August	117,668,115	92,253,881	89,446,457
September	135,983,816	134,365,424	110,364,840
October	154,388,871	162,527,943	160,388,508
Totals	$1,256,950,246	$1,147,998,824	$1,149,764,979
Excess exp.	276,962,426	303,824,565	308,945,596

Ten months ended October:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Exp.
1902	$789,573,713	$1,087,492,912	$297,919,199
1901	727,924,332	1,191,987,682	464,054,350
1900	695,098,467	1,195,353,918	500,255,451
1899	658,134,636	1,028,444,027	370,309,391
1898	527,728,481	987,897,707	460,169,226

THE MONEY MARKET.

The local money market ruled firm all week at 6 per cent on call and time loans. The national bank reports, showing these institutions to have fallen more than $1,100,000 below the legal reserve requirements, had a strengthening effect upon the market. The demand from stock brokers continues light, but the commercial demand is active. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 7,490,609 79	$ 872,752 69
For the week	50,462,732 53	7,508,216 21
Previous week	48,487,579 62	9,472,646 24

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows. Week ending:

November 18,	1905	$50,462,732 53
November 19,	1904	47,963,761 34
November 21,	1903	36,458,257 29
November 22,	1902	46,347,714 26
November 23,	1901	43,536,473 55

Totals to date:

1905	$2,901,152,089 29	1902	$1,936,872,777 19
1904	1,794,926,298 40	1901	1,841,245,761 76
1903	2,151,317,267 39		

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86 45@4 86.55 for demand, and at $4 82.90@4 83 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, $4 83½ and $4 87. Commercial bills, $4 82@4 82½; bar silver, 64c; Mexican dollars, 49½c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm. Money on call nominal. No loans. Time loans steady. Sixty and 90 days, 6 per cent. Six months, 5¼@6 per cent.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The weekly bank statement today showed that the clearing house banks hold $2,915,150 in excess of the 25 per cent of deposits required by law. Last week there was a deficit of $2,428,800, showing an increase of $5,343,950. The statement follows: Loans, $1,017,082,660; decrease, $27,204,200; deposits, $999,069,000; decrease, $29,249,800; circulation, $54,689,900; increase, $378,200; legal tenders, $73,075,100; increase, $690,500; specie, $179,607,300; decrease, $2,659,000; reserve, $252,682,400; decrease, $1,968,500; reserve required, $249,767,250; decrease, $7,312,450; surplus, $2,915,150; increase, $5,343,950; ex-United States deposits, $6,657,175; increase, $5,351,975.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve shows: Available cash balance, $133,301,985; gold coin and bullion, $85,644,095; gold certificates, $46,193,570; silver coin and bullion, $3,396,449; silver certificates, $4,277,703; United States notes, $3,061,439; treasury notes of 1890, $35,130; national bank notes, $11,088,089. Total receipts this month, $30,308,862; total receipts this year, $227,816,279; total expenditures this month, $39,590,000; total expenitures this year, $242,289,065.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Bar Silver quiet, 29 9-16d per ounce. Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4½ per cent; for three-months' bill, 4 per cent. Consols for money, 88 9-16; consols for account, 88 11-16.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Three per cent rentes 99 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 14½ centimes.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfgs for checks. Discount rates short bills 4¼ per cent. Three-months' bills 4⅝ per cent.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the assay office today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $1,176. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,142,000. Payment by banks to government, $3,605,000. Balance on the day's transactions $537,000 paid by government to banks, against $73,000 paid by banks to government a week ago.

Comparative Figures
FEEDING A HORSE.
A $300 horse+$50 worth of good feed six winter months equals a $300 horse in the spring.
A $300 horse+$30 worth of poor feed equals a $200 horse in the spring.
$100 lost—$20 saved, equals $80 lost.
Moral: Don't try to economize on horse feed. Buy our choice HAY AND GRAIN.
Daniel McCaffrey's Sons Co.,
716-718 Fifth Avenue.
In the one spot 39 years.

Sater Copper Company
HAS NO DEBTS!
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MONEY UNCERTAINTIES PERPLEX WALL STREET

High Rates a Bar to Bull Markets—Will the Public Come in Is a Question Still Unanswered.

By EDWIN LEFEVRE.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The fact that money has been in the deplorable condition known as "tight" lately is really not half so interesting to the philosophical observer of financial affairs as that there should have been any difference of opinion on that point among experts. Every year, for reasons which are perfectly understood, we have this period of temporary stringency and every year before the time comes there are optimists who confidently predict pleasant surprises. Tight money is one of the things that no bull leader, that is no real leader, can fail to reckon with in the conduct of an extensive campaign. He may personally fortify himself against such a contingency, but he cannot do as much for his followers nor for the general public, though you hear overloaded optimists aver that there have been great bull markets with money at 6 per cent and even higher.

In many instances and under certain circumstances it is not the rate itself that is of consequence, but the underlying conditions of the money market. It is perfectly easy to understand how bankers may differ in their views as to duration of periods of monetary stringency, but that the signs pointing to the coming of such stringency should not be read as easily by one as by another is rather perplexing. It is probably a case of the human factor in the equation, for the fact that a man is a financier does not deprive him of human failings. It is only the shabby professional tipster, the Wall street prototype of the race track tout, who is infallible.

This year, at all events thus far this season, the usual autumnal rise in interest rates has not caused serious trouble. Considering such developments as the Russian situation and the possibility of disturbances in the European money markets arising from a reign of anarchy in the czar's empire, the financial needs of both Russia and Japan and the active trade conditions in the civilized nations across the Atlantic, the effect of the fresh disclosures of the life insurance investigation, well-founded fears of trouble arising from personal hostility among the great railroad magnates and the plans for extensions into competitive territory by large railroads in various sections, the public speculation in staples, the persistence of the public in staying away from Wall street and the very high prices of securities, joined to the sharp advance in call money to rates that made the speculative carrying of stocks an expensive luxury, all might quite easily have led to one of those sharp slumps which the lay mob always calls "panics" because it so regards whatever fluctuations empty its pocket, but which stronger speculators and financiers, having no losses to bemoan, always refer to as "healthy reactions."

There were indeed some recessions in prices, which seemed more than strictly justified to those who had bought stocks at the high level; but the declines were really substantial only in those stocks which had lately scored very substantial advances, the reason for which was not plain unless the accusations of manipulation by pools are based on facts. That the market did not break more violently and that stocks did not reach still lower levels shows that the combination of very high security prices with highly prosperous agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions continues to puzzle the speculative community to the point of making the stock market a two-sided affair. Every other day some "prominent personality" in the financial or the industrial world states in newspaper interviews that "general conditions" are sound and satisfactory and that the outlook for a continuation of the widespread prosperity is as bright as the eminent banker or manufacturer or porkpacker or iron magnate or railroad president remembers ever to have seen it in his long and useful career of money-making.

This is, of course, no untruth, for it is patent to the most jaundiced pessimist that the prosperity of the country is genuine and solid. It seems only the other day that the Northern Pacific was reorganized and the Great Northern was not so very far from a receivership and the Burlington's shares were not very eagerly wanted at 75 cents on the dollar, and this week, according to an official, these three "Hill roads" were earning at the rate of over $500,000 a day. But the way to measure the prosperity of a corporation is by the ticker tape and investors and speculators consider the general prosperity and then look at the stock quotations and weigh one against the other; and then proceed to disagree on the accuracy of the measure. The Wall street professional is confronted by the exasperating inactivity of the allies on whom he would like to count, the investing public which sees no reason for selling its holdings while conditions are prosperous and the speculating public which does not care to buy stocks in bulk because they are so high.

That very important interests have disagreed as to the time when the long-predicted "boom" should commence is well known. They do not disagree as to the boom itself. They all expect one, and it is only fair to say not that the majority are bullish because they are carrying huge blocks of securities, but that they are carrying such securities because they are bullish. It is the temperamental difference of the "big men" which makes one man say next month, while his neighbor says next year. But the impatience of the most excitable of the "big men" is as lethargic apathy compared with the smaller speculator. It is not so much a matter of wisdom as of financial strength that makes this difference, for Mr. Rockefeller can be interested in a certain stock and may desire as ardently as the varlest "piker" to see that stock double in value; but time does not to him mean starvation nor deprivation from luxuries.

It is the same way with the restless plungers from the west, who have no heart interest in the development and permanent prosperity of the corporations whose securities they will buy and sell by the million. Their views are often clear and logical, but the element of time is unduly minimized. The street has not forgotten the experience of Mr. John W. Gates and his powerful associates, who disregarded the obvious tendency of the money market. At one time one coterie alone was borrowing $50,000,000 with which to carry on a bull campaign against the advice of effete easterners. To this day the westerners speak bitterly of the underhanded machinations of certain Wall street banking cliques and the craven cowardice of eastern stock operators who threw up their hands when money became tight. They simply did not follow the example of Mr. Norman B. Ream, one of whose sententious bits of wisdom is: "I never overcame an insurmountable object in my life," and he never tries.

So far as the stock market itself is concerned the problem is unchanged. Stocks may be a few points too high or a few points too low, and it may be wiser to let values decline to an invitingly low level, or it may not be necessary to do so. But it is the eternal question: "Will the public come in?" which is still unsolved. The public has the money to buy stocks in bulk, but it has not the inclination. Certain signs show that a stock boom would be almost justifiable; others that public sentiment is not favorable to active speculation. Much may be done by the sheer brute force of dollars, but sentiment is an erratic thing. The best judge of the temper of the people who gamble in stocks will be the best judge of whether it is wise at the moment to buy and hold stocks for a rise. This sounds trite, but it is nevertheless the absolute truth. The great financial interests are optimistic. The little professionals are the reverse. Pools bid up this or the other stock and one or another operator liquidates his holdings. But the answer to the great question must come from the public. And the public is maintaining a discreet silence.

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Pittsburgh Firm Pays $90,000 for Producing Wells and Leases

In the Hopedale field, Harrison county, O., Michael Spellacy had sold his producing wells and leases to O'Day Bros. of Pittsburgh. The property consists of leases on about 400 acres of territory, the J. M. Copeland, J. G. Dixon and Michael Spellacy farms. There are 16 producing wells on the property, having a net production of 60 barrels a day, from the Berea grit and all settled production. The price paid is said to have been $90,000, and as part of the production is in fee it looks like it was cheap at the price said to have been paid for it. There is room for many more wells on the leases and with proper handling and development the production should be increased.

On the Coder farm, in Armstrong county, I. F. Schall has just completed a good gasser for the Vandergrift Fuel Gas Company, located on the Coder farm. The well has a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet a day. The gas will be supplied to the town of Vandergrift and the Apollo steel works. Mr. Schall took up between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of territory in the vicinity of the well and after carrying it for some time failed to interest other parties in drilling a test well and finally disposed of the leases to the Vandergrift Fuel Gas Company, at a nominal price, and contracted with them to drill a well. The most of the leases are situated within a mile and a half of the town and assures a good supply of fuel for the town and mills. The gas was encountered in the Tiona sand at a depth of 2,850 feet. Had Mr. Schall retained his holdings and developed the property he would have been many thousands of dollars ahead of the deal. This was the first well in that locality to be drilled to the Tiona sand and it makes the property look very valuable for gas. The Tiona sand is reached at a depth of about 160 feet below the Speechley formation.

Developments on the lower southwest fields are growing a little more interesting since the wells started on the advance of the market have begun to come in, some of which are fairly good producers. In the lower southwest the Southern Oil Company, the producing end of the Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Company, has drilled in an important test well on the C. Templeton farm and has a show for a 25 or 30-barrel producer in the salt sand. This test is located some distance from any production and the size will stimulate operations in that locality. The Southern Oil Company holds leases on a large acreage in that locality and will at once begin active development work. Browse, Proper & Campbell are also holders of some territory in the same section and have the rig completed for No. 3 on the Betty Waite farm. The shallow sand is holding out inducements to operators to increase development work. In Ritchie, Pleasants and Wood counties. In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, Mallory Bros. & Stewart have completed their No. 4 on the William Simonton farm and have a show for a 5-barrel pumper in the Keener sand.

In the Littleton district, Wetzel county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company has drilled its test on the Mary Cunningham farm through all sands and has a duster. In the same district the Hope Natural Gas Company has drilled its test on the Ott farm through the fifth sand and found no gas in that formation. The Melrose Oil & Gas Company's No. 1 on the Leazure farm, located on Pursley creek, ellsworth creek, Tyler county, is a fine Keener sand producer. The well placed 110 barrels to its credit, as shown by the last reported gauge. In the Bula district, Monongalia county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 4 on the D. Haught farm 10 feet into the Big Injun and has developed quite a gas pressure. Northwest of Weston, about two miles, the Reserve Gas Company has drilled its test on the William Shaw farm through the fifth sand and has a fair gasser. In the Salem district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its second test on the J. H. Riffee farm 160 feet into the Big Injun and the hole has filled up 100 feet with fluid.

On Trace Fork, three miles east of Burdett, Curry district, Putnam county, the Holly Oil & Gas Company is building the rig for a test well on the A. M. Alford farm. This company has done some development work in that locality and so far has found nothing but gas in the salt sand. In the Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, the Carter Oil Company's No. 8 on the J. E. Snyder farm is holding up at 125 barrels a day. On the Little Kanawha river, in the same district, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 3 on the G. W. Silcott farm is producing 25 barrels a day. On Utters Fork, Grant district, Ritchie county, Cain & Co. are due in the sand at a test on the William Hall farm. In Center district, Calhoun county, on Yellow creek, the Lowther Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the Starcher farm. On Muddy creek, Ellsworth district, Tyler county, Underwod & Co. are fishing at 1,850 feet at their test on the F. M. Weekley farm. On McIntyre Fork, Sardis district, Harrison county, Griffin & Co. are ready to start drilling at a test on the John Henderson farm.

In Union district, Tyler county, Parshall & Co. have drilled their test on the Keller heirs' farm through the Big Injun sand and have a duster. In the same district, Neely, Casper & Company's No. 1 on the J. A. Gorrell farm is good for 20 barrels a day in the Maxon sand.

On the Ohio side, in the Wolf Creek district, Washington county, Ford & Tratchell have completed No. 7 on the W. H. Ford farm and have a duster. In the same district the Pure Oil Producing Company has completed No. 10 on the R. J. Burchett farm and has a 5-barrel pumper. The same company has drilled its No. 12 on the E. C. Lynch farm through the shallow sand and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper. Near Dillonvale, Jefferson county, the Jefferson County Oil Company has completed a test on the W. Scamerhorn farm and has a duster in the Berea grit. This well is located in advance of developments and shuts off an extension to the old development to the southwest. On Wills creek, same county, E. H. Jennings & Bros. & Co. have drilled their No. 3 on the Vaughn heirs' farm through the Berea grit and have developed a little oil and a fair gas pressure.

At New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., the Ellwood Oil Company has completed a second test on the McChesney farm and has a gasser in the Berea grit. In the Brush Creek field, Allegheny county, Schaufner Bros. have drilled their No. 3 on the G. W. McKinney farm through the 100-foot sand and have a duster. Near Karns City, Butler county, Golden & Patterson have drilled their test on the Perry farm to the top of the sand and will drill in the first of the week. In the same district, William Higgins has drilled No. 3 on his own farm through the 100-foot and has a duster. Between Boydstown and Butler, G. McGee has drilled a test on the Hoover heirs' farm through the third and fourth sands and has a duster. It is now drilling to the Speechley formation.

The Oil Market.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields:

Pennsylvania, $1.58; Tiona, $1.61; Second Sand, $1.56; Cabell, $1.18; Corning, $1.10; New Castle, $1.35; North Lima, 94c; South Lima, 89c; Indiana, 89c; Somerset, 88c; Ragland, 49c. The Producers and Refiners Company also quotes $1.58 for Pennsylvania crude oil.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Oil—North Lima, 94c; South Lima and Indiana, 89c.

OIL CITY, PA., Nov. 18.—Credit balances, $1 58. Shipments, 85,077 barrels; average, 82,855 barrels; runs, 82,971 barrels; average, 68,730 barrels. Shipments, Lima, 93,234 barrels; average, 61,840 barrels; runs, Lima, 51,271 barrels; average, 48,330 barrels.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	84½	American Sugar	140½
Do preferred	102½	Do preferred	139
*Boston & Albany	257	*Am. Tel. & Tel.	135½
Boston & Maine	174½	American Woolen	40½
Boston Elevated	152	Do preferred	103¼
Fitchburg pfd	142	Dom. Iron & Steel	20½
Mexican Central	23½	Mass. Gas	48½
*N. Y. N. H. & H.	202	United Fruit	106⅜
†Pere Marquette	101	United Shoe Mach.	74
Union Pacific	132¾	Do preferred	31
Am. Arge. Chem.	24	U. S. Steel	37⅛
Do preferred	92	Do preferred	102⅞
Am. Pneu. Tube	8½		

*Bid. †Asked.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $970,223; government receipts from internal revenue, $807,970; customs, $706,441; miscellaneous, $115,538; expenditures, $1,860,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The clearing banks according to today's statement hold $2,195,150 in excess of the legal requirements of 25 per cent of deposits, against a deficit of $2,428,800 last week.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Bullion amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to Copenhagen.

Turpentine and Rosin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 18.—Turpentine firm at 60c. Rosin nothing doing; A B C, $4 25; D, $4 30; E, $4 45; F, $4 70; G, $4 75; H, $4 80; I, $4 85; K, $5 00; M, $5 20; N, $5 30; W G, $5 55; W W, $5 65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits turpentine, no sales; receipts, 20 casks. Rosin, no sales; receipts, 193 bbls. Tar firm, $1 80; receipts, 94 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $3 10 and $4 35; receipts, 238 casks.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.25	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.57	Ontario	1.50
Breece	.50	Ophir	5.37½
Brunswick Con.	.48	Phoenix	.01
Comstock Tunnel	.08	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Savage	.15
Horn Silver	1.70	Sierra Nevada	.37
Iron Silver	3.75	Small Hopes	.30
Leadville Con.	.06	Standard	3.50

WHEAT MARKET STEADY, BUT TRADING IS SLOW

Heavy Decline of Friday Puts a Damper on Efforts of Bull Contingent.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Trading in the grain pits today was exceedingly dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the close the price of wheat, corn and oats showed practically little change from the final quotations of yesterday. Provisions were 2½c to 12½c higher.

The wheat market opened a trifle easier with the May option a shade lower to a shade higher at 87⅞@88c. Pit traders and commission houses had moderate offerings, but buyers were hard to find, the severe decline of yesterday having apparently discouraged a number of prospective purchasers. News of the day was somewhat bearish. Weather in Argentina was said to be favorable to the development of the new crop. In this country absence of rain in the northwest was considered likely to accelerate the movement of wheat to market. Another factor tending to depress values was a statement made by an English statistician, in which it was claimed that world's shipments for the week would show an increase and that the exports from Russia would be more liberal than generally anticipated. Before the end of the first hour the price of the May delivery had eased off to 87⅝c. Trading was listless until shortly before the close on reports from New York of a fair demand from exporters, shorts covered quite freely. As a result the market regained practically all of the early loss. The May option advanced to 88⅛c. The market closed steady with May at 87⅞c, a shade lower than the closing price of yesterday. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 262,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,115,000 bushels, compared with 1,178,000 bushels one year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 949 cars, against 1,085 cars last week, and 815 cars one year ago.

Sentiment in the corn pit was exceedingly bearish, but active support from a leading bull prevented any material decline in prices. A sharp break at Liverpool brought about some selling by commission houses and pit traders resulting in slight losses early in the day. During the remainder of the session prices fluctuated very slightly. The close was steady. May opened ⅛c to ¼c lower at 44⅝@44⅞c, sold between 44⅝@44⅞c and 45c, and closed with a net loss of ⅛c at 44⅞@44⅞c. Local receipts were 315 cars, with five of contract grade.

The volume of trading in oats was very small. Influenced by an excellent demand from exporters the market held steady. May opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 32⅜@32½c, sold off to 32¼@32⅜c, and closed at 32⅜@32½c. Local receipts were 161 cars.

Provisions had a strong undertone, but trading was almost lifeless. There was a fair investment demand for the January products and some buying of pork by a local packer. The strong market for live hogs was a bullish factor. At the close, May pork was up 10@12½c at $12 82½@12 85. Lard and ribs were each up 2½c at $7 02½ and $6 77½ respectively. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 182 cars; corn, 517 cars; oats, 238 cars; hogs, 42,000 head.

The leading futures as reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., Farmers Bank building, Pittsburgh, members of the Chicago board of trade, ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'rday's Close.
WHEAT.					
December	85⅞	86	85½	85⅝	85¾
May	88	88¼	87⅝	88	88
July	83½	83⅝	82⅞	83⅛	83⅛
CORN.					
Dec., old	45⅞	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	46⅛
Dec., new	45	45	44⅞	44¾	45
May	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅞	45
July	44⅝	44¾	44½	44⅝	44¾
OATS.					
December	30	30¼	30	30¼	30
May	32½	32½	32⅜	32½	32½
July	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛	31
MESS PORK.					
January	12 65	12 72½	12 65	12 72½	12 62½
May	12 75	12 85	12 72	12 85	12 75
LARD.					
November	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	6 95
December	6 87½	6 90	6 87½	6 90	6 87½
January	6 87½	6 87½	6 87½	6 87½	6 85
May	7 02½	7 02½	7 02½	7 02½	7 00
RIBS.					
January	6 57½	6 57½	6 55	6 57½	6 55
May	6 75	6 80	6 75	6 77½	6 75

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; winter patents, $3 85@4 20; straights, $3 75@4 10; spring patents, $3 80@4 40; straights, $3 60@3 80; bakers, $2 80@3 20; No. 2 spring wheat, 85@88c; No. 3, 85@87c; No. 2 red, 86½@87c; No. 2 corn, 47@47½c; No. 2 yellow, 52@52½c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 30@32½c; No. 2 rye, 68¾c; good feeding barley, 37½@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@48c; No. 1 flax seed, 94c; No. 1 northwestern, $1 09; prime timothy seed, $3 30; mess pork, bbl, $13 50@13 62½; lard, the 100 lbs, $7 02½@7 05; short ribs sides (loose), $7 00@7 12½; short clear sides (boxed), $6 87½@7 00; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30; clover, contract grade, $13 00@13 25.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	17,800	20,300
Wheat, bushels	139,200	18,700
Corn, bushels	270,500	422,500
Oats, bushels	239,700	401,400
Rye, bushels	9,200	5,900
Barley, bushels	122,700	31,200

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 13,780 barrels; exports, 20,307 barrels; dull but steady. Winter patents, $4 20@4 55; do straights, $3 95@4 10; do extras, $2 85@3 25; do low grades, $2 75@3 20; Minnesota patent, $4 65@5 10; do bakers, $3 65@4 00. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $3 93@4 10; choice to fancy, $4 15@4 60. Buckwheat flour steady at $2 15@2 25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat steady; 63½c delivered New York. Corn meal steady; fine white and yellow, $1 25; coarse, $1 16@1 18; kiln dried, $3 10@3 15. Rye nominal; No. 2 western, 76c c. i. f. New York. Barley quiet; feeding, 41c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 50@61½c c. i. f. Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 135,100 bushels; exports, 47,315 bushels; sales, 2,200,000 futures. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 90⅞c elevator and 93¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 95⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 94⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Opening steady, wheat eased off under poor cables, liberal receipts and prospects for larger Russian shipments. It recovered in the last hour on renewed bull support and closed unchanged to ⅛c net lower. May, 92 1-16@92 5-16c, closed 92¼c; December, 92¼@92⅜c, closed 92¼c. Corn—Receipts, 74,175 bushels; exports, 78,473 bushels. Spot steady; No. 2, 58½c elevator and 57c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 white, 57½c. Option market was without transactions, closing partly ⅛c lower. January closed, 53c; May closed, 50⅝c; December closed, 54⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 55,500 bushels; exports, 33,497 bushels. Spot steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs, 35c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs., 36½@37½c; clipped white 36 to 40 lbs., 38@40c.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 18.—Wheat, Dec., 81⅝c; May, 85⅜@85⅝c; No. 1, hard, 84⅝c; No. 1 northern, 84⅛c; No. 2 northern, 81⅞c. Flour, first patents, $4 80@4 90; second patents, $4 60@4 70; first clears, $3 65@3 75; second clears, $2 45@2 55.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Seed—Clover, cash, $7 97½; December, $8 00; January, $8 05; February, $8 10; March, $8 15; prime alsike, $8 00; prime timothy, $1 55.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Wheat, No. 1, 87@88c; No. 2, 85@86c; May, 87⅞@88c asked. Rye, No. 1, 70½@71c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; sample, 38@54c. Corn, May, 44⅝c bid.

DULUTH, Nov. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 83¼c; No. 2 northern, 81c; December, 81⅛c; May, 85⅝c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1905.

Cattle—Supply light; market slow; choice, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., $5 25@5 50; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $4 50@4 80; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $4 10@4 50; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 50@4 50; choice heifers, $3 50@3 80; common to fair, $2 50@3 25; fat cows, $1 50@3 25; bulls, $2 00@3 50; good fat cows and springers, $25 00@50 00; common to fair, $15 00@20 00.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light; market steady; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $5 00@5 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50@4 90; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 20@4 40; culls and common, $2 00@2 50; lambs, $5 00@7 65; veal calves, $7 00@7 50; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 30 double decks; market slow and lower; prime heavies, $5 10@5 15; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $5 00@5 55; light Yorkers and pigs, $5 00; roughs, $4 00@4 60; stags, $3 00@3 75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; beeves, $3 15@6 45; cows, $1 25@4 40; heifers, $2 25@4 85; calves, $5 00@7 50; good to prime steers, $5 30@6 55; poor to medium, $2 15@5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 30. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market steady to strong; mixed and butchers, $4 50@6 00; good heavy, $4 65@5 00; rough heavy, $4 40@4 55; light, $4 40@4 90; pigs, $4 25@4 85; bulk of sales, $4 75@4 90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market slow; sheep, $3 40@5 80; yearlings, $5 25@6 00; lambs, $5 75@7 40.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head, including 300 head southerns; market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@5 55; fair to good, $3 50@4 90; western steers, $2 65@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 15; southern steers, $2 40@4 00; southern cows, $1 75@3 00; native cows, $1 75@3 90; native heifers, $2 50@4 75; bulls, $2 00@3 25; calves, $2 25@6 00. Receipts for the week, 67,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market 2½@5c higher; top, $4 85; bulk of sales, $4 75@4 80; heavy, $4 75@4 85; packers, $4 75@4 82½; pigs and lights, $4 40@4 77½. Receipts for the week, 51,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, none; market nominally steady; native lambs, $5 25@7 20; western lambs, $5 25@7 00; ewes and yearlings, $4 25@5 60; western-clipped yearlings, $5 00@6 60; western-clipped sheep, $4 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 60. Receipts for the week, 31,000 head.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 329 head, no trading; feeling weak. Dressed beef dull at 5@8½c per pound for native sides. Exports today, 780 beeves and 6,885 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 70 head; no demand and no trading; feeling weak; city dressed veals slow at 8@12½c per lb.; country dressed at 7@11½c; dressed grassers and feed calves, at 4@6c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,295 head; market steady. Sheep sold at $4 00@5 60; lambs at $7 50. Dressed mutton steady at 7@10c; dressed lambs in moderate demand at 10@12½c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,580 head; feeling nominally steady.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 17½@23c; dairies, 17@20c. Eggs firm at mark, cases included, 18@24c; firsts, 24c; prime firsts, 28c; extras, 30c. Cheese steady at 12½@13¾c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Butter steady to firm. Receipts 3,342 packages. State dairy, common to extra, 16@22c; western imitation in creamery, first, 17@18½c. Cheese, quiet, unchanged. Receipts 4,237 packages. Weekly exports 2,008 boxes. Eggs firm, unchanged. Receipts 4,637 crates.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Butter steady; extra western creamery, 24c; do nearby prints, 26c. Eggs firm; nearly fresh, loss off, 31c; do, 30c at mark; western fresh, 30c at mark. Cheese firm; New York full cream, fancy, 13¾@14c; do, choice, 13½c; do, fair to good, 12¾@13¼c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points in response to steady European cables. But reports of rain in Brazil checked demand and the market eased off slightly toward the close, with final prices steady, net unchanged, as compared with yesterday. Sales were reported of 27,000 bags, including November at 6.50c; December, 6.50c; March, 6.85@6.90c; May, 7.00@7.05c; July, 7.20c; September, 7.35@7.40c; October, 7.40@7.45c; spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 8¼c; Cordova, 9⅜@12½c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3 7-16c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c; refined quiet; No. 6, 4c; No. 7, 3.95c; No. 8, 3.90c; No. 9, 3.85c; No. 10, 3.80c; No. 11, 3.75c; No. 12, 3.70c; No. 13, 3.65c; No. 14, 3.65c; confectioners' A, 4.45c; mould A, 4.95c; cutloaf, 5.30c; crushed, 5.30c; powdered, 4.70c; granulated, 4.60c; cubes, 4.85c.

Evaporated Fruits.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The market for evaporated apples is firm with strictly prime fruit scarce. Common to good are quoted at 6@7c; nearly prime at 8@8½c; prime at 9c; choice at 10c; and fancy at 11c. Prunes show continued firmness, and while advices from the irregularity, the tendency appears to be hardening. Quotations range from 4½c to 7½c in the local spot market. Apricots are unchanged. Choice are quoted at 8½@9c; extra choice at 9¼@9¾c, and fancy at 10@11½c. Peaches are quiet, but firm with available supplies light. Extra choice are quoted at 10c; fancy at 10½c and extra fancy at 11¼@12c. Raisins are unchanged. Loose muscatel are quoted at 5¼@7½c; seeded raisins, 5@8¾c; London layers at 20@25c.

The Cloth Market.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 18.—Cloth makers reported no expansion in the volume of business during the past week, but quotations continued to be mainly firm. Sales for the week consisted principally of shirtings. China absorbed small quantities of fancy goods of all descriptions. Mediterranean markets bought miscellaneous sorts moderately. Finishing cloths realized full rates. Yarns on the turnover were considered small in view of the large production.

The finest American crops were a shade dearer at the end of the week. Lower qualities, though quiet, ruled steady, sometimes at a farthing lower; spinners were generally indisposed to respond to the rise at Liverpool.

Imports of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Total imports of merchandise and drygoods at the port of New York for the week ending today were valued at $12,452,678. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending today were $59,246 silver and $37,314 gold. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were $619,256 silver and $1,000 gold.

The Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The attitude of buyers in the drygoods market today was somewhat conservative, but a satisfactory business was done. Prices remained very firm.

Will Deport Di Nello.

Inspector R. D. Layton will leave today for New York with Carlo Di Nello, a demented Italian, who will be deported to Italy. The man became a public charge soon after his arrival in this country. He either cannot or will not talk.

Bad Road May Cause Suit.

Businessmen of Hays and Homestead have threatened to begin suit for damages against Baldwin township because of the bad condition of the public road at Rand station, by which, they allege, they have lost much business.

BANK STATEMENT.

The $27,204,000 Contraction in Loans at New York Reflected the Shifting of Speculation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The weekly statement of the associated banks was awaited today with more than usual interest. The $27,204,000 contraction in loans reflected the shifting of speculative loans to London, which was the feature of the week. The statement showed a cash loss of $1,960,000, and a falling off in deposits of $39,249,500. With the $5,343,950 gain in surplus, last week's deficit of $2,428,800 was made good, so that the banks have now $2,915,150 in excess of legal requirements.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

BANKS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	....	$173,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	$376,000	....
Merchants National	222,000	....
Mechanics National	....	288,000
Bank of America	453,000	....
National City	3,692,000	....
Chemical National	....	3,000
Citizens Central	169,000	....
American Exchange	....	149,600
Commerce	343,000	....
Mercantile National	....	815,000
North America	....	415,000
Hanover National	896,000	....
Corn Exchange	17,000	....
Importers and Traders	....	9,000
Fourth National	....	436,000
First National	21,000	....
Chase National	....	1,126,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

BANKS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	....	$660,000
Manhattan Company	....	1,525,000
Merchants National	....	363,600
Mechanics National	....	1,0 6 000
Bank of America	....	473,000
National City	....	7,640,000
Chemical National	....	328,000
American Exchange	224,000	....
Commerce	....	4,285,000
Mercantile National	....	432,000
North America	....	335,600
Hanover National	....	983,000
Corn Exchange	....	365,000
Importers and Traders	218,000	....
National Park	....	1,550,000
Fourth National	....	1,497,000
First National	....	3,349,000
Chase National	....	1,232,000
Citizens Central	....	343,000

Today's percentage of a few of the principal banks were as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
City	29.5	Chase	22.8
Commerce	25.5	Chemical	27.7
Hanover	25.4	Manhattan Co.	25.3
Park	24.0	American Exchange	23.9
First	22.3	Citizens Central	25.6

ELKS TAKE TO PIGTAILS.

Denver Club of Pittsburgh Lodge Plan to Make Merry With Chop Suey Social.

A "chop suey social," which will give any guest the license to wear a pig tail, will be held by the Denver club of the Pittsburgh lodge of Elks, No. 11, at their clubhouse at Fifth avenue and Jumonville street on Thursday evening. A number of Chinese entertainers will assist the Elks' minstrels in providing the merriment.

Charles Adams will give a little "Scotch talk," Barney Devlin will essay vaudeville and James O'Halloran will sing an Irish ditty. The social will be in charge of W. H. Hahn, David Davis, James Dunlevy, Arthur Dunlevy, Gibson Brothers, J. Stanley Evans, James Quinn, Julius Cohen, Richard Magarell, Al. King, Carney Yeager, Samuel Bromley and Joseph Steen.

Fatal Spot for Trolley Cars.

Car No. 105 of the Hill Top division of the Pittsburgh Railways Company ran yesterday morning and collided with another car seriously injuring Motorman Mullen. This is the fifteenth trolley car runaway that has occurred on this spot in the last two years.

Denies New Combine Story.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—At the offices of the United States Corporation official denial is given to the report that the company is seeking control of the Tennesee Coal and Iron Company and the Labelle Iron Company.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., 410 Wood street, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Bids.
1000	A. T. & S. F.	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛	84½
2600	Am. Sug. Refg.	141	141⅛	140⅝	140¾
4400	Am. Locomotive	68	68½	67¼	68
100	Do preferred	114	114	114	114
2600	Am. Car Fdy	39⅞	40¼	39½	40¼
300	Do preferred	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
26100	Amal. Copper	84⅝	85	84¼	84⅛
9100	Ana. Copper	125¾	126	125½	126
23600	Am. Sm. & Refg.	149⅝	150⅛	149⅛	149¾
1700	Do preferred	126⅝	126¾	126¼	126⅛
	Am. Woolen	40⅜	40¼	39½	40¼
	Do preferred	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100¼
1700	B. & O.	110⅝	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞
100	Do preferred	97	97	97	97
85800	B. Rapid Tran.	78	81⅜	77¼	81⅛
6100	Canadian Pacific	172¼	172½	172	172
100	Central Leather	....	....	....	44¼
300	Do preferred	103½	103½	103½	103½
1500	C. & G. W.	21	21⅛	21	21¼
	Con. Gas	179	179	179	179
100	C., C., C. & S. L.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
600	C. & O.	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53¼
50	C. & N. W.	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¼
5800	C. Fuel & Iron	43⅞	45¼	43⅞	45
1000	Corn Product	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞
200	Do preferred	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
200	Col. Southern	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
200	Do 2d pfd	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅞
300	D. & H.	230½	232	230½	231½
14200	Erie	49¼	49¾	49	49¼
300	Do 1st pfd	81⅜	81¾	81¾	81¾
1400	Do 2d pfd	73	73½	73	73⅝
400	General Electric	185½	185½	185½	185½
200	Hocking Valley	114⅞	115	114⅞	115
500	Illinois Central	176⅛	176¾	176½	176½
400	Inter. Paper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21
100	Do preferred	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
19200	L. & N.	151½	153⅝	151½	152⅞
4100	Missouri Pacific	99⅞	100	99⅜	99⅞
10600	M., K. & T.	38⅝	38¾	38½	38⅜
500	Do preferred	71	71	71	71
14900	Metropolitan	115½	116⅛	114¾	116⅛
2900	Do Securities	72	72	70⅞	71⅞
1000	Mexican Central	24	24	23⅞	23¾
4400	National Lead	51¼	51⅞	51⅛	51¼
	Do preferred	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
	National Biscuit	56	58⅛	56	57⅞
	N. Y. Airbrake	164½	167⅞	164½	166⅝
2200	N. Y. Central	151	151¼	150½	150⅞
	N. J. Central	225	225	225	225
200	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝
700	Norfolk & West	86	86	86	88
200	Do preferred	93	93	93	93
6300	North American	96⅞	98⅞	96⅝	98⅞
1000	Northern Pacific	200	200	199¼	199¼
1000	Peoples Gas	101¾	102	101½	101½
100	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅞
1700	Pressed Steel Car	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅞
12900	Penna. R. R.	140	140¼	139⅝	140
	Railway Springs	59¾	59⅞	59½	59½
26800	Reading	141¼	141¼	140¼	140⅝
100	Do 1st preferred	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93¾
1100	Rock Island	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
100	Do preferred	73½	72¼	72½	72⅛
8500	Republic Iron	26⅞	26⅝	26¼	26⅛
2000	Do preferred	98	98	97½	97½
7700	Southern Pacific	69½	69⅞	69	69¼
11900	Southern Railway	35⅞	36⅛	35⅛	35½
	St. Paul	176⅛	177¼	176⅛	176⅛
100	St. Louis & S'w.	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Do preferred	58	58	58	58
29700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	102½	103½	102	102¼
	Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	34
	T., St. L. & W.	....	....	....	37½
13100	U. S. Steel	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
7100	Do preferred	103⅞	103	102¾	102⅞
	Do 2d 5% bonds	96⅛	96¼	96⅞	96½
4400	Union Pacific	132⅞	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
300	U. S. Rubber	51	51	50⅝	51
	L. S. C. I. Pipe	39	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
	Do preferred	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93⅝
200	Wabash	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
300	Do preferred	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞	41¼
	W. Elec. Assent	....	....	....	163
600	Western Union	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
100	W. & L. E.	16½	16½	16½	16½
	Do 1st preferred	....	....	....	40
	Do 2d preferred	....	....	....	25
	Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	29½
533500	Total shares.				

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing.
	A. Stl. Fdy. pfd.	....	46¼	46¼	46¼
	Am. G. & T.	....	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
	Am. H. & L.	....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Do preferred	....	32	32	32
	Am. Snuff	....	240	240	240
	Am. Linseed	....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
	Am. Wool	....	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
1200	Am. Tob. pfd	....	106⅝	106	106½
	B. Union Gas	....	180	180	180
	C. Un. Traction	....	11⅛	11½	11½
	Do preferred	....	40	40	40
70	D. & R. G.	....	35⅛	35	35
	Det. Un. Ry.	....	94	93	93⅞
	D. S. S. & A.	....	21⅛	20⅞	21
	Do preferred	....	40½	40½	40½
	Gen. Chem. pfd	....	105	105	105
400	Inter. Pump	....	30	28	30
100	Do preferred	....	83	83	83
2900	K. C. & S. pfd	....	57⅛	56½	57
	Knick. Ice	....	41⅞	40⅝	41
	Long Island Ry.	....	65	67	68
100	M. S. P. & S. S. M.	....	....	....	....
100	Do preferred	....	163	163	163
	Met. Securities	....	72	70¾	71¼
	M., K. & T. com.	....	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
	N. Y. Airbrake	....	167⅞	164½	166½
19700	Sloss	....	85	81½	84
	Un. Bag & Paper	....	13⅝	13½	13⅝
4400	Va. Car.—Chem.	....	38	36⅝	36⅞

NEW YORK BOND MARKET.

Following is a record of sales on the New York stock exchange yesterday, reported over the private wires of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., Frick building:

(Sales in $1,000.)

Sales	Bonds	Price
5	Am Tob 6s	116¼
20	do	116
11	Am Tob 4s	78¾
12	do	78½
12	do	78¾
10	Atch T & S 4s	102⅝
5	do	102½
5	B & O gold 4s	103
4	do	103¼
18	B R T 5s	109½
154	B R T conv 4s	95½
11	do	95¾
10	do	95⅞
10	do	96
35	do	95½
60	do	96
20	do	96⅜
20	do	96¼
20	do	96½
10	do	96⅝
71	do	96½
10	do	96⅜
24	do	96⅜
100	do	97
18	do	96¾
25	do	97
10	do	96¾
2	do	96⅝
5	do	97
1	do	97¼
2	do	96¼
1	do	96¾
1	B Un E 1st	109
9	do	109½
2	Cen Gas 1st inc	96
4	Cen Ga 3rd inc	76
87	Cen Leather 5s	99½
10	Cen Ry N J 5s reg	133
1	C & O R & A 1st	103½
2	C & A 3½s	81
21	C R I P R R 4s	80
1	C C C & St L G M 4s	103⅞
5	do	104
90	Colo Ind 5s A	73½
5	do	73⅝
10	do	73⅝
10	do	73½
10	Colo Ind 5s B	72¼
5	do	72¼
5	do	72¾
20	do	72¼
6	do	72¾
14	Colo Mid 4s	74½
15	do	74¾
25	do	74¾
45	do	75
10	do	75¼
12	do	75
8	do	75⅛
20	do	75⅛
3	do	75¼
5	do	75½
17	do	75⅝
65	do	75⅜
5	do	75⅝
5	Colo So 4s	94½
2	Cons Tob 4s	80¼
3	do	80⅛
7	Den & R G 4s	102
2	Dist Sec 5s	80½
5	Erie conv 4s A	109
2	Erie G M 4s	99½
2	Green Bay & W series B	22
1	Green Bay & W series B	22¼
30	do	22½
1	H Valley 4½s	111
1	Ills Cen 4s 1953	104¾
2	Jap 6s	98⅝
25	do	98¾
15	Jap 2nd 6s	98⅝
45	do	98⅝
10	do	98⅝
227	Jap 4½s	92⅞
73	do	93⅛
85	do	92⅞
385	do	93
15	do	92⅞
50	do	93
5	Jap 4½s 2nds	92⅝
35	do	92⅞
75	do	92⅝
30	do	92⅞
30	do	92⅞
22	do	92¾
10	do	92⅞
10	do	93
10	do	92⅞
9	Kas City F M	87¼
2	Kas City 3s	72⅝
6	do	72¾
4	L & N 4s	104⅛
8	Met El 1st	106⅞
5	Mex Cen 1st inc	24⅝
1	do	24⅞
1	do	24⅝
2	Mex Cen 2d inc	19⅝
24	do	19¾
1	do	19¾
6	do	19⅞
1	Minn & St L 4s	97
11	N Y C deb 4s	100
5	N Y C L S 3½s	91
1	N Y C & St L 4s	104½
1	N Y Gas E H & P 4s	91¼
7	N P 4s	104½
2	Ore R & N 4s	103
31	do	103¾
6	Ore S L fdg 4s	96¾
10	Penna conv 3½s	102⅝
5	Pa 3½s of 1915	100
2	Reading G M 4s	102¾
3	do	103
10	do	102¾
6	do	103
1	St L & I M 4s	94½
3	St L & S F	101½
9	St L S W 1st	97½
5	St L S W 2nd	86
10	S A L 4s	89¾
11	So Pac 4s	95½
1	Southern Ry 4s	98⅛
10	United Elv Ry Ld 5s	98¾
1	Union Pac 4s	105½
30	U S R & R 6s	99¾
22	U S Steel 5s	96⅝
22	do	96½
2	do	96⅜
26	do	96½
12	Va 6s Brown Bros ctfs	17¼
5	Va I C & C 5s	90¼
6	Wabash 2nds	107
1	Wab P T 1st 4s	90
15	Wab P T 2d 4s	35
10	Wab deb Bs	76
10	do	75¾
5	West Un 4½s	104½

Total, $2,985,600.

Pig Iron Certificates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Pig iron quotations at the 11 o'clock call on the produce exchange:

	Regular Bid.	Regular Ask.	Foundry Bid.	Foundry Ask.
Cash	$17 00	$	$17 00	$17 50
November	17 00		17 70	17 50
December	17 20	17 50	17 20	17 35
January	17 25	17 75	17 30	17 75
February	17 40	18 00	17 40	18 00
March	17 45	17 35	17 45	18 00
June	....	....	17 40	17 90

Market firm.

Sales on call: 200 March regular at $17.50, 100 January foundry at $17.40.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

*Edison Elec. Ill.	246	Mass. Electric	13
Westinghouse com.	83	Do preferred	58
General Electric	184		

Express Companies' Stocks.

Adams	240	United States	115
American	225	Wells-Fargo	227

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The dividend meeting of the Calumet & Arizona Company will be held next Wednesday. A rumor says the dividend will be $2 50. The question of increasing the capitalization is likely to be undetermined until it is decided in the meeting.

Earnings of Boston Consolidated are approximately $50,000 a month on an output of 200 tons daily.

The Sater Copper Company is reported to have raised additional capital through stock subscriptions and will push the work at the mines with renewed energy. The company has no debts.

J. B. Adams of Duluth, Minn., the representative of Minnesota capitalists who endeavored to obtain a bond on all of the holdings of the Hercules mine for $4,000,000, but who succeeded in obtaining an option on only 15-32 of this silver-lead producer, is at Burke, Idaho, sampling the mine.

Although nothing definite can be learned about the deal, it is believed that the option will not be taken up unless Mr. Adams is able to obtain a controlling interest in the mine. The Hercules is the famous silver-lead mine located at Burke. Without the aid of a mill and simply by mining and shipping the crude ore it has been paying dividends during the past two years of about $48,000 a month.

The income of the Elkton company of Cripple Creek from the operations of the lessees amounts at the present time to $18,000 or $20,000 a month, a sum more than enough to pay the monthly dividend of $12,500, and all the operating expenses, leaving the output on company account clean profit. There is now in the treasury about $150,000.

The shipments from Tonopah for the past week amounted to 1,819 tons, divided as follows: Tonopah Mining Company, 985 tons; Tonopah Extension, 350 tons; Montana Tonopah, 200 tons; Belmont, 190 tons; Midway, 94 tons.

Tonopah Extension shipments have been curtailed by the smelters and nothing definite will be known about C. M. Schwab's plans for his own smelting plant until the return of John McKane and Donald B. Gillies to Tonopah.

It is stated that the crosscut from the 900-foot level of the Golden Anchor has struck the ore which is generally low grade with patches and bunches of good values; drifts are now being run on this to strike the pay shoot.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The metal markets were generally firm. Tin was quoted at 33@33.45c. Copper is said to be in a very firm position. Lake is quoted at $16 75@17 00; electric at $16 62½@16 87½, and casting at $16 37½@16 75. Lead also ruled firm with quotations ranging from $5 25@5 65. Spelter quiet at $6 10@6 20. Iron remains firm, but unchanged.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.
Allouez	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¾	42½
Adventure	7½	7½	7½	7¼	7½
Arcadian	7	7	7	6⅞	7
Atlantic	24	24	24	23½	24
Boston Consol.	19⅝	19⅝	19	18⅞	19
Bingham	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35⅞
Calumet & Hecla	680	680	680	670	680
Centennial	28½	28½	28⅛	28	28½
Daly West	....	....	....	15	15½
Elm River	....	....	....	3	3¼
Franklin	18½	18½	18	18	18½
Granby	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¾
Greene	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26½	26¾
Isle Royale	24	24	21	24	24¼
Mass	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	9⅞	10¼
Mohawk	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	59
Mitchell	....	....	....	9	....
Michigan	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
North Butte	67⅝	68	67⅛	67½	68
Osceola	107½	109	107½	108¾	109
Old Dominion	28½	29	28½	29½	30
Old Colony	....	....	....	2	2¼
Parrot	28½	28¾	28	28¾	28
Phoenix	....	....	....	1½	1¾
Quincy	105	105	105	104	105
Range Consol.	73¼	73½	73¾	73	73½
Rhode Island	7⅞	8	7⅞	7½	7¾
Utah Apex	....	....	....	6½	6⅞
Trinity	109¾	109⅞	109½	109½	109⅞
Tamarack	....	....	....	122	125
United Copper	34	34½	33⅝	....	....
Utah	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	48¼
U. S. Mining	38⅛	38½	38	38	38½
Victoria	7	7	7	6½	6¾
Wolverine	....	....	....	124	125
Winona	9	9	8⅝	8¾	9
Superior	....	....	....	....	16¾
Nevada	....	....	....	8⅞	9⅛
BISBEE MINING STOCKS.					
Cal. & Arizona	....	....	....	145	147
Calumet & Pgh.	....	....	....	35	38
Junction	....	....	....	28	30
L. S. & Pgh.	....	....	....	36½	37½
Pgh. & Duluth	....	....	....	26	27

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The market today showed less activity and failed to develop any special strength. North Butte showed a small net gain, with transactions very much lighter than yesterday. A few buying orders in Osceola easily advanced the price to 109. There seems to be a revival of interest in the Utah properties. Bingham, Utah, United States Mining and Boston were all active and firm.

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Stocks did not react ½ point below bottom prices we named. B. R. T. rose 5¾ points, S. P. 3 and U. P. 5, and A. C. P. 5 in 3 days. We will name two stocks next week to move 15 points soon. Subscribe now. Big market coming.
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1000 Pitts. Cons. M. M. & T. Want Bid
1000 San Pedro .... .16
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1000 Standard Lead & Zinc .... .27
2000 Sater Copper .... .14
100 Tonopah North Star .... .42
250 Tonopah Gold Mt. .... .15
2000 20th Century M. & P. .... .08
NOTE—Pending negotiations which are likely to cause a sharp advance in Tonopah Home will not permit of our making any fixed quotation on the stock. Will gladly furnish full particulars upon request; also map of the Tonopah Mining District.
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HERR ISLAND DAM A MODEL FOR ALL

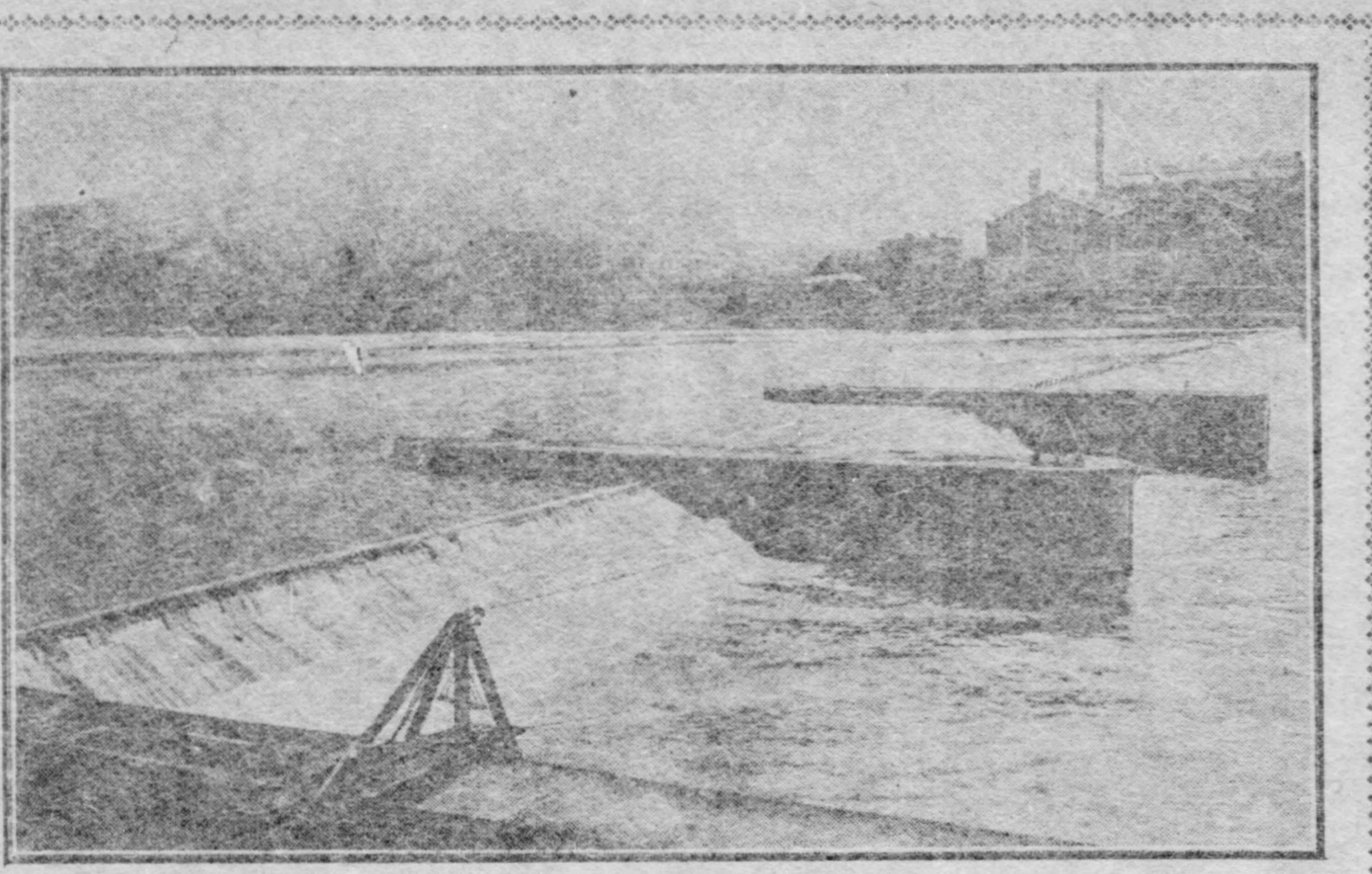
Immense Structure Works Like Clockwork Under Very Peculiar Conditions.

CAPT. DRAVO'S MONUMENT

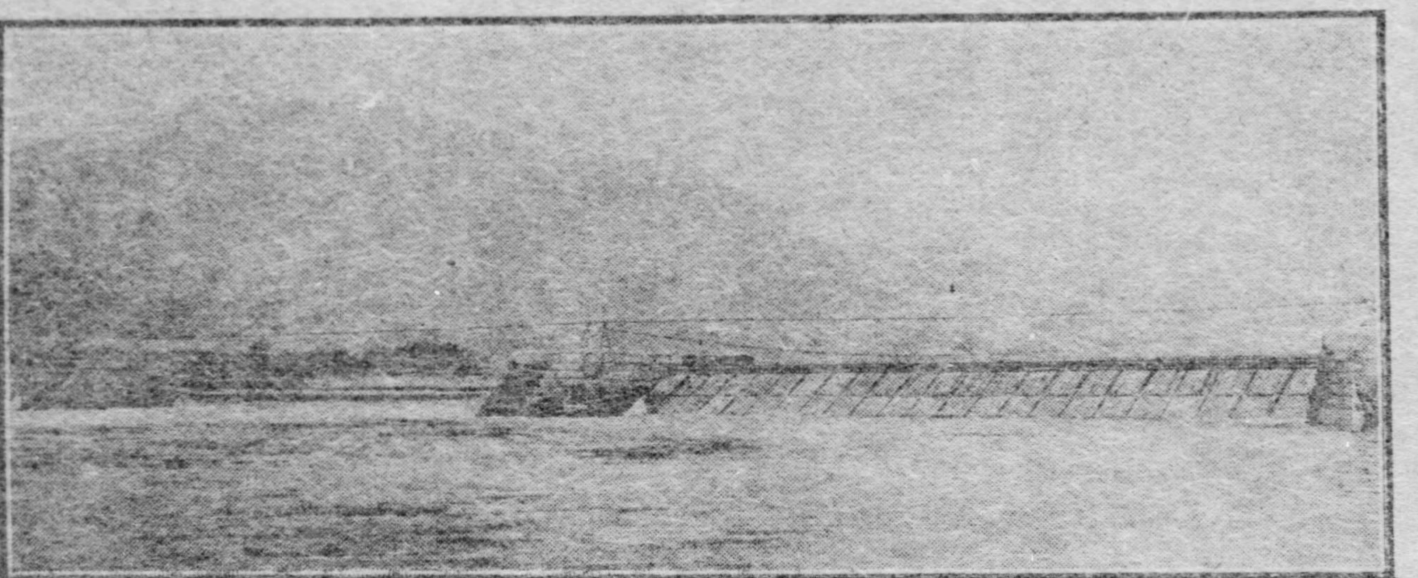
While the development of the Monongahela valley has been practically carried out, the upbuilding of its greater neighbor, the Allegheny valley, has been totally neglected until within the last few years. Congress has finally provided for the improvement of that stream for a distance of about 25 miles from its junction with the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh.

It would probably seem strange to one of the later generation to learn that there was a time when the Allegheny river was an important commercial highway. There were important packet lines which made regular trips on that stream and navigation was possible as far as Olean, N. Y. The boats were not large, of course, but they carried an immense amount of freight and a great number of passengers, while the business of floating cargoes down the Allegheny was one of vast proportions. During the days of the oil excitement up the Allegheny valley this was a most important line of travel and commerce.

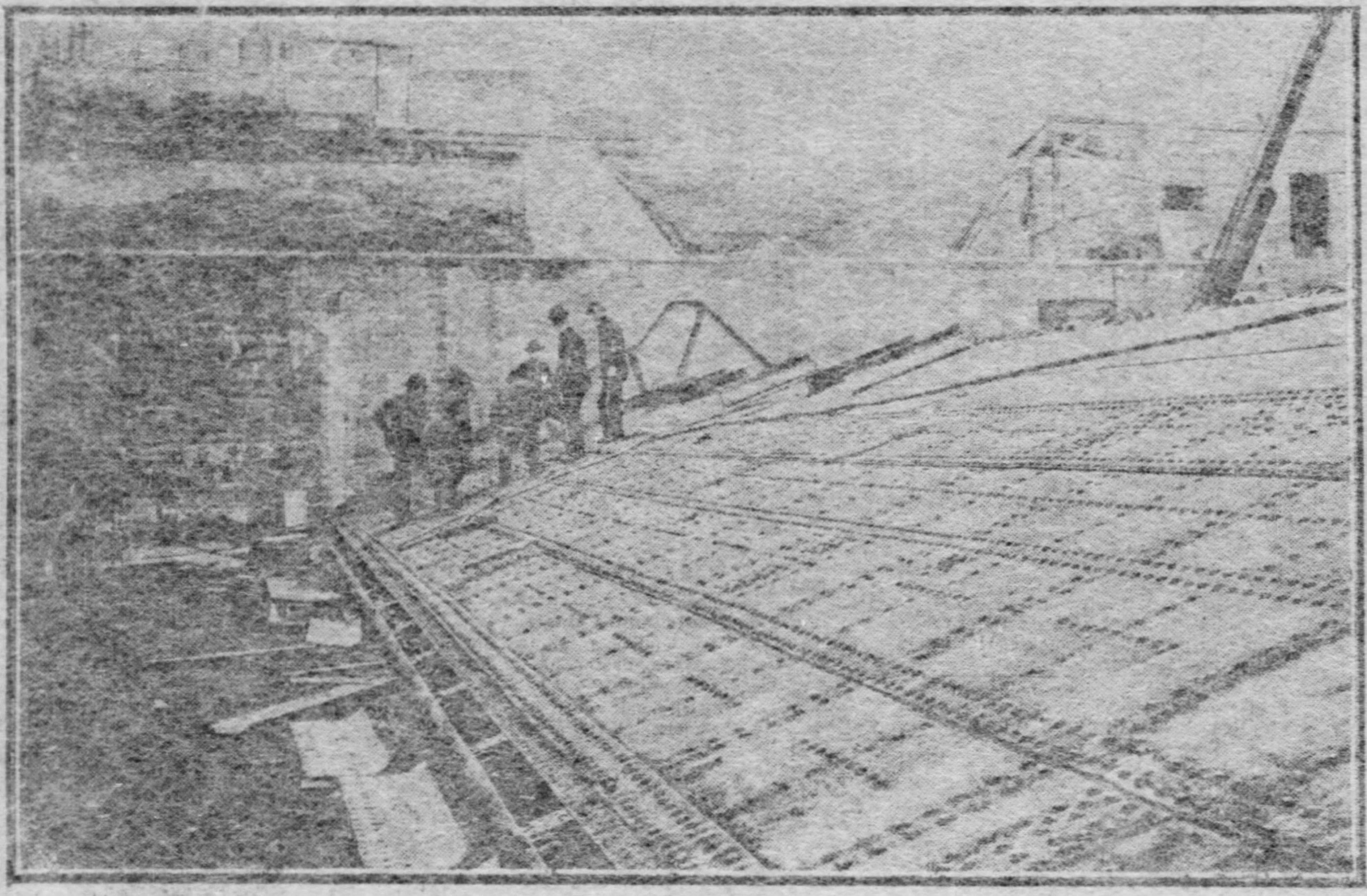
The Allegheny valley was a great lumber-bearing region and millions of feet of the finest timber ever cut was floated down the river every spring. Twenty-five years ago it was a common sight to see a dozen great lumber rafts drop into the landings along the Allegheny shore in an afternoon and evening. Sometimes they almost closed the river except for a narrow channel left for steamers to pass to and fro.



Herrs Island Dam, the Only Perfectly Successful Large Bear Trap Dam in the World. After This Model All the Other Dams Will Be Constructed.



Dam No. 6, Ohio River, the Lower One of the Series Now Building, Which Will Extend Pittsburgh's Harbor to Beaver.



One of the Big Bear Traps at Herrs Island Dam. This Is a View Looking Up Stream from Below the Dam and Gives an Idea of Their Immense Size.

No. Forests, No Water.

The clearing away of the vast forests about the headwaters ended the commercial value of the stream for transportation purposes. The flow of water grew less and the navigable stages became of shorter and shorter duration. Finally it was no longer profitable to operate boats on that river and today there is practically no navigation on the Allegheny. An occasional sand digger or small towboat is all that ever ruffles its bosom. It is a vast, neglected water highway. The valley through which it flows is fabulously rich in mineral wealth, but the exactions of railroads have defeated its development and the lack of cheap transportation facilities have caused the mineral riches to remain in the river hills. They still await the coming of the promoter and speculator. They are as abundant and far more diversified than the minerals of the Monongahela valley, but the slackwatering of that stream years ago brought it to the front, while the deforestation of the Allegheny valley left it without water and undesirable as an investment for capital.

Required Great Engineering Skill.

The building of the dams in the Allegheny, three in number, has been attended with some difficulty. One of these is a movable dam. The others are fixed, built of solid concrete. The tremendous freshets which tear down this valley a half dozen times a year make the task particularly difficult, and it has required the best engineering skill in the country to devise a dam which would answer the purposes of slackwatering and at the same time be capable to resisting the force of the current in this wild stream. In fact, there were plenty of engineers who are on record today as saying it could never be accomplished.

But the task has been completed, so far as it has been provided for. Two dams are in operation and a third will be finished this season. The movable dam at Herrs island is the largest successful bear-trap dam in the world.

It would seem that most of the difficulties which have beset the builders of other dams in the local rivers have been solved in the construction of this one. At any rate the same ideas which governed its construction have been adopted for all dams now under way, and the only changes which are contemplated are some which look to the further improvement of this work.

Expensive Bear-Trap Dams.

The bear-traps in this dam are made of steel, and are each 95 feet long. It was an expensive experiment to build them thus, but the perfect manner in which they work amply justifies the trial, even though there were doubting ones who were confident they could never be operated. What the weight of one of these great steel structures must be it would be hard to figure, and what an immense force must be necessary to raise them when they are once down and covered with several feet of water, moving with a powerful current, is simply inconceivable to the lay mind. Yet these great traps may be dropped flat on the bed of the river in one minute and raised again into position in less than five minutes. The turning of a valve operates them. They work like clockwork and there has never been the slightest difficulty.

When the power for the operation of these traps was considered it looked, at first, like a most perplexing question. It is always necessary to give them a start, after which they will readily come into position themselves. There was some talk of securing water power from the city of Allegheny, but a little figuring demonstrated that it would keep the Allegheny City waterworks busy supplying those bear-traps for several hours every time they were raised or lowered. This scheme had to be abandoned. Several other expedients were talked of, but finally compressed air was hit upon as the most reliable.

How the Traps Are Raised.

The picture of the bear-trap shown in this article is a down-stream view of one of these immense structures. The men walking over its sloping surface will give a better idea of its size than any figures could do. This mass of steel lies flat on the bottom of the river when the dam is down and the river is flowing over the top of it, 4, 6 or 8 feet deep.

The opening of a valve starts the steel mass to rising. This lets compressed air at several hundred pounds pressure under the steel sheathing. The bear trap begins to rise and creates a head at once in the river above the dam. The force of this head is now utilized and the water is also turned under the rising bear-trap. The hydraulic pressure there is almost incalculable. In a few minutes the trap is up and in position and the dam is raised.

To lower the dam is as simple or simpler than the raising of it. At the middle left of the picture is shown a large sewer mouth. This is the discharge for the water which lies under and supports the bear-traps. The opening of a valve allows this water to flow out through a conduit in the lock wall and escape into the river below the dam by way of this sewer. It is sufficiently large that all of this immense body of water can be discharged in a few seconds.

Breaking Up the Ice.

The value of a movable dam which operates as perfectly as this at all seasons of the year and under all conditions, is hard to conceive. Its usefulness was amply demonstrated last winter when, by playing the bear traps up and down the pool above the dam was kept free of ice and the disastrous ice flows, which used to sweep everything out of the Allegheny were in a manner controlled. The ice was so broken up in passing over the ram that it had but little effect below. Had the Davis island dam been as readily controlled below, so the ice could have been passed out of that pool, Pittsburgh would have witnessed but little ice in its rivers during all of the long cold season.

Two years of dragging along under the congressional system of doling out a little money at a time have not been without their benefits. After all, it was probably for the best the work was not hurried. The building of the dams in the lower river demonstrated that there were problems to solve which were comparatively new to engineers, for no such a vast work had ever before been undertaken. These problems all seem to have been solved in the construction of the Herrs Island dam, and now the government engineers are able to go ahead with the work as rapidly as congress will provide the money to carry it on. The stage of experiments is passed. There is no doubt new questions will be met in the future, as every dam has its own perplexities, but the big ones have been met and mastered. It will be the minor matters which will be to settle in the future, and the engineers are prepared for them.

Capt. Dravo's Life Work.

It would not be fitting to close this series of articles without a word in reference to one whose work for the rivers has left as his most enduring monument the greatest system of internal waterway improvements the world has ever known. There was no man so thoroughly posted on the needs of this section and on its possibilities, as Capt. John F. Dravo. He passed to his reward but a few weeks ago at a ripe old age. But his life had been a busy one, and he had worked with unselfish ardor for the benefit of others. Capt. Dravo was one of those broad-minded men who are too infrequently met with among men of means. Although a river man and concerned with the rivers from his youth, he had been intimately concerned with the building of many industries and the development of other lines of commerce. But his first love was for the rivers and he spent of his own means unselfishly to further their development. It was he who battled for years for the freeing of the Monongahela, and no sooner was that accomplished than he began the battle for an improved Ohio. When he died the river interests lost their best friend and champion, but he had been spared until such a time that there were others raised up capable of taking up the work where he laid it down.

The improvement will go on. Pittsburgh will be connected with tidewater by a complete system of navigable rivers, but every mile of this great highway will be a monument to the foresight, the ability and the hard work of Capt. John F. Dravo.

THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES

Shifting of Position on Subject. Oklahoma and Indian Territories May Make It.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The admission of new states to the union will be one of the questions to occupy the attention of congress, which meets next month. It appears now that there will be a decided shifting of position on the statehood problem, some new lights having dawned since statehood was discussed at the last session.

It is understood that the committee on territories of both house and senate are inclined to stand by the old program of creating two states out of the four territories, but it will not be a surprise if this program fails to meet the approval of representatives. Since the question of statehood for these four southwest territories was brought into congress many senators and representatives have personally investigated the existing conditions in the territories, and the result is that public sentiment among public men is crystallizing in favor of the plan of admitting Oklahoma and Indian territory to statehood and letting Arizona and New Mexico wait.

There does not seem to be a dissenting voice against the proposed admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory. Difference of opinion does exist as to whether the two territories should be admitted as one state or whether they should be admitted as separate states, but on the main proposition—the preparedness of these two territories for statehood—there is no dissenting opinion. In fact, the prevailing view is that statehood has already been too long delayed in the cases of Oklahoma and Indian territory. It is almost disgraceful, well-informed public men are saying, that these two progressive territories should be held back simply because of disagreement as to whether those unprepared territories, Arizona and New Mexico, should be admitted. It is high time, many men declare, for congress to cut loose from the Arizona and New Mexico proposition, no matter what form it may take, and admit Oklahoma and Indian territory.

Those members of congress who visited New Mexico and Arizona since congress adjourned last March, it is averred, without exception have come back convinced that the territories are not ready for statehood. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who was a member of one congressional party that made a visit to the territories, has said since he returned to the national capital that the President's annual message to congress ought to take strong ground against the admission of the two territories. The judgment of the men who have been studying the subject carefully is that the proposition of single statehood for the two territories has but little to commend it to the better judgment of congress. The people of Arizona have protested from the first against being linked with New Mexico, and members of congress who have visited the territory say the protest is well taken.

The principal objection raised by the people of Arizona to single statehood for the two territories is that they would be dominated in all things by the people of New Mexico, with whom they have but little in common. Persons who went over the ground this last summer say that in the northern part of Arizona there is a very desirable population; a population composed of progressive Americans who would be valuable citizens of any commonwealth. The southern half of the territory is populated largely by Mexicans, who know but little about the government of the United States and care less. Taken as a whole, these visitors say, the territory is far from preparedness for statehood. As for New Mexico, the prevailing opinion is that it ought to remain a territory until it is Americanized and populated by persons who will make permanent citizens of the best class.

EVERYBODY NOW KNOWS WHY LIGHT WENT OUT

Nocturnal Deed Puzzles Lamplighter, Who Finally Locates Woman Whose Black Wand Did It.

People living in the neighborhood of Elizabeth and Ampere streets in the Twenty-third ward have learned at last the cause of the mysterious nightly dousing of the gas lamp at the corner of those two streets, and while the extinguishing still goes on there is no mystery about it. Meanwhile, however, the lamplighter is very angry, and he thinks somebody ought to be punished.

That part of the city is lighted with gas lamps, put up recently. The one at the point mentioned burned a few nights, and suddenly one night it went out at about 9 o'clock. Belated pedestrians saw the light out and did not know it had been lighted, and they blamed the lamplighter. The next night the light went out again, and again pedestrians coming home late at night blamed the lamplighter.

One evening the lamplighter came along on his rounds and saw that one of the glass sides of the lamp was broken; he had already heard of the daily complaint that he was neglecting his duty. The next day the mystery was solved. A domestic in the neighborhood told him that she had watched for the putting out of the light from a dark corner nearby the night before, and to her surprise a woman from a house not far away stepped out of her yard with a long black wand in her hand, pushed the end of the wand through the glass, and suddenly the light was extinguished. The lamplighter called on the woman the domestic named and she admitted that she was the cause of the nightly darkness at that corner.

"I don't believe in having lights burning so near my house," she said. "It lights up the ward and gives burglars a better chance to see how to get into the house."

The lamplighter tried to convince her that a light was a protection against burglars, but made no impression. Then he threatened to prosecute her if she broke another pane. The wand was a long piece of gas pipe, through which the woman blew, putting the light out of business.

The gas pipe is still doing its nightly work, and neighbors say, but it is now poked in under the lamp and not through the pane.

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The Restaurants are serving the best of foods at moderate charges.

The surroundings are pleasing and the music is of the best.

The Business Man's Lunch, A la Carte, and the Table d'Hote Dinner at 75c in the Men's Cafe are very popular.

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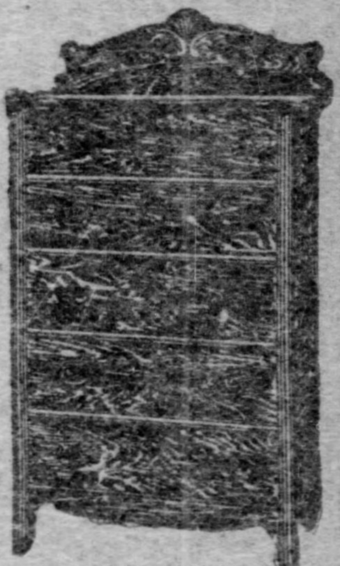
Combination Dresser and Washstand
Only $6.75
Mahogany finish only. Just the thing for a small bedroom. French plate mirror. One large and two small drawers, cupboard, exactly like cut. Never sold for less than $11.25. Tomorrow and Tuesday only..... $6.75



Golden Oak Chiffonier
Only $3.75
Full size—5 roomy drawers—a great bargain—worth buying quickly—supply limited—most anybody will charge you $5.50. Thomas & Co.'s price Monday, $3.75. Don't waste time thinking it over, but come if you want one.

ONE DOLLAR DOWN
And the Balance When You Get Good and Ready.
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Genuine No. 1 quality of leather, very large and roomy, just the thing for enjoying the long winter evenings; nothing finer made in leather rockers.

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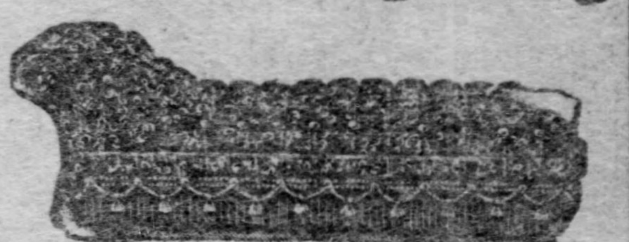
The greatest bargain we ever offered. Never sold for less than $22. On sale all week at only $12.50.

Couches at a Big Saving



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$ 7 Velour Couches at . .	$4.25
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Solid Oak Sideboards, only . . . $10.50
Can't be bought in the city for less than $16.50; special for Monday and Tuesday only. Others up as high as $200.

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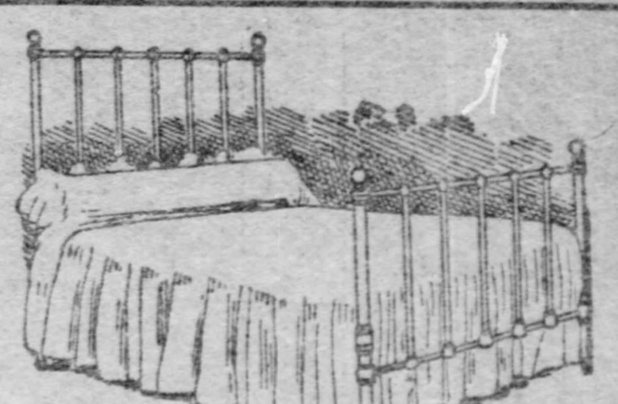
$2.50 Velvet Carpets	$1.75	$1.65 Ingrain Carpets	$1.35
$2.00 Velvet Carpets	$1.35	$1.35 Carpets	$1.10
$1.50 Tapestry Brussels	$1.15	$1.00 Ingrain Carpets	65c
$1.10 Tapestry Brussels	85c	85c Ingrain Carpets	50c
90c Tapestry Brussels	60c	65c Ingrain Carpets	35c

Misfit Carpets to fit any size room at about HALF regular prices—VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND INGRAINS.

Ingrain Art Squares

$18 Pro Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft.	$13.75	$12 Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 ft.	$7.75
$15 Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 ft.	$10.75	$10 Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 ft.	$6.75



Iron and Brass Bed Sale
Great variety to select from. Iron Beds finished and enameled in all colors, ranging in price from
$1.75 to $100
Ask salesman to show you our special Iron Bed outfit, consisting of Bed Spring and Mattress for only.................. $6.50

50 PARLOR SUITS AWAY UNDER PRICE

We are offering values in 3 and 5-piece Parlor Suits that will simply dumfound you; our entire line of $25 and $28-piece parlor suits, elegantly upholstered massive mahogany frame, for Monday and Tuesday at $18.50

GAS RANGE.... $16.50
Exactly like cut. Large baker and broiler; regular price $25. Tomorrow and Tuesday only $16.50. A genuine bargain.

SOCIETY

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THEATERS

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. SIX PAGES.

FALL OF CZARDOM NEAR AT HAND

Turmoil in Russia Results from Centuries of Suffering and Agitation.

LABOR UNIONS ARE BACK OF IT

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Joubert, in his book, "The Fall of Czardom," published in the spring of this year, said: "It is only through suffering that Russia can find salvation." The people of Russia have been schooled in suffering for centuries, and it must surely be that their education may be at last completed, and that they may the better understand some of the joys of life, that they are now asked to endure fresh burdens of misery. Through the whole of this remarkable book Mr. Joubert not only foretold, but accurately outlined the events which are being enacted in the country of the czar at this moment.

The turmoil in Russia is greater than ever. The gigantic strike has progressed so far as to disintegrate the most important part of the country. The storm which has been brewing has burst, and we may be prepared for any new news at any hour. But there is at this moment, I think, nothing stranger in the turn of events than the presence of Mr. Stead in Russia. For years Stead has stood for the liberty of all people. He was the voice crying in the winderness during the Boer war, the one man who dared openly to resent what he deemed the aggression of England, and he is now in Russia as the tool of Gen. Trepoff. No man is more single-hearted than this king of journalists; no man sees events at a more extraordinary angle, and can look at facts in a more distorted way. Many of us recollect that in the days when he edited the Pall Mall Gazette Mr. Stead was the instigator of the big navy craze, and yet the same man worked to bring about The Hague conference and has been the apostle of universal peace.

It was equally difficult in latter times to recognize his panegyrics on Rhodes with his fierce denunciation of the war, which was largely the great South African leader's policy. And so, now, we find him the apologist of czardom, the opponent of the Russian revolutionary section, which he calls "the physical force party of anarchy." He must be aware that it is not anarchy that the revolutionists are seeking, but the liberty of which Mr. Stead has always been supposed to be the champion, and it is to my mind a misfortune that an Englishman who has so long stood for what is great and nobel and good should be the man at this moment who stands side by side with the white car, and does his utmost to support at such a time the demands of a government which does not bear defense.

Nothing, however, can altar the fact that Russia is in the midst of her revolution. It is some time since I was made aware that it was through the industrial life of Russia that this revolt must come, that the trades unions have been organizing the movement for some years, and these unions have become a strong organization throughout the country. For instance, in the province of Moscow alone 10,000 peasants are combined in a union which weaves nothing but silk, 30,000 by a similar method of combination manufacture linen and wool, and 200,000 workmen are organized to build carts, sledges and carriages. Nor are these unions confined to the great cities. In one of the remotest districts there are 500,000 men in artels who make sheepskin and fur coats. A Nijni-Novgorod 30,000 peasants make wooden spoons and at Vladimir 2,000,000 icons are produced every year. At Kostruma sixty villages are making 15,000,000 articles of cheap imitation jewelry for the Persian market, and it is through the freemasonry of the artel that revolutionary doctrines have been promulgated. It has often been said and written in England that it would be impossible to organize in Russia, on account of the disintegration caused by the distances between great cities, but the factories have been overlooked and herein lies the strength of the present revolt.

The present suffering is impossible to exaggerate. In the interior of Russia today the entire population are famishing in their houses. Mice have even ceased to exist because there is no food. Cats have been starving through the absence of mice, and dogs because there is nothing to throw to them. The infant mortality is appalling. The milk is carted away from the country to make cheese in St. Petersburg. When a child is born, after three or four days, the mother has to go to work in the fields, and the child has no nourishment but a horrible contrivance called a "sucking bag," a piece of rag filled with black bread which is rarely changed and spreads disease. Then dysentery sets in and the baby dies. The people live in houses in which no man would stable his horse; on filthy straw they eat and sleep, here the children are born, and the women keep their hideous homes among the calves and the pigs and the fowls, while these animals are yet alive, and in unbearable desolation when they are dead. And now that they are no longer fed they can only crawl to the big stove to warm themselves in turn while others freeze in the corners of the hovel. The peasant's normal food is nothing better than plain cabbage in hot water, hemp oil, boiled potatoes when they can be got, and wheat graot, to which is added perhaps a fowl at Christmas or at Easter. But all this has been lacking for some time and black bread has been the only food, and now that famine stands grim and gaunt outside the home even the bread is wanting, but the Russian government cares nothing so long as the taxes are paid.

And now, on the 30th of October, the czar has sanctioned a constitution and the end of the autocracy has come, and if the promises made in the manifesto are fulfilled the czar has abdicated his autocracy. That is the big "If."

It is difficult to believe that Trepoff will assist in throwing open the doors of freedom, or that a parliament under the patronage of Count Witte will give the needed reforms. But Russia will not be fooled again, and the great volcanic movement which is shaking the country to its foundations cannot be arrested by unfulfilled promises stuffed into the political crater.

I heard today that a well known member of our royal family had said, speaking of the czar of Russia, that the trouble with him was his utter instability, that he wanted one thing one day and then changed the next, and that consequently there was no reckoning with his resolves. The same informant told me that the czarina had from the day of her marriage steadily refused to hear anything at all about public matters, that on many occasions the czar had wished to consult her and had even begged her to give him her advice, but that she had always said she utterly refused to have anything whatever to do with the political life in Russia, and even lately when matters had become so acute her husband had almost entreated her to discuss the situation, but had turned the subject away by talking of what the children were to have for dinner.

It is also rumored from very reliable sources that the czar was really in favor of giving greater freedom to Finland, but that the man who put his spoke in the wheel and persuaded him to continue the policy of repression was none other than the Emperor William himself.

ONE MAN GUILTY, TWO SENTENCED

Although Thief Confesses, Both Are Forced to Serve Time in a British Jail.

TRAVESTY ON ENGLISH JUSTICE

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Two men are at present undergoing sentences of 18 months at hard labor in British jails for a crime of which it is certain that one of them must be innocent. The case affords another striking illustration of the travesties of justice which British law sanctions, and which the best lawyers are agreed can be remedied only by the establishment of a court of criminal appeal such as exists in all the states in America.

In March last James Flynn was arrested on a charge of having snatched a watch from a Mr. Serne in Kensal road. The evidence against him was by no means conclusive, and he stoutly protested his innocence, but he was found guilty and sent to prison for 18 months with hard labor. Two weeks ago, John Doyle, a young fellow of 25, who had been convicted several times of theft, voluntarily surrendered himself to the police and confessed he had stolen Mr. Serne's watch. London having grown a bit too hot for him, he had been "lying low" for some time in the provinces, he said, and had only just heard that Flynn was "doing time" for the robbery. He had come forward, therefore, to get an innocent man out of jail and was quite prepared to take his place.

Guilty Man Confesses.

At the last Clerkenwell sessions Doyle reiterated his confession, but the police declared their belief that it was untrue and had been made solely for the purpose of getting judicial clemency exercised in Flynn's behalf. Eventually the case was postponed for further investigation. Doyle was arraigned again recently. The prosecuting attorney stated that the investigation made by the police on behalf of the home office had only strengthened their conviction that Doyle was not guilty of the theft of which he accused himself.

Whoever stole the watch, they were certain it was not Doyle. Had they taken any other view it would, of course, have been tantamount to an acknowledgment that they had procured the conviction of an innocent man. Anyhow, the matter stood with the police protesting that Doyle was innocent and Doyle declaring himself guilty. The only evidence against him was his own confession.

"After due reflection, do you still adhere to your statement?" observed the judge, Mr. Loveland-Loveland, to Doyle.

"Yes, I do," said the prisoner firmly.

"You say you are guilty?"

"Yes, sir."

"What else have you to say?"

"Nothing—except that Flynn is innocent."

Gives Similar Sentence.

The sapient judge, whose decision does not admit of revision, then sentenced Doyle to 18 months at hard labor—the same sentence that had been passed on Flynn. No consideration whatever was shown Doyle because he had voluntarily surrendered himself to save another man from punishment.

And his sacrifice is without avail. If the judge's assumption that he is really guilty is correct, Flynn is innocent. Doyle's conviction should have been followed immediately by an order for Flynn's release. But Flynn still continues to serve his sentence. The only course open to him is to appeal to the home office, and the home office having put on record its opinion that Doyle did not steal the watch will not stultify itself by pardoning the man who was first convicted of the crime. Thus does British justice connive at the punishment of two men for a crime of which one of them is certainly innocent.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER ARE AT MERCY OF TURKS

Old Armenian Found Preparing Himself to Avenge Family Is Taken by the Police.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Visitors to the Austrian hospital in Constantinople will remember the doorkeeper, a typical old Armenian. He is not so old as he looks, however, but fate has dealt hardly with him. During one of the Armenian massacres his wife, brother and son were butchered by the brutal Turkish soldiery. Apparently a broken man, he lived quietly with his daughter, a pretty vivacious girl of 15, under the protection of the Austrian flag, and fulfilled his simple duties satisfactorily. His daughter attended the Austrian school, where she was conspicuous by her cleverness.

Her father was extremely fond of her, and the two were always together. Very often the old concierge was sent into the town on errands, and the Turkish cavass permanently stationed at the hospital door felt no suspicion when the old man from time to time brought in small parcels which were supposed to contain supplies. These parcels he entrusted to various nurses, with the request that they might be taken care of, as they contained books for his daughter.

One morning a Turkish police inspector appeared at the Austrian consulate, and after a brief conference proceeded with some armed vavasses to the hospital, where the Armenian was immediately arrested. The building was searched, and a basket was discovered filled with the doorkeeper's packages. There were 37 of them, and each one was found to contain explosives, and sections of infernal machines. A quantity of revolutionary literature was found in the Armenian's room, proving that he was a party to a conspiracy against the sultan, and through his daughter maintained an active correspondence with the Armenian revolutionary party. The unfortunate father and daughter, being Turkish subjects, had to be handed over to the police. They were taken away, where, no one knows; and one shudders to contemplate what their ultimate fate may be.

PRINCE THREATENS TO LEAVE.

Husband of Queen Wilhelmina Has Set His Heart on a Stable of Hunters.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—Quite another sort of a prince, a husband of a queen, but no king is the prince consort of Holland, who has threatened to leave the country unless the Dutch parliament makes an appropriation of several hundred thousand francs to provide him with a stable of hunting horses and chargers.

The careful and thrifty Dutchmen do not see why they should waste the taxpayers' money in this manner, so if the consort wants horses he will have to ask his wife, the queen, for money to buy them with.

It is safe to say that there is in all Holland no man who does not hope that Wilhelmina will refuse, if the prince for will keep a ... of the country from his feet forever.

If you have not visited our bedroom furniture department in the past few days you should come to the store and see the many new pieces which we are now showing. We have a large assortment of full suits, also an immense stock of odd pieces of every description. New dressers, new chiffoniers, dressing tables, beds, etc.

WHEN IN DOUBT TRY THE OLD RELIABLE

PICKERING'S

Take things easy. Get all the comfort you can. Let us send you a nice rocker a luxurious couch or reclining chair. They will add to your comfort. We have them in great variety and at most moderate prices.

RUGS

We are going to let you praise our rugs yourself, when you come, simply saying a word about how we get them and how we sell them. There is no mystery in buying rugs—there should be none in selling them. Buying is merely a matter of selection—the man with the best judgment and skill and experience and who gets there at the right time, secures the cream of the market. But we are not vain enough to think that we get all the good rugs, or even all that we want. In selling these rugs we use our best judgment in marking prices—aiming only to make a fair profit on the entire lot. Of course, the finest rugs are marked higher, those not so fine, lower—but none is given a fancy price.

This Dining-Room Table Would Make a Handsome Thanksgiving Gift for Mother.

TAKE YOUR PICK OF THESE TWO ARTICLES Pay Us $1.00 Per Week.

This Rocker Would Please Mother for Christmas.

Carpet Department

Six (6) unprecedented Special Sales---one for each day in the week. These are sales you cannot afford to miss---for they will be a big money-saver to you.

Monday, November 20th

Twelve (12) patterns choice Axminster Carpets, with Borders to match—in all the popular shades of reds, blues, greens and tans—very choice and up-to-date designs—will go at .... $1.35 Per Yard

Prior to this sale the regular price of these goods was $1.75.

Tuesday, November 21st

Twelve (12) patterns choice Wilton Velvet Carpets, with Borders to match—in very choice designs—and the popular shades of red, blue and green—the regular selling price of these goods was $1.75, but at this sale you can secure them at........................ $1.35 Per Yard

Wednesday, November 22d

Twelve (12) very choice patterns of Five-Frame Body Brussels Carpets—all the popular makes—rich colorings and designs—these goods have always sold for $1.85 per yard—you can secure them in this sale for........................ $1.45 Per Yard

Thursday, November 23d

Twelve (12) very choice patterns of a Three-Shoot Velvet Carpets—in the popular shades of red, blue and green—up-to-date designs—the price of these goods has always been $1.35 per yard—but at this sale you can secure them at........................ 98c Per Yard

Friday, November 24th

Twelve (12) very choice patterns of very fine Wilton Carpets—the latest designs—and popular shades of red, green and blue. The very low price on these goods has been $2.25 per yard, but at this sale you can purchase them for........................ $1.75 Per Yard

Saturday, November 25th

This will be Lace Curtain Day. All the latest effects in fine Curtains.

$12.00 Lace Curtains at $8.00 Per Pair
$13.00 Lace Curtains at $9.00 Per Pair
$14.00 Lace Curtains at $10.00 Per Pair
$15.00 Lace Curtains at $11.00 Per Pair
$16.00 Lace Curtains at $12.00 Per Pair
$6.00 Tapestry Portieres at $4.00 Pair
$7.00 Tapestry Portieres at $5.00 Pair
$8.00 Tapestry Portieres at $6.00 Pair
$9.00 Tapestry Portieres at $7.00 Pair
$10.00 Tapestry Portieres at $8.00 Pair

Large assortment of Rope Portieres from $1.25 up to $12 each

Don't Bother About Money
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

PICKERING'S
10th & PENN

We Trust People Out of Town and Pay Freight
Write for Catalog

SOCIETY

IT HAS been said that over 200 Pittsburghers expected to be in New Haven yesterday for the Yale-Princeton football game. George Hamilton Flinn and William Holdship Rea each had a private car filled with friends, among Mr. Flinn's guests being Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw, Miss Edith Flinn, Miss Mary Flinn, Robert W. Flenniken, Frank Neale, Harry McCandless, Arthur Flinn and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Nicola. A stop was made in New York, where the party was enlarged by several easterners, among them Edward Thaw, Miss Hester Singer, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Miss Mary Jennings and Miss Katherine Jennings, all debutantes of the season, expected to be in attendance, and among others at the game were Mr. and Mrs. George Shepard of Wilkins avenue and their son, Travello Shepard, who will remain in the east over Thanksgiving. Morrow Shepard is a Yale freshman. New Haven could not claim all of Pittsburgh's interest as Miss Helen G. Ayers and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curry, left for Ithaca on Wednesday evening to attend the Cornell-Columbia game yesterday.

One of the most interesting of the season's weddings will be that of Miss Louise Kay and George Singer Ebbert, which is dated for Tuesday afternoon, November 28. Miss Gertrude Childs, who will be one of the attendants, will have two out-of-town bridesmaids, Miss Jean Reed and Miss Louise Thatcher of New York, with her over the wedding. The Rev. J. Shane Nicholls, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, will solemnize the marriage at 5 o'clock in the Shadyside Presbyterian church, and following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James I. Kay, in Forbes street, Squirrel Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herman Kampmann were welcomed back in Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning. They will remain just one week before going on to San Antonio, where they are to have apartments in the Hotel Menger (the Kampmann hotel), until their own home is built. Since their wedding late in October, prior to which Mrs. Kampmann was Miss Mary Caldwell Mellon, the two have visited in Hot Springs, Va.; Washington, D. C., and New York city. Mrs. Thomas Alexander Mellon intended to give a large entertainment for her sister-in-law, but as her stay in Pittsburgh is to be of such short duration, the guest list for a luncheon which Mrs. Mellon will give tomorrow include only a dozen friends of the honor guest. The luncheon will be given at the Golf club, with covers laid for the bride, and Miss Alberta Harper, Miss Rebekah J. Friend, Miss Martha Heron, Miss Emily C. Lyon, Miss Georgie Neale Heard, Miss Pauline Dilworth, Miss Harriett W. Balken, Miss Ruth Miller, Mrs. Harvey Miller, Mrs. Andrew Bart Berger and the hostess.

Pittsburgh people will be constantly on the go this winter. Mr. and Mrs. William McConway of Lexington avenue, and their family will go abroad shortly after the holidays, expecting to spend six months in European travel. Mrs. Herbert DuPuy and her twin daughters, Miss Eleanor Dupuy and Miss Amy DuPuy, arrived in New York from Europe during the past week and are expected home within the next few days. They have been abroad for some time and during their travels visited England, Scotland and Ireland and automobiled portions of France.

Tuesday, January 23, has been spoken of but not definitely decided upon as the date for Miss Rebekah Jane Friend's wedding to Hay Walker, of Allegheny. The wedding will be a brilliant afternoon event in one of the large East End churches, 5 o'clock being the hour set for the ceremony. A large bridal party will be in attendance and the wedding without doubt will be one of the most interesting of the season. Miss Friend is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wood Friend, of Ellsworth avenue, and her fiance, who is a Princeton man, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, of Western avenue, Allegheny. Their engagement was announced only a short time ago at an informal bridge party which Miss Friend gave for Miss Mary Caldwell Mellon, now Mrs. John Herman Kampmann.

* * *

An event of more than ordinary interest is the tea which Mrs. John W. Herron will give at the Golf club on Monday afternoon, November 27. The guests have been asked to meet Miss Schenley, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Schenley, who is now en route to New York from her home in England. After visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in the east, Miss Schenley will come here where she has engaged apartments at the Hotel Schenley.

* * *

An engagement just announced which will terminate in a December wedding is that of Miss Anna J. Bray, daughter of the late Thomas J. Bray, to John C. Sheriff, a Pittsburgh attorney. Miss Bray, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. H. F. Wright, of Woodlawn avenue, is a sister of C. W. Bray and T. J. Bray, Jr., of this city. Mr. Sheriff is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sheriff, and is a Princeton graduate.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Dilworth's second and last at home yesterday afternoon will be followed by a dance in the Pittsburgh Golf club on December 28. This affair will be in honor of her debutante daughter, for whom both at homes were given. Mrs. James Henry Lockhart, a recent bride, also a daughter of Mrs. Dilworth, was included in the receiving party, and as assistants yesterday there were Mrs. George A. Berry, Mrs. D. C. Negley, Mrs. Carter Curtis Beggs, Mrs. Richard S. Suydam, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. Henry A. Breed and Miss Jeannette Lupton. The hours were from 4 o'clock until 6. Large white chrysanthemums adorned the dining room table and the chandelier above was tastefully draped in asparagus. The debutante bouquets were arranged about the drawing room and library, just as they were on the former occasion. Miss Dilworth shared honors with her cousin, Miss Margarita Frew, at the luncheon which Mrs. Lockhart gave at the Golf club on Thursday. It was entirely a debutante affair and between 35 and 40 of the young girls were present. They were seated at one large table in dumb-bell shape. In the center rose a high shaft of white chrysanthemums, showered, and connecting this with the small mound on each round end were long narrow beds of the blossoms. Over the white cloth were spread brilliant-hued autumn leaves and the asparagus springerii which broke the straight lines of the flower beds was dotted here and there with clusters of tiny white blossoms.

* * *

All sorts of interesting rumors are afloat concerning a delightful little secret that is to be disclosed next Wednesday at Miss Mary Guffey's 4 o'clock tea. Miss Josephine Eaton McConway, Mr. and Mrs. William McConway's youngest daughter, who was introduced to society just a week ago, and her visiting friend, Miss Helen Barnhart of Grand Rapids, Mich., will share the honors of the occasion and Miss Guffey will be assisted by Miss Ethel Byram, Miss Janette Brown, Miss Edna Schoyer, Miss Marguerite Preston, Miss Katherine Reed, Mrs. C. A. McClure, Mrs. Harry A. Guffey, Miss Marie McKelvey, Mrs. McConway and Mrs. James M. Guffey.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Don S. Colt of Baltimore, a former pastor of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Allegheny, has been asked to officiate at the wedding of Miss Carrie Rachael Linnekin and Dr. George J. McKee on November 28. The marriage will occur at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. V. Linnekin, in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Miss Linnekin having but one attendant, a matron of honor, Mrs. Herbert Douglass of New Brighton. The bridal procession will also include a best man and two ushers, D. Harton Boyd, Morton Boyd and Augustus Veatey, the last of Boston, where Dr. McKee formerly resided. The new home, which the bridal couple will occupy, connects with Mrs. Linnekin's residence and will receive its housewarming when the wedding supper will be served in it. The engagement of Miss Linnekin and Dr. McKee was announced about a year ago at a luncheon which Mrs. Linnekin gave for that purpose.

* * *

The many Pittsburgh friends of Miss Margaret Watt of Overbrook will be delighted to hear that she is coming during the holiday season for a visit with Miss Mary F. Burchfield of Baum street. She will be one of several guests whom Miss Burchfield will entertain over the dance which her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Burchfield, will give at the Schenley on January 4 for herself and brother, William Burchfield. Miss Hale of Keene, N. H., is now visiting at the Burchfield home, and in her honor Mrs. Buchfield entertained at euchre on Friday afternoon. Seven tables were called into play and at the close of the games three pretty prizes were awarded. Miss Hale will not be with Miss Burchfield much longer as she expects to visit friends in Sewickley and will later go on to Buffalo before returning to her New England home.

* * *

A large an important affair in social circles of the two cities is Mrs. Lewis M. Plumer's card party at the Country club, the date for which, Saturday, December 9, has just been announced. Mrs. James Henry Lockhart, formerly Miss Florence Dilworth, will be the special guest of honor, and Mrs. Plumer will have with her, a niece, Miss Alice Schmertz, of Washington, D. C. Miss Schmertz was one of the most popular debutantes of two seasons ago when she lived here and when Mrs. Plumer introduced her at a large tea at the Schenley. She will spend the month of December with her aunt and will later visit several of her girl friends in the East End and Shadyside.

* * *

Three affairs of this week will be given in honor of Miss Ethel Marie Griffin, the debutante daughter of Mrs. Frank A. Griffin of Howe street. Miss Griffin will make her formal bow to society on Wednesday afternoon at the tea which her mother will give from 4 until 6 o'clock. Miss Dorothea Guthrie of Zanesville, O., Miss Griffin's school friend, is now her guest and will receive with the hostess and her daughter at the reception. She will also share honors with Miss Griffin at a bridge party to be given on Thursday by Mrs. J. Goodrich Ruple of Maryland avenue and at an informal luncheon which Mrs. Elias A. Weart will give at the Duquesne club on Saturday, the luncheon preceding a theater party at the Nixon and the debutantes will entertain for her visitor on Tuesday evening, November 28. Mrs. Griffin and her daughter will be assisted on Wednesday by Mrs. Elias A. Weart, Mrs. Winfield Scott Watson, Mrs. Pitt Osborne Heasley, Mrs. W. L. Van Kirk, Mrs. Frederick O. Van Gorder, Mrs. Charles Edmund Beeson, Mrs. John C. Haymaker, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Nellie Weart, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Florence Kell, Miss Sara Kell, Miss Pollard, Miss Florence Gregg, Miss Jeannette Pontefract, Miss Martha McCance and Miss Marion McKibbin.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Hanna Small, Miss Alice Wood Tindle and Miss Frances Pierpont Siviter were in Mercer on Wednesday attending the wedding of Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Robinson, to Lieut. Wilbur Alexander Blaine of the United States army. Owing to the recent death of the bride's uncle, the wedding was quietly conducted at Mrs. Robinson's home in Mercer. After their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Blaine will live in Fort Slocum, Oswego, N. Y.

* * *

There were several distinctive features in the decorative scheme carried out at Mrs. Daniel C. Ripley's reception on Thursday afternoon. It was given in honor of Mrs. William Sumner Seibert, a recent bride, who received with the hostess and her daughter, Miss May Elizabeth Ripley. One feature was the drapery-like arrangement of small leaved smilax across the corner of the mantel mirror in the drawing room. On the opposite end of the mantel was a clump of maidenhair fern, and on a small table nearby stood an exquisitely dainty basket of pink roses, the handle of the basket being tied with ribbon matching the roses in color. At the other side of the mantel was a large cluster of yellow chrysanthemums in a bark box and the receiving party stood before a handsome screen of Japanese embroidery, topping which was a bunch of large white chrysanthemums. Yellow "mums" were used at the foot of the stairs and on the screen which concealed the orchestra. Especially attractive was the chandelier decorations of liberty roses in the library, where another bunch of the same flowers was caught up with the white lace window curtain at sill length with a huge brass jar filled with the same flowers standing just below. A boat-shaped affair of bark was filled with lilies of the valley at one end and oncidium orchids at the other, and this was placed in the center of the dining room table. The buffet and mantel were decorated with small groups of ferns, and the bay window was curtained with ropes of smilax. Mrs. Ripley and her daughter were assisted by Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Turner, Mrs. Joseph G. Walters, Mrs. Harry Williams, Mrs. John B. Kaercher, Mrs. George Barker, Mrs. J. J. Speck, Miss M. E. Stevenson, Mrs. D. A. Ripley, Mrs. James A. Loughrey, Miss Mary F. Smith, Miss Mary Tebbits, Miss Mary Murdock, Miss Velma Wilson, Miss Helen Walters, Miss Lillian Baird, Miss Madeline Steinmeyer, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Miss Eleanor S. Ayers, Miss Marguerite Smith, Miss Jeannette Williams, Miss Elizabeth Murdock, Miss Elizabeth Smith and Miss Anna Welsh.

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The reception which Mrs. Alva C. Dinkey gave at her home in Ellsworth avenue on Thursday afternoon was one of the most beautiful affairs of the fall. The guests had been asked to meet three recent brides, Mrs. John Black Strieb, Mrs. Edward Rolfe Williams and Mrs. John McMasters Stewart. All three wore their wedding gowns of soft silk or satin and lace, while the hostess appeared in a handsome toilette of pink broadcloth. If the decorations in one apartment could be called more beautiful than those in another, the arrangement in the spacious hall excelled in that respect. Notwithstanding its size, the mantel arrangement of cibodiun ferns and yellow chrysanthemums seemed almost to fill the hall and up on the smilax-trimmed banisters was another large cluster of chrysanthemums of the same color. Immense yellow chrysanthemums of the ragged variety were combined with farleyense ferns on the dainty drawing room mantel, the flowers in the center towering high above the small delicate ferns. Smilax hung far down over the old rose portiers and curtains. Not less beautiful was the floral work in the diningroom. Yellow orchids, of the oncidium variety, and lavender ones formed the centerpiece from which sprays of farleyense fern and asparagus springerii trailed out over the exquisite lace table cover. The Indian room with its walls of leather is at all times of unusual interest. The decorations on Thursday were in keeping with the appointments of the room. Swamp plants banked the bookcases here and there, and bark boxes were filled with yellow chrysanthemums whose petals were edged with bronze. The great bronze fireplace and the leather cozy corner are features of this room. Mr. Dinkey entertained with Mrs. Dinkey in the evening when they gave a dinner for the afternoon aids and an equal number of men and, again, when a dance was in progress for the younger friends of the host and hostess.

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A new idea was introduced in the decorations at the wedding of Miss Katherine Elkins and Albert Curry on Wednesday evening. In place of the usual white decorations on the bridal table the heartshaped wedding cake was placed in the midst of farleyense ferns and lavender orchids, while at each end of the table was a round arrangement of white roses and lilies of the valley. Chrysanthemums were used in the other rooms of Mrs. George W. Elkins' home, where the wedding took place at 6:30 o'clock, the Rev. H. C. Peeples, of Rochester, N. Y., brother-in-law of the bride, being assisted in performing the ceremony by the Rev. R. M. Russell, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church of this city. George Elkins gave his sister away and Miss Louse Elkins, a sister, served as maid of honor, with little Miss Elizabeth Elkins, a niece, as flower girl. Mr. Curry had his brother, William L. Curry, as best man. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, against a background of palms and standards of white chrysanthemums. The great white marble mantel was banked thickly with small garden chrysanthemums, the fireplace was filled with long-fronded ferns and across the large mantel mirror was trailed shaggy asparagus springerii. Yellow chrysanthemums made a pleasing contrast to the mahogany furnishings in the library, great clusters of the flowers banking the bookcases here and there. There was no color displayed in the gowns of either the bride or her attendants, as the Elkins connection is still in mourning for the late Col. George W. Elkins, father of Wednesday's bride. The bridal robe was fashioned en princesse of white satin and duchesse lace. Orange blossoms caught and fastened the tulle veil and the bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Elkins was gowned in white chiffon cloth and duchesse lace and her flowers were lavender orchids, while the little flower girl, in a dainty frock of white mull and valenciennes lace, carried a basket of pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Curry will live in this city, but as they will not return from their wedding trip until the Easter season, they have made no plans as to where their residence will be.

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Not only are there a great many debutantes this season, but each one seems to be adding to the length of the social calendar by the number of affairs being given in her honor. As is the case with several of the season's buds, Miss Marion E. Clapp and her mother, Mrs. George Hubbard Clapp, have found it necessary to give more than one afternoon affair in order to receive all their friends. The second and last in Mrs. Clapp's series was given last Tuesday afternoon when her home in Edgeworth was beautifully decorated with the debutante bouquets received by Miss Clapp. Autumn leaves were effective in the hall and yellow chrysanthemums made gay the dining-room table. The aids were: Miss Clapp's grandmother, Mrs. D. C. Clapp; Mrs. Clapp's aunts, Miss Isabel, Miss Pamelia and Miss Margaret Wardrop, and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Y. Love, and Mrs. Robert Wardrop, Mrs. John D. Semple, Mrs. Frank Richardson, Mrs. Frank Biddle Smith, Mrs. Lawrence C. Woods, Mrs. James E. Umbstaetter, Mrs. John E. Porter, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. John C. Slack, Mrs. Frederick Haworth, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Thomas Patterson, Mrs. John Way, Jr., Mrs. Frank Orr Johnson, Miss Fredericka Hay, Miss Agate Brown, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Miss Ruth Walker, Miss Helen Witherow, Miss Hester Singer, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Miss Electa Harper, Miss Florence Harper, Miss Evelyn Black, Miss Betty Wardrop, Miss Lucy Haworth, Miss Maria L. King, Miss Annie Semple, Miss Isabel Baldwin, Miss Margaret Adair, Miss Edith Stockton, Miss Amelia Oliver, Miss Ida Reymer, Miss Isabel Stewart, Miss Mary W. Shields, Miss Mary Gormley, Miss Elizabeth Irwin, Miss Janet Stewart, Miss Jane Blair, Miss Katherine Darsie, Miss Helen Willard Davis and Miss Jean Slack.

* * *

Pink, blue, yellow, green and white were introduced into the color scheme at the wedding of Miss Harriet Matthews Nimick and W. J. Malcolm Dyer on Tuesday evening. The Rev. J. W. F. Fast performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Schenley, the bride being given away by her father, W. A. Nimick. A sister, Miss Mary Kennedy Nimick, was maid of honor and Mrs. Edgar Clay West, Jr., of Philadelphia, acted as honor matron. The two bridesmaids were Pittsburgh girls, Miss Jean Bunton and Miss Charlotte Overend, while three Philadelphia friends of the bridegroom, Frank A. Booth, Harry Wilson and Joseph Snellenberg, served as best man and ushers. The floral decorations were particularly pleasing. Great quantities of palms, ferns and other greens were used to decorate the three rooms in the suite. The stairway was cut off by wicker screens trimmed with smilax. This vine also clambered over all the curtains and chandeliers and the globes on the latter were capped by dainty pink shades. Very tall palms and wicker screens with high posts formed the background for the bridal party, clusters of huge white chrysanthemums crowning the posts. Eight white wicker prieu dieux were used for the bridal party, and at the supper following the ceremony the bridal table had a centerpiece of white roses and maline with asparagus springerii studded with candytuft blossoms radiating from it. As the bridal party marched up the aisle formed by standards of Cibodiun ferns the various colors were shown to advantage. The bride, of course, was entirely in white, her gown being of lace and messaline silk. She wore a veil and carried white roses. Mrs. West was also in white, but her girdle was fashioned of pink, green and blue ribbons, while her flowers were yellow chrysanthemums. Miss Bunton was in pink silk and carried pink roses and Miss Overend, in blue silk, carried a shower of lilies of the valley, while the maid of honor, in a gown of green silk, had a bouquet of maidenhair ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer left during the evening on their wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will reside in Philadelphia.

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On November 19, 1885, Miss Gertrude Virginia Ludden and Charles D. Armstrong were married in the old First Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, the first and only wedding which ever took place in the old building. Tomorrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their wedding by giving a large reception at their home in Lexington avenue, Homewood. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Moore, assisted by the Rev. William F. Miller of Beulah and the Rev. Dr. Ewing of the Sixth United Presbyterian church. It was a large affair, and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are to be congratulated that they will have all of the wedding guests, with a few exceptions, with them tomorrow evening. They will entertain a house party over the event, the guests including Mrs. D. R. Harris of New Castle, Mrs. John McLeod of Germantown, Mrs. Clayton Manson of Lynchburg, Va., and Miss Ella McH. Rohrer of Harrisburg. Mrs. Armstrong will give a large reception from 2 until 4 and from 4 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and will follow it with a dinner for her long line of assistants, including the house guests and Mrs. William McConway, Mrs. J. J. Matthews, Mrs. M. K. Salsbury, Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mrs. Roland Balph, Mrs. James Balph, Mrs. William E. Evans, Mrs. John W. Beatty, Mrs. William Nelson Taylor, Mrs. William E. Hamnett, Mrs. W. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, Mrs. H. T. Morris, Mrs. Grant Dibert, Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Mrs. A. W. Cadman, Mrs. Samuel W. Lyons, Mrs. William L. Woods, Mrs. Joseph A. Langfitt, Mrs. Charles A. McCombs, Mrs. W. O'Hara Wood, Mrs. H. W. McIntosh, Miss Mary Ferguson, Miss Anna F. Ferguson, Miss Myrtle M. Tucker, Miss Alice C. Hamlin, Miss May Weidman, Miss Helen Beatty, Miss Helen Balph and Miss Jean Balph.

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The first East End debutante of the week was Miss Annabelle Whitney Baggaley, who was formerly introduced at the tea which her mother, Mrs. Ralph Baggaley, gave at her home in Fifth avenue, East End, on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Marjorie Durant of Flint, Mich., Miss Baggaley's house guest, received with the hostess and the debutante, the latter wearing a spangled white lace robe. The hostess was gowned in blue chiffon cloth and Miss Durant wore white lace over yellow. Yellow and lavender orchids was the somewhat startling but none the less effective combination in the centerpiece on the dining-room table, the other rooms being decorated with the debutante bouquets, which included the usual list of roses, chrysanthemums, violets and valley lilies. The list of assistants for the reception was not a long one. It included Miss Helen Ayres, Miss Josephine Eaton McConway, Miss Helen Barnhart of Grand Rapids, Mich., Miss Anica Humbird, Miss Elizabeth Eaton, Miss Marian McLean, Mrs. William B. Boggess, Mrs. Charles Curry, Mrs. John Fremont Steel, Mrs. Charles R. McLean, Mrs. Helen Rook Carroll, Mrs. Alexander Rook Carroll, Mrs. David King Irwin and Mrs. Charles Alexander Rook.

It has been a full week for Mrs. J. Grant Anderson's house guests, Mrs. Morrison Fitzsimons and Mrs. W. S. Miller, the former of Overbook and the latter of Philadelphia. The round of gaiety was opened by Mrs. Anderson's informal bridge party on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. John Dalzell of Washington and Mrs. John Dickson of Gettysburg shared the honors with the two other guests. On Wednesday afternoon there was Mrs. J. N. Anderson's informal little euchre and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Mrs. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Grant Anderson, attended the Belasco and had supper at the Duquesne club after the play. Tuesday evening was taken up with a party at the Nixon theater and supper at the Union club. All attended Mrs. Alva C. Dinkey's reception on Thursday afternoon and on Friday Mrs. Blair Kinch gave a luncheon at the Union and a theater party at the Grand. Mrs. W. J. Langenheim's luncheon at the Nixon cafe, the football game in the afternoon and a small dinner at the Country club in the evening yesterday, concluded the round of affairs.

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The celebration of their 15th wedding anniversary also served as a housewarming for the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews McKean on Monday of last week. The house in South Negley avenue is one of the most comfortable and thoroughly home-like of its size in the city. It is beautifully furnished and finished throughout and special attention has been given to the lighting effect. The hall is a spacious apartment done in weathered oak with a high mantel as a feature. The lights are arranged in groups of two on the walls, and four in the ceiling, the globes being quaint, bell-shaped affairs. A large fancy lantern hangs over the cozy window seat and another is suspended at the turn of the stairs. The red walls give a cheery appearance to the hall, where yellow chrysanthemums made a pleasing contrast on the evening of the reception. Weathered oak also finishes the dining-room. The timbered ceiling is studded by electric lights shaded with clusters of grapes, and low over the table is suspended an opalescent shade. The deep bay window was banked with ferns and autumn leaves on the ceiling lights gave an additional touch of beauty to the room. Yellow chrysanthemums were also used in the dining-room and in the mahogany drawing-room pink roses contrasted with the dark green of the walls. The lights in this apartment stud the walls in groups of two, the globes being formed of tiny crystal drops of clear glass. All the daintily furnished apartments on the second floor connect with handsome marble baths. Mrs. M. H. Treadwell of New York city was Mrs. McKean's house guest over the reception, at which she was assisted by Mrs. H. B. Shindle, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Mrs. Harry W. Gleffer, Mrs. H. S. Stewart, Mrs. Edgar Enzer Baker, Miss Katherine Cox and Mrs. William Coffin, while Mrs. Treadwell and Mrs. Alvin G. Leonard and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson received with the hostess.

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Every minute of the time spent here by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Talbot Aldrich of Boston was filled by automobile trips, visits to the industries in and around the city, each of which had been planned by their host and hostess, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirke Porter. Last and most important of all there was the musicale at "Oak Manor," the Porter homestead in Fifth avenue, on Monday evening. Mrs. Porter, in a stately evening toilette, had Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Vanderbilt standing with her to receive the guests. Her daughter, Miss Hegeman, was also in white and, although not in the receiving line, was near by to add her welcome to that of the hostess. "Oak Manor" is one of the most magnificent homes in Pittsburgh and no fairer scene could be possible than that which its beautiful apartments presented on the occasion of Monday evening's entertainment. The program for the evening was given by the Von Kunit's quartet and included movements from Mozart, Beethoven and Schumann compositions. The quartet was stationed at one end of the ball room, around the entire length of which runs a gallery on the second floor. Both the gallery walls and those of the ball room are hung with valuable paintings which were a source of much pleasure to the guests on Monday evening. In addition to the paintings there were some very fine tapestries which hung over the balcony railing. The house was thrown open in its entirety to the guests. There were few floral decorations, as each apartment in itself is so handsome as to need no aid of that kind. Large jars of American Beauty roses, however, were placed about the library, which has many interesting features, and in the great Elizabethan hall, while the old mahogany table in the dining room was graced by a centerpiece of Kaiserine roses. These were also used in the dainty Louis XVI. drawing room. Mr. and Mrs. Porter's house guests left the city for their home on Tuesday morning, all expressing themselves as much pleased with this, their first visit to the City of Iron and Smoke.

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The home of Mr. and Mrs. George D. DuBarry in Penn avenue was the scene of a charmingly appointed wedding on Monday evening. The bride was their daughter, Miss Willa DuBarry, and the bridegroom, William John Patton, also of this city. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Shrom, pastor emeritus of the Fourth Presbyterian church, solemnized the marriage at 7 o'clock, the bride having as her only attendant a younger sister, Miss Mary DuBarry. Clay Sprecher served as best man and Harry Wilson and Samuel DuBarry as ushers for Mr. Patton. Both the bride and her honor maid wore dainty gowns, that of the former being fashioned of white crepe de angelis, prettily trimmed with lace. She wore no veil, but in her hair was an aigrette and a single stemmed rose. A cluster of roses was showered with lilies of the valley for the bouquet. As her only jewel the bride wore Mr. Patton's gift, an orchid-shaped pin set with pearls. White linen was used for Miss DuBarry's gown. It was trimmed with valenciennes lace after a French model and she carried a cluster of maidenhair ferns and lavender orchids. White chrysanthemums were used exclusively in the decorations. The background for the bridal party, extending across the entire front of the drawing room, was formed of very high palms, with a wicker fence as the altar rail. Standards of white chrysanthemums nestled amidst the greenery and were also used on the bride's table. The chandelier decorations were especially dainty. From that over the bridal table fell a shower of tule and white chrysanthemums, the chandelier itself being adorned with large tulle bows. Chrysanthemum shades capped the library lights, where the bookcases were banked in the white blooms and ferns. Upon returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Patton are to live with Mr. and Mrs. DuBarry until their own home in McPherson boulevard is ready for occupancy.

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NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The congregation of St. Mary's church, Forty-sixth street, will hold a Thanksgiving tea and reception in Keane's and Hanna's halls, Forty-fourth and Butler streets, on Tuesday evening, November 28. Following is a list of the various committees: Rt. Rev. F. L. Tobin, V. G., treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Colutas, general chairman; M. A. Carmody, chairman; Mrs. Mary O'Callahan, secretary; Miss Mary McAleese, assistant secretary.

Supper Tables—

No. 1.—Mrs. B. McAleese, Mrs. McCluskey, the Misses Mary, Kate, Anna, Elizabeth, Estella and Helen McAleese, Anna Clifferty, May Walters, Lillian Kennedy, Kate Wolf, Adelaide Geary, Anna Greene and Anna Duane.

No. 2.—Mrs. E. Sisk, Miss Mary Donnelly, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Mrs. P. Costello, Mrs. T. J. Rilley, Mrs. T. Hilgrove, Mrs. McCoy, Misses Anna Kane, Joe Kane, Mollie Harbinson and Lulu Fitzpatrick.

No. 3.—Mrs. H. Kaih, Mrs. M. Rabbitt, Mrs. James Duffy, Mrs. L. Waugley, Mrs. M. Burns, Mrs. E. Bart, Mrs. T. Gallagher, Misses M. O'Shea, M. Decker, D. McCarthy, Martha Moore, C. Markley and M. Duffy.

No. 4.—Miss Margaret Hughes, Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs Amos Becraft, Mrs. Harkins, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. John Deer, Mrs. C. Reilly, Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Hugh, Misses Nellie Counahan, Mary Counahan, Mary E. Hughes, Sarah Hughes and Lizzie Bennett.

No. 5.—Mrs. K. Bodin, Mrs. E. Curry, Mrs. K. Fallon, Mrs. Roney, Mrs. K. O'Brien, Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs. J. Conners, Mrs. Mary Collins, Mrs. M. Watterson, Misses B. Boyle, F. Tague, M. Gordon, M. Friel, Stella Riley, M. Leonard, Sarah Duff and Theresa Hammil.

Ice cream booth—Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, Mrs. W. Harbinson, Mrs. E. Gardner, Mrs. K. Devlin, Mrs. A. Savage, Misses H. Smith, M. Dougherty, B. Allen, B. Daley, I. Daley, J. Devlin, O. Dond and K. Purcell.

Fancy work and floral booth, with prize tree—Gertrude Blanchard, Katherine Noonan, Misses Mary Scully, Rose McTighe, Julie and Margaret Flannery, Stella Swain, Katherine and Margaret Brennan, Ella Purcell, Stella Zinsmeister and the members of the Cecilian society.

Door committee—J. J. Duffy, Hugh Savage, John Dickson, J. H. Hodil, James A. Sweeney, Patrick Haley, John Travers, T. W. Dougherty.

Cloak room—Thomas E. Shannahan, James A. Barry, John E. Shaw, R. A. Farrell, M. J. McCann, W. J. Delourey.

Amusement committee—Charles Purcell, Joseph E. McAleese, A. P. McAleese, John P. Mellody, Frank O. Holleran, Thomas Maloney, W. J. Kirby, E. P. Hughes, Theodore Rihn, Jeremiah O'Brien, Charles Geary, Charles Purcell, E. E. Gardner, Steve Flannery.

Reception committee—D. J. Cullinan, James Duffy, Thomas E. Shannahan, M. A. Carmedy, E. S. Geary, T. E. Murphy, W. C. Nagle, F. J. Riley, Capt. J. E. O'Shea, D. F. O'Driscoll, John Bowes, J. D. Hughes, G. G. McAleese, Thomas Behen, T. C. McMahon, D. L. Counahan, James E. Bulger, Patrick Costello, Thomas Riley, George F. Mariler, Dr. A. W. Nealon, Alexander McBride, T. F. Hillgrove, Bernard O'Hagen, John Monaghan, Sr., Matthew Moroney, Dr. J. F. Sweeney, John E. Kane, John V. Boyle, A. P. McCullough, T. D. Maloney, Richard Scully, Patrick Carroll, Matthew McGinnis, P. G. Haley, S. W. McCluskey, James Swain, James Reddy, James Shaw, Sr., William A. Martin, John Hillgrove, John Percival, John Milbach, P. McCullough, Harry A. Keating, J. McCann, James Dunn, John Tobin, Sr., E. J. Kenna, J. E. Dougherty, K. B. Bracken, M. J. Dailey, John Kenney, J. G. Lauer, William Harbinson, Thomas Mellody, Sr., Stephen McCartney, Patrick McKenna, Arthur McNeal, Frank Garraher, W. M. Kenna, Charles Duggan, John Rabbitt, James Savage, John Purcell.

Floor committee—John E. Kane, D. A. Carroll, T. J. Tague, Urbin Sweeney, Richard Haley, Theodore Rihn, Bert Scully, William O'Holleran, Cyril McCann, Leonard J. Blanchard, W. V. Maloney, Stephen Flannery, M. Kenney, Robert Beatty, P. J. Savage, Mart McLaughlin, Mart Kennelly, Thomas J. Guyton, Harry A. Lauth, W. H. Monoghan, Bernard Kane, Dennis Counahan, Charles Tague, D. F. Kennedy, Thomas Bishop, J. F. Tobin, Edgar Hilgrove, Joseph Maloney, Leo Kane, D. D. Hughes, W. M. Flagherty, Thomas Gullinan, Leo McCauley.

Dining hall—John J. Meehan, E. S. Geary, T. E. Murphy, W. A. J. Watterson, William Driscoll, C. Deloury, M. Holleran, P. G. Morgan, Lawrence McGonigle, George Duff, James B. Tetley, Thomas Coultas, John M. Tobin, John F. Garraher, John McGinniss, John Long, John McKenna, Thomas Keenan, M. J. O'Connell, Thomas C. Kelly, Charles Horne, Timothy Rodgers, John Noonan, John Watterson.

An unusual event will be the celebration on Friday, November 24, of the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. William Frank. She will be honor guest at a dinner to be given in the Concordia club, by the members of her family, and will receive her friends at the clubhouse between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. and Mrs. William W. McCleary, of Bellevue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara Hanna, to James Lewis McKain, of Sheraden.

The E. E. E. club held its third meeting at the home of Miss Colette Helbling in Lehigh avenue on Thursday evening.

Miss Helen Foster Harrison has just returned from New York after a short visit during the horse show with Mrs. John Wright and Miss Mabel Talbot, of Indianapolis, who are spending the season in the east. Miss Harrison left on Friday evening for Chicago to attend the coming out party of Miss Katherine Fisher, a former schoolmate at Ogontz.

The engagement of Miss Stella M. Merten and Henry J. Conrader is announced, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride's parents on Thanksgiving day. Only members of the family and intimate friends of the bridal couple will be present owing to the recent death of Mr. Conrader's father. Miss Lucy Smith will act as maid of honor and Mr. Conrader will have the bride's brother, John D. Merten, as best man.

Pittsburgh commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, has cards out for its first winter reception to be given on Thanksgiving eve in Syria temple. The committee includes William J. Griffiths, Edward Lewis, Eli Edmundson, Jr., James W. Barber, Charles Moore, George Dickson and J. Harry Dimling.

Ladies' day at the Monongahela club will be observed on Wednesday. Dinner will be served from 5:30 until 8:30 o'clock, after which there will be dancing and cards. The entire club quarters are to be turned over to the women, and a very enjoyable time is anticipated. The reception committee is composed of the board of directors, house committee and the following members: Charles L. Taylor, James M. Dalley, Gordon Montgomery, E. P. Ebberts, W. D. McGill, J. S. McGill, J. S. Lanahan, Dr. Harvey C. King and J. K. Aikens.

Mrs. John O'Hara entertained the E. O. F. club at her home in Fifth avenue on Thursday afternoon.

Invitations have been issued by Davis camp, Division of Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans, United States Army, for a dance to be given Tuesday evening, December 5, in the McDougall Dancing academy, Forbes and Craig streets.

An event of the week was a linen and kitchen shower given on Thursday in honor of Miss Della Niebaum and Oliver Kaufman at the residence of Mrs. Edward H. Gelfuss, in Kelly street, East End.

The Blouse Shop, Philadelphia, will have on exhibition and sale of blouses, house dresses and peignoirs at the Hotel Lincoln, Monday and Tuesday, November 20 and 21. Miss Upton, who has but recently returned from Paris, will herself be in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McKean's Two Charming Little Ones.

Margaret Caird McKean and Robert Andrews McKean, Jr.

CHICAGO RABBI WILL SPEAK HERE

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch Is to Open the Columbia Council's Lecture Course.

"MAN OF NAZARETH" HIS TOPIC

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, the celebrated Jewish educator, at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall on Wednesday evening will inaugurate the winter series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Columbia Council of Jewish Women. He will speak on "The Man of Nazareth," a subject which will be particularly interesting, both to Jews and Gentiles. The lecture will be free and the public generally has been invited. Dr. Hirsch will be entertained while here at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Rauh in Bartlett street, Squirrel Hill.

Dr. Hirsch is no stranger to Pittsburgh. Five years ago the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of L. H. D. upon him at the annual commence-

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH.

ment, and several times he has spoken before Pittsburgh audiences. He is rabbi of the Sinai congregation and is an important factor in the civic life of Chicago.

He was born at Luxemburg, Germany, on May 22, 1852. He received his academic education in Germany, but when a youth emigrated with his parents to America and attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1872. He took a post-graduate course and went abroad for several years, being a student at the universities in Berlin and Leipzig and became an alumnus of the High school for Jewish science in Berlin in 1876. In the following year he returned to the United States and became minister of the Har Sinai congregation in Baltimore in the following year. He spent two years in Louisville and went to his present charge in Chicago in 1880. In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of rabbinical literature and philosophy of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Hirsch is a zealous Republican in politics and was delegate-at-large at the St. Louis convention in 1896. Previous to this he attained national prominence for his reform campaign in New York.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BRITISH COMMERCE

Prospects Encouraging, Although Problem of the Unemployed Still Causes Much Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. J. Spenser Philips, president of the National Institue of Bankers of Great Britain, in his recent address at the annual convention of the bankers took an exceedingly optimistic view of British commercial prospects for the next few years.

"Both for home and foreign trade," said Mr. Philips, "the prospects are distinctly encouraging. Home railway traffic returns are beginning to show an encouraging increase, the iron trade in the midlands and the north shows signs of a strong revival. Lancashire is exceedingly prosperous, and money is being spent more freely in London and the large towns.

"It is true that we are still troubled with the problem of the unemployed, but though I do not wish to minimize the gravity of the problem, I do not think there is now such a direct relation between our industrial prosperity and the state of the labor market as was formerly the case. The unemployed question has become a social question."

Russia and Japan, it was certain, would require large loans to recuperate the losses entailed by the war, and it was reasonable to expect that not a small portion of that money would be laid out in this country.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty would be a further guarantee of conditions favorable to the expansion of our foreign trade. One of the avowed aims of that treaty was the maintenance of the open door in China—a country with every physical advantage, and with an enormous and thrifty population, which offered an almost unlimited field for commercial enterprise.

ALPHONSO IS DELIGHTED.

Expresses Pleasure With His Flying Visit to Germany—Portugal's Sovereign Follows.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—One royal visit is barely over and we are already beginning to get ready for another. After the boyish Alphonso of Spain, who departed delighted with everything and everybody, now comes, in a few days, jolly Carlos of Portugal, who will also stay a week, and who is sure to be received with open arms, as this, the most charming, good-natured and jovial of kings deserves.

It is said that his visit is a political one this time, but I do not believe it. Carlos has too much common sense to try to take any part in European politics.

MOUNTAIN COLLAPSES AND WRECKS A HOUSE

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Special Cable.)—A telegram from Rodez states that a mountain, at the foot of which a large quantity of stone had been extracted, had just collapsed, rolling into the valley and carrying away a house. The occupant, M. Faugiere, a joiner, seeing the danger with which he was threatened, jumped through a window and broke his leg. He was, however, able to escape the landslide. The mountain dominates the village of Laubarde, near Viviez.

KINS GEORGE HAS MANY PLEASURES

Ruler of Greece Often Travels Incognito and Has Many Funny Experiences.

IS VERY FOND OF ANIMALS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—King George of Greece, who is a brother of Queen Alexandra, is paying one of those private visits to England which are a source of so much pleasure to him. A monarch of democratic tastes, King George delights in traveling incognito, and more than once has had amusing experiences on trains with fellow passengers, who, of course, were unaware of his identity.

Traveling on an express from Frankfort to Paris on one occasion he heard loud cries from the compartment adjoining his own, and discovered that the occupant, an old lady, was vainly endeavoring to recapture a canary which had escaped from its cage. King George gallantly went to her assistance, and after a long and exciting chase succeeded in catching the fugitive bird. "I don't know who you are, sir," said the old lady, "but you are a kind-hearted gentleman."

Sometimes King George's unconventionality has landed him in rather awkward positions, and a story illustrating this has to do with his fondness for athletics and feats of strength of every kind. It is said that he often used to compete in Greek games under the assumed name of "George Papadoulos," but he was always so successful that the spectators began to suspect that he must be a professional masquerading as an amateur. Feeling became so strong on one occasion that some of the crowd lost their temper and tried to hustle him. Such was the king's predicament that he had to reveal his identity to the police, who successfully smuggled him away.

He is devoted to animals, and is nearly always accompanied by a favorite dog when he goes out walking. While he was staying at a German spa some years ago, the attendants, who did not know him, refused to admit his dog to the gardens of the Kursaal. "Very good," said the king. "No doubt you are quite right to obey your instructions. But if my dog has to stay outside I will keep him company." With these words the king strolled away, and when the attendants discovered their mistake it was too late to make reparation. Their profuse apologies could not prevail upon King George ever to visit the Kursaal again.

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We have just completed the assembling together of our stock of merchandise for the holiday season and would respectfully ask the inspection of these goods at your early convenience. The stock is comprised of the richest and most comprehensive goods we have ever shown and the individuality and character displayed in every piece will make a gift coming from this house a highly prized one. We endeavor to have the goods we offer for sale above the line of regular goods seen in every shop and will always be glad of the opportunity of interesting and entertaining all those who appreciate the beautiful in Jewelry, Silverware and Rare and Precious Stones.

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CLUBS

Investigation of Women in Industry.
Prizes for Making a Town Beautiful.
Ingatherings of the Needlework Guild.
Settlement Starts Singing Classes

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

THE demand for a national investigation of the conditions surrounding wage-earners, of which Pittsburgh women have heretofore only heard of from a distance, was brought to their very doors this week by the presence in this city of Miss Mary McDowell, representing the Women's Trade Union league, and Miss Gertrude Barnum, the secretary of that organization. Mrs. Ellen H. Henrotin, one of the most prominent club women in the country, and a former official of the General Federation of Women's clubs, has allied herself with the movement for the betterment of the conditions of working women and it is through her effort and that of other prominent club women that congress will be petitioned to make an appropriation for an authoritative and scientific investigation of the conditions under which women are employed in this country. Directors of the general federation indorse the movement urged by its industrial committee, state federations have indorsed it and on Friday of last week the American Federation of Labor, holding its 25th annual convention in Pittsburgh, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, various organizations, including some fraternally affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are seeking to have the government investigate "The social and economic condition of women employed in manufacturing and commercial pursuits;" and

Whereas, the whole subject of "Women and Industry" is one of vital concern and most intimately related to the whole labor problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, that we indorse this movement for a thorough investigation of the subject by the United States government, and recommend all affiliated bodies to use their best endeavors to secure the passage by congress of a bill having this end in view.

Plea for Women Wage-Earners.

Miss McDowell made an eloquent plea before the American Federation of Labor in behalf of the proposed national investigation of industrial conditions of women. Miss McDowell said in part:

"I talk with women very often, but only once in a great while in my life have I spoken to such a significant body as this. It is one of the proudest moments of my life that you have allowed me to come here, not in my own interest, but in the interest of the women who are working in the factories and shops of America. There are 5,000,000 of these women. I suppose there is nothing so significant in our lives today as the coming of these millions of women into industrial life. And what are we going to do about it? We hear on all hands accusations laid at their doors. It is said the coming of five million self-supporting women into America is changing our social life. It is said that divorce is on the increase and marriage on the decrease. All these things are laid at the door of the woman who is getting economically independent; but we have no data upon which to base these accusations. We are bound to have legislation in the interest of women in the coming days; and in order that that legislation shall be the kind that will not in any way hurt the great mass of workers in America, it must be based upon real truth; it must be based upon fact. For that reason we want an investigation that will put the world in our debt; and if America can make the kind of investigation which we wish, statesmen and scholars in all countries will be put in the debt of our nation.

"We hope you will not only pass the resolution, but that you will do something else. I want youto go to your congressmen and senators. We have not the power that you have. You have tremendous power. Will you use it for this purpose? Will you use it to get congress to make this investigation possible through a bureau of experts who will do it scientifically and in a scholarly way?"

Inaugurate Singing Classes.

The Soho settlement committee last Monday evening inaugurated a new feature of its work. The children of the neighborhood had been invited to join a singing class and on the opening evening 60 children presented themselves. Few of them knew anything of music and with some difficulty they were ranged in classes according to their ages. Throughout the fall and winter they will be instructed in the rudiments of vocal music, leaning bright and catchy songs and gradually getting down to a more serious basis. The second meeting of the singing classes will be held tomorrow evening and on every following Monday night from 7 o'clock until 9. Mrs. J. D. Arnold, the secretary of the settlement house committee, is in charge of his work and has a good accompanist. Later it is likely that one or more assistants will be secured to aid in the work. At present the rooms are filled to their utmost capacity.

Work of Ingram Civic League.

Prizes were offered last spring by the Ingram Civic league for the best kept lawn and the finest collection of flowers in that little town and the result has been an enthusiastic competition among the residents throughout the summer, Ingram gaining in the contest by the decided improvement in many localities while less ambitious citizens were forced by the example of their neighbors to take more civic pride in the appearance of their homes and grounds. Last week the two prizes were awarded, Davis N. Glass capturing that offered for the best kept lawn, while Mrs. J. M. Swearingen's flowers took the award for that feature. The competition was entered into so generally that a long list of honorable mentions was made.

Response to Needlework Guild.

There was a fear for some time that the Needlework guild was not interesting as many people as formerly. This was refuted during the past week when the ingatherings of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny branch were held. The Pittsburgh branch received its donations on Wednesday and on Thursday made its distribution of 4,500 articles to all of the hospitals in the two cities and to the different homes and specially needy cases. Among the donations received were 40 pairs of blankets, almost as many comforters and every variety of household and hospital supply in linen. The ingathering of the Allegheny branch reached and passed the number of articles received a year ago. On Wednesday it received 1,650 articles, that number being increased by over 100 in the next few days. Its distribution was made to 25 hospitals and many homes.

Art Program Is Announced.

Miss Jeannette Eaton announces a program devoted to art for the next meeting of the New Era club on Wednesday afternoon, in the rooms of Central Young Women's Christian association. Miss Eaton is the leader for the day. A critical talk on the present exhibition in the Carnegie Art galleries will be given by M. Raymond Gros; Mrs. William H. McKenna will discuss "The Renaissance of Art in Glass;" Mrs. Franklin P. Thomas, "An American School of Art," and Mrs. F. G. Pierce "Statues Erected to Women in America."

Southern Society's Benefit.

The benefit card party, with tables for bridge, five hundred and euchre, which the Woman's Southern society will give for the benefit of the Pittsburgh hospital for children will be conducted in the club rooms of the Bellefield dwellings on Thursday afternoon, December 7. Handsome prizes have been donated by Mrs. J. Dawson Callery, Mrs. A. P. Burgwin and others. The tables will be arranged in sections and players may arrange small parties of their own friends with tables reserved for them if desired. Mrs. Clarence Renshaw is general chairman.

Humane Work of Japanese Women.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman of Washington, D. C., who visited the Philippines and Japan last summer in company with Miss Alice Roosevelt and other members of Secretary Taft's party, gave some interesting facts about the Red Cross work in Japan before the New York state branch of the American National Red Cross, at its first annual meeting last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Robinson in Madison avenue, New York City. Miss Boardman is quoted as saying:

"The Japanese Red Cross Society has 1,000,000 members, and I believe it to be the most wonderful organization of its kind that ever existed. One interesting thing about it is that it antedates the Geneva Conference, and that the original society, which afterward took the name of the Red Cross, adopted the Geneva principle of caring alike for friend and foe. This was done at the request of the empress, and the Japanese reconciled it with their intense patriotism by various arguments, one of which was that if they cared for the enemy's wounded the enemy would care for theirs."

To illustrate how the Japanese carried out this principle of the neutrality of the wounded in the late war, Miss Boardman told how the Red Cross nurses had won the gratitude of Admiral Rojestvensky and how Red Cross supplies were rushed into Port Arthur immediately after its fall.

No Limit to Their Field

The topics discussed by the women's clubs of Pittsburgh and suburban towns during the past week have covered an unusual range. In a nutshell they include the following:

The Moral Tone of George Bernard Shaw's Play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession."—Colloquium club.

The Attractiveness of Female Angels.—Colloquium.

Foreign Missions versus Home Mission and Social Settlements.—Travelers.

The Fascination of Japanese Shops and the Strong Influence of the Ancestral Tombs.—Travelers.

Charm of Years Surrounding the Famous Old Homes of the South.—Women's Southern society.

Historical Interest in the Remains of Old Roman Architecture.—Epoch club.

Pioneer Days at the Forks of the Ohio.—Woman's club of Wilkinsburg.

Impetus given to Woman Suffrage by the Adoption of a Resolution Encouraging to it by the American Federation of Labor.—Allegheny County Equal Rights association.

The Beauty of Italian Music.—Women's club of New Brighton.

Broadening of the Lives of Factory Girls.—Woman's club of Sewickley.

Work of Milk and Ice Association.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Sterilized Milk and Ice association will be held on Monday, November 27, in the office of Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, Lewis building. During the coming week the Bellevue auxiliary will hold its last meeting this season. The distributing station in the Woods Run Industrial Home, which it has supported during the summer and fall, will be closed December 11, and the auxiliary has funds on hand sufficient to start the work early next summer. At present the distribution consists of 40 quarts of milk a day. The distribution of the milk has been made to 16 babies, 9 typhoid fever cases and 10 other cases, milk also being sold to the children as they apply. The distributing station in the King's Own mission, Robinson street, Allegheny, was closed November 1 and the only one remaining open through a part of the winter at least and probably during the season, will be the Fourth avenue station in the chapel of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church. This station is said to reach the most needy cases in Pittsburgh and is a genuine charity, the people as a rule being in too destitute circumstances to pay for the milk supplied. The distribution there exceeds 40 quarts a day.

Historic Lecture in Wilkinsburg.

The Rev. Charles Lindley Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Salem, O., delivered a lecture on "The Forks of the Ohio" before the Woman's club of Wilkinsburg and invited guests in the South Avenue Methodist Episcopal church last Tuesday evening. The lecture was historical in character, Mr. Smith having made a study of the early history of America, and delighted his large audience. Mr. Smith is a son of the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Smith, LL. D., editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. At the regular afternoon session of the club Mrs. Samuel H. McKee was the leader. The topic was "Germany in the Middle Ages." Mrs. A. B. Shaw read a paper on "The Hohenstaufen, 1138-1264;" Mrs. E. C. Weaver, a paper on the "Hanseatic League and the Guilds," and Mrs. Samuel H. McKee gave a short talk on the "Nibelungenlied." Miss Myrtle Stuart played a couple of piano selections. The next meeting will be held on November 28, the subject being "Thanksgiving Day."

National Council Meeting.

Elaborate plans are being made for the entertainment of the delegates from all parts of the United States who will be in Chicago to attend the triennial meeting of the Council of Jewish Women which will be held in that city from December 7 to 12. There will be many social affairs in honor of the visiting women, while the sessions of the convention will be held in Sinai Temple, Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, and the headquarters for the delegates, who with the alternates will number over 300, will be in the Lexington Hotel. Speakers at the convention will be Miss Julia I. Felsenthal, president of the Chicago section of the Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Henry Solomon, the national president; Miss Evelyn K. Aronson, of San Francisco; Mrs. C. Misch, president of the Providence section; Mrs. S. M. Blaumur, president of the Portland section, and Miss Sadie American, of New York, who will make the closing address of the convention on the subject, "Immigration and Its Effect on Women and Children."

Work Among Factory Girls.

Dr. Jane Robbins of New York spoke on Wednesday afternoon before the Woman's club of Sewickley on "Work Among the Factory Girls of New York," describing the work carried on for them in the settlement houses and by the Young Women's Christian association. Dr. Robbins has for several years been actively engaged in social settlement work and her talk was full of personal experiences.

Kindergarten Directors to Meet.

The annual meeting of the board of directors and managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association will be held in the assembly room of the Kindergarten college, 3439 Fifth avenue on Saturday morning, November 25, at 10:30 o'clock. An address will be made by the Rev. J. Kinsey Smith of the Shadyside Presbyterian church.

National Ceramic Exhibit.

Under the auspices of the Duquesne Ceramic club the traveling exhibit of the National League of Mineral Painters was shown last week in Hamilton and Clark Co.'s store, Penn avenue. The exhibit was an exceptionally good one, containing the prize work of the clubs which are members of the league.

Lyric Poets of Modern Germany.

The Germanic society announces a meeting for next Thursday evening, November 23, in the Twentieth Century clubhouse, when George Seibel will speak on "Lyric Poets of Modern Germany." In December the Sudermann drama, "Magda," will be read by the members of the society.

Lecture Before Alliance Francaise.

A lecture will be given before the Alliance Francaise Tuesday evening, November 21, in the hall of the Alinda school, Fifth avenue, when M. Edouard Lance de Parenty will read the play, "La Duel," by Henri Lavedan. "Le Duel" has been presented in the Odeon in Paris with great success.

La Soiree Francaise.

La Soiree Francaise will meet next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the home of M. Raymond Gros in Walnut street. M. Gabriel Francois will speak on Causene Musicale.

Club Notes.

The Civic club of Allegheny county will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, November 29.

The luncheon of the Woman's club of Pittsburgh, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of its organization, will be held in the Schenley, November 22.

The annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania branch of the Consumers' league will be held on Saturday, November 25, at 2:30 o'clock in the Twentieth Century club.

The Presbyterian Hospital Aid club will hold its annual Christmas sale on Thursday afternoon, December 7, in the home of John C. Fisher, 4915 Forbes street, Oakland.

The Wellesley club will observe president's day with a reception to the members of all the Pittsburgh college clubs in the Twentieth Century clubhouse on Tuesday afternoon, November 28.

The Professional Women's club will hold an important business meeting in the Alinda school, 4723 Fifth avenue, near Clyde street, next Thursday evening, when the future policy of the club will be determined.

The Juvenile Court association has arranged through the chairman of its entertainment committee, Mrs. Arthur B. Starr, to have a benefit matinee in the Nixon theater in January during the engagement of E. S. Willard.

"The Christ Child in Art" is the title of a lecture which will be given in the Edgewood clubhouse tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Young Women's Missionary Society of the Edgewood Presbyterian church.

GAME DINNERS MORE POPULAR

Canadian Deer and the German Wild Boar Furnish Fine Dishes Here.

DYSPEPTIC HEARS A SERMON

"To be Served on Saturday."

A dozen restaurants in Pittsburgh during the last week have had these signs displayed over their front doors while they exhibited deer "imported from Canada," and wild boars, "imported from Germany." To make the exhibit a little more bountiful, a string of pheasants or rabbits or a suckling pig with an apple in its mouth were shown—all to be "served on Saturday."

Just imagine how the dyspeptic man looked on these!

Certain it is that they didn't alleviate his malady or cheer up his temper.

One man, who breakfasts on rolled oats, who lunches on corn starch and dines on whole wheat, stood in Smithfield street on Thursday afternoon contemplating venison in the hide, the rabbits in the fur, the birds in the feather and the wild boar in the bristles.

"To be served on Saturday," repeated the dyspeptic. "Why don't they serve it now and kill off the fools at once?"

"Come, old man," said another fellow, whose mouth watered for the game dinner.

"I'd rather eat cats," said the dyspeptic.

"You should be compelled to eat cats," said the other, "for while you are making wry faces a lot of good healthy people are getting back to the real way of living. I confess that I would rather have a good juicy beefsteak in preference to venison, but there's some novelty in game and I'm glad I can relish it."

"Bah!" the dyspeptic wouldn't argue the matter.

"And what's more," continued the other man, "you people who try to get 'back to nature' by chewing sawdust and chaff and a lot of other angelic stuff are shutting yourselves off to the other shore as surely as you'll have rolled oats for breakfast. The man who eats too much with a spoon is certain to have a bad stomach. Get a knife and fork and go into training.

"Get up in the morning and get some exercise. Try tramping 10 or 15 miles a day and breath the good air. Throw your spoon away and forget that piece of fiction that the early settlers lived on a diet of mush and milk. The truth of the matter is that our forefathers had lots of the same sort of food that we see here—venison, good pork and potatoes, birds from the fields and the marshes, and rabbits, squirrels and wild turkey for the pot pie. The spoon is doing more fatal work than the bayonet. When this layout is served on Saturday I'll be on hand."

And the dyspeptic was almost convinced.

Population of the Earth.

The latest authoritative estimate of the population of the earth by continents is as follows: Asia, 850,000,000; Europe, 380,200,000; Africa, 127,000,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America, 36,420,000; Australasia, 4,730,000; polar regions, 300,000. This brings the total of the earth's estimated population up to 1,487,900,000.

OBJECT TO HELP GIVEN THE POOR

Earthquake Victims Claim Only Those Who Lost Property Should Be Relieved.

NO USE HELPING DESTITUTE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Nov. 18.—Public attention has been directed by the recent earthquakes in Calabria to the terrible state in which the natives of that unhappy country exist. A special commissioner of the Corriere della Sera of Milan says that the social conditions prevailing in the stricken province are similar to those obtaining in darkest Russia.

"The Calabrian peasants," he writes, "are not essentially a low grade race, but ages of oppression have made them brutish, apathetic and dull-witted. Nowhere else is class distinction more rampant. The canaglia—the very poor—and they are numerous, are ground down by the upper classes to an extraordinary degree, and usury is rife. The peasant woman's lot is the most unenviable one. She is the slave of her husband. He rides on a mule or donkey, and she follows, barefooted, on the stoniest of roads, often carrying heavy burdens. In some parts the wife even carries her lord and master home from the fields on her back."

The callous indifference shown by the populace during the recent fearful calamities is lamentable. In Meltito, one of the stricken villages, some engulfed victims cried for aid for 36 hours without anyone volunteering to help them, and in another instance a group of men, who were calmly watching some soldiers extricate victims, excused themselves from assisting by saying that they were no mastri (common laborers). The class comprising small landowners, trades people and professional men are the loudest in their demands for assistance.

"What is the good," they argue, "of helping people who have lost nothing. They had nothing to lose, and the government feeds the common people, instead of helping us who have suffered loss in property and trade." In the little town of Monteleone there are no fewer than 88 lawyers, who are clamoring for relief because there are no lawsuits. Tailors, shoemakers and bakers complain because clothes, footgear and bread are supplied by charity.

How to Choose a Rabbit.

Do you wish to tell whether a rabbit is old or young when offered you for sale? It is very simple. If the hare is young, when the ears are pulled apart, the skin will be very supple and will easily form into creases. If on the contrary the rabbit is old, there will be no sign of elasticity in the skin.

"CARMEN" CALVE HERE IN CONCERT

Musical Event of the Week Will Be Popular Prima Donna's Appearance Here Tomorrow.

AMONG THE MUSICIANS

In the absence of Pittsburgh orchestra concerts this week, the musical event of greatest public interest is the concert to be given by Mme. Emma Calve and her company at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall tomorrow evening. The famous prima donna is said to be at the zenith of her powers and popularity this year, and the concerts she has already given on this American tour have been notably successful, not only in attracting large audiences, but in providing a musical program of the highest excellence. Concerts have already been given in Toronto, Montreal, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The appearance tomorrow evening is the only one in Pittsburgh. The company

Mme. Emma Calve.

which supports Mme. Calve was carefully selected in Europe, and is said to be a collection of artists. It is composed of Mlle. Vermorel, violinist; M. Bouxmann, basso; Mr. Van Norden, tenor; M. Decreus, pianist, and Louis Fleury, flutist. The program for tomorrow evening will be:

Duo for Flute and Piano. Messrs. Fleury and Decreus.	
Aria, O mio Piccolo	Leoncavallo
Mr. Van Norden.	
Zigeunerweisen	Sarasate
Mlle. Vermorel.	
Stanzas, "Sapho"	Gounod
Mme. Emma Calve.	
Aria, "Le Cor"	Flegier
M. Bouxmann.	
Songs: (a) "Since my Love"	Old English
(b) "Ich Rief in Wald"	Bohm
Mr. Van Norden.	
Aria, "Perle du Bresil"	David
Mme. Emma Calve. (Flute obligato by M. Fleury.)	
Romance	D'Ambrosio
Mlle. Vermorel.	
Habanera, from Carmen	Bizet
Mme. Emma Calve.	

* * *

The Pittsburgh orchestra will be on tour this week, and the local concerts will be omitted. Next week, December 1 and 2, the regular concerts will be given at Carnegie Music hall, with Madame Marta Sandal-Bramsen as soloist. Madame Bramsen, who is the wife of the first 'cellist of the orchestra, enjoys wide popularity in Europe as a singer, and is said to have a voice of unusually beautiful quality. Herself a Scandanavian, she has been specially successful in singing the songs of her country. For a number of years she has enjoyed the close personal friendship of Grieg, and on one occasion the great composer wrote of her: "To hear Marta Sandal-Bramsen interpret my songs has been the greatest pleasure of my olden days. After my wife ceased appearing in concerts I gave up all hope of hearing my songs as I want them sung and I felt sad whenever I heard them anywhere in Europe. But when I heard Marta Sandal-Bramsen, and realized the feminine and beautiful sentiment she puts into her music, my songs appear as new to me again. I think about her singing with joy, that there is one singer in this world who will carry my name with her in a dignified way."

* * *

The tour of the orchestra, beginning tomorrow, will include nine appearances. The first concert is at Youngstown, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the People's institute, with Madame Alice Calder Leonard as soprano soloist. Tuesday evening's concert is at Akron, and Wednesday's at Canton. At the latter place Henry Bramsen, the new 'cellist, will be the soloist. On Thursday evening the orchestra will be in Cleveland. The concert there is the first of a series of seven to be given under the auspices of the Fortnightly club, and Conductor Emil Paur, at the piano, will be the soloist. The Pittsburgh orchestra will give six out of the seven concerts, the Cincinnati orchestra supplying one program.

Next Friday evening the orchestra will appear under the management of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Saturday evening is assigned to Detroit, with Mr. Bramsen as soloist. The orchestra will visit Detroit this year in a series of symphony concerts organized at the suggestion of the Pittsburgh orchestra management, the Boston Symphony and Cincinnati orchestras also being invited to give part of the series. Toledo will be visited on Monday, November 27, and Piero Gherardi, tenor, will be the soloist. On Tuesday evening, at Indianapolis, George Riddle will read "Egmont," and the orchestra will play the entire Egmont music of Beethoven. Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman, of Philadelphia will be heard in the same program, in a group of Beethoven songs. The tour closes at Columbus on Wednesday evening, with a concert under the auspices of the board of directors of the Children's hospital. Mr. Bramsen will again be the soloist.

* * *

On Thursday evening of this week William M. Stevenson's pupils will be heard in recital at Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall. The list of singers is quite extensive, comprising Misses Callie O'Neil, Winifred Gross, Roberta Elliott, Rosalie Huston, Clara Merz, Mabel Mahaffey, Alma Barker, Elizabeth McKelvey and Odessa Swelzer; Messrs. George Theodore Sulzner, S. Gratman, Edgar Sweeney, Harry Yahres and Master Harry Sakolsky. Harry G. Edmunds will be the accompanist. Admission tickets may be procured from Mr. Stevenson or any of his pupils, without charge.

* * *

The choir of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sewickley will give a special musical service this evening under the direction of David Ormesher. F. A. Albrecht will be the organist. Mendelssohn's "O Come, Let Us Worship" and "Henceforth When Ye Hear His Voice," selections from A. R. Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," and a number of excerpts from "The Messiah" comprise the program. The soloists will be Mrs. Luty, Abbie Carson, Mr. Luty, W. C. Nevin, Davir Ormesher, Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, W. J. Fox and Morris Stephens.

* * *

Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" will be given at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, Central and Liberty avenues, this evening. Next Sunday evening Garret's "Harvest Cantata" will be sung. These special services will be sung by the choir of the church, under the direction of Everett J. Harrington. Tomorrow evening Mr. Harrington begins a series of organ recitals at Christ church, to which the public is invited. The first program includes Thiele's Chromatic fantasia, Guilmant's Funeral march and "Hymn of the Seraphs," and numbers by Dethier, Borowski, Lux, Dreyschock, Rameau and Lemmens. Geraldine Damon, contralto of the choir, will be the soloist and will sing "Delilah's Song" from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah."

* * *

Compositions by Ad. M. Foerster have been heard in many recent concerts. Dell Martin Kendall of Cincinnati, soprano of the Campanari Concert Company, has been singing Foerster's "A Wondrous Thing, 'I must Be,'" in concerts of the present tour, with good success. N. J. Corey of Detroit, recently programmed Mr. Foerster's anthem, "Out of the Deep." The Chaminade Musical club of Jacksonville, Ill., will study the biography and compositions of many composers this season and Mr. Foerster and his writings are to share one program with the late Ethelbert Nevin.

* * *

Christine Miller has been engaged as the soloist for the first concert of the Bellevue Orpheus club, announced for December 14. This club is composed of some 35 or 40 male voices under the direction of W. A. Lafferty.

* * *

Anna Vera Sheibler, soprano, and Alexander Callow, violinist, will be the soloists at the 654th organ recital in the Allegheny Carnegie music hall series next Thursday evening. Master Callow is said to be a player of more than ordinary promise. E. G. Rothleder will be the accompanist and Organist Caspar P. Koch will play Lemmens' Sonate Pontificale and smaller pieces.

* * *

W. Yeatman Griffith, baritone, will be heard in Steubenville, November 28, on the occasion of a concert given by the Pope Glee club of that city.

* * *

A musical event of importance in the Beaver valley is the first performance of Chev. Guiseppe Ferrata's "Messe Solennelle," which is announced for Tuesday evening, December 5. The Pittsburgh soloists who will take part in the performance are Gertrude Clark, soprano; Christine Miller, contralto; Dan T. Beddoe, tenor, and W. Yeatman Griffith, baritone. The second half of the program includes the finale to the first act of "Lohengrin" and solo numbers. W. R. Gardner will conduct the chorus.

* * *

Marie Nichols, the young Boston violinist, who has come into sudden prominence through her recitals and successful orchestra appearances, is but duplicating her foreign triumphs. Miss Nichols returned to this country a year ago, after her successes abroad, and her recognition as a violinist of the foremost rank was immediate. Her present season she opened last week in Brooklyn, appearing in joint-recital with David Bispham, and the critics were warm in their praise. A transcontinental tour under Loudon G. Charlton's direction has been arranged.

* * *

The usual free organ recital will be given today at Carnegie Music hall, beginning at 4 o'clock. By invitation of the trustees the organist will be Edward J. Napier of Pittsburgh. Mr. Napier, who gave the recital last night, is organist at the Church of the Ascension; his principal instructor in music was the late Frederic Archer, who was his guide and counselor for many years, both in Chicago and in Pittsburgh prior to his lamented death. Mr. Napier's program for this afternoon is drawn on lines similar to Mr. Archer's programs, namely, the first part consisting of strictly organ music and the second part of original transcriptions.

The organ numbers on today's list include the Bach C minor prelude and fugue, Guilmant's Grand Choeur in E flat, the Concert Fantasia by Best, on the Welsh air, "The March of the Men of Harlech," and the Fiat Lux by the French composer, Dubois. A thoroughly charming group of transcriptions makes the second part. They are the "Clock Movement," from one of Hayden's symphonies, the Morris Dance by Edward German, taken from the incidental music to "Henry VIII.," prelude to the opera "Kunihild," by Kistler, and to close the "Zampa" overture by Herold.

* * *

Are prima donnas becoming scarce, or is the public demand for concert singing suddenly increasing? The query seems pertinent in view of the double engagements which Madame Gadski has been called upon to fill at the opening of her season. The soprano reached New York November 1, two days behind schedule, and her trip to Boston was further delayed by a derailed freight train. For seven days Madame Gadski sang with the Boston Symphony orchestra in Boston, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and then, with German colors flying, passed through an ordeal which few artists would care to duplicate. On the afternoon of November 10, after filling an engagement with the Philadelphia orchestra, she caught a late train for Brooklyn and reached her destination in time to appear in the evening with the Boston Symphony. With the latter organization, on the following day, she sang in New York, and then repeated her feat of the day before by hieing back to Philadelphia for a return evening engagement. To make this whirlwind campaign the most exacting schedule was laid, while different gowns for each performance were sent ahead to the three cities to await her. As to the prima donna's voice, the critics and public have been warm in their praise.

* * *

Alfred Reisenauer's arrival last week brought back to America's profitable shores a pianist who, a year ago, set all New York agog; and now, from all accounts, the metropolis is "at it again." Seldom has such unmeasured enthusiasm been exhibited by the critics as in their reports of last Sunday's concert, when Reisenauer made his initial appearance with the New York Symphony orchestra.

EUSTACE MILES IS SOON TO START HIS RESTAURANT

English Athlete Has Attracted Much Attention by His Lectures on Vegetable Diet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Nearly every one treats with indifference the doctrines of the average faddist, but when Eustace Miles talks to us on the subject of the ideal meal we pay more heed, even if we do not follow his advice, for a man of sufficient physical prowess to become the world's amateur champion at tennis and racquets is bound to command attention. In fact, Mr. Miles has so impressed himself upon the minds of the public as a diet specialist that the vegetarian restaurants which, it is announced he is arranging to have opened in London, may be sure of plenty of patronage.

These restaurants will provide Mr. Miles with his long-desired opportunity of proving that the present method of vegetable cooking in England is execrable. He has gone to all sorts of extremes in his dietetical experiments, and has succeeded in living on threepence a day, an achievement which merely acted as an incentive for discovering whether twopence was not, after all, a sufficient sum with which to procure daily sustenance. His savory sandwiches, which cost a farthing each, are said to be most toothsome morsels.

As for his more elaborate meals, a luncheon costing fivepence has delighted the palates and satiated the appetites of such distinguished experimentalists as George Bernard Shaw and the Bishop of Rochester. To satisfy himself that he had reduced the cost of sustenance to a minimum, Mr. Miles even tried dispensing with food altogether and fasted for three days. After that he was prepared to admit what blessings our meals are.

GENERAL BOOTH GETS FREEDOM OF LONDON

Honors Now Given Salvation Army Leader Instead of Sneers of Other Days.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The conferment of the freedom of the city of London upon General Booth, the honor shown to men who have achieved some greatness, marks the passing of a religious movement into a new arena.

There was something to my mind singularly touching in the rough, rugged old man who walked up the steps of the Mansion House last week, surrounded by the fantastic bodyguard which represents religion to so many thousands of the very poorest in this country. It is such a short time since these people were boycotted, persecuted, imprisoned, that it requires some mental gymnastics to arrive at the altered situation which we find today, but the question in my mind is not so much as to whether the honor is deserved, for of that I think there is no doubt, but rather whether the persecution and the poverty which constituted in a large measure the heritage of the Salvation army, and which are now no longer theirs, will not be a greater loss, and the prominence and position a lesser gain.

The Salvation army must be poor, for unless they remain the modern Franciscans they cannot retain their influence, and their work must lie among those who have been hitherto deemed the hopeless outcasts of our nation, or otherwise their raison d'etre ceases to be.

GODDESSES ON TAINTED MONEY

Tell of the Contagion of the Plague That Is Menacing the Country at Large.

WHAT INVESTIGATION SHOWS

"The only time when money is not tainted is when 'taint,'" declared Judgment, in deciding the issue at the weekly session of the Women's club of the Goddesses of the Farmers bank building.

"The sanitary quality of loose change is the question of the hour," explained Truth. "The problem is: 'When is the filthy lucre not filthy?' and men of great learning are devoting themselves to discover a reliable sterilizing process. It is a matter for church as well as state. Recently the heads of the Congregational church were debating among themselves whether or not oil stains made money a common carrier of impurities. Some thought that kerosene-soaked money carried germs of theological decay. Finally it was agreed that if $100,000 worth of this suspicious coin was accepted, the victims would at least have enough to meet the doctor bills in overcoming the disease.

"Now the New York legislature is investigating the get-rich-quick disease and are inclined to believe that tainted money is 'catching.' There was a time in this country when money was not an epidemic, and no one feared contagion of suspicious mediums of exchange. But we are becoming a scientific nation. 'Tom' Lawson, however, says that tainted money is good for the 'system.' Everybody admits that it improves circulation.

"I understand the American Federation of Labor has also taken the question, as well as the money, under advisement," announced Mechanics. "Some of the delegates to the convention declared that a banquet served on the proceeds of alleged tainted money would cause indigestion. The question was settled by appropriating the suspected tainted money to the purchase of pepsin with which to help digest the remainder of the banquet. That the germ of taint grows rapidly when it once takes root on money, is indisputable, from the fact that the disease has only been known to lurk where money has been accumulated in great piles.

"A half-century ago this was entirely different. At that time it was only the smallest possible accumulations of money that became tainted. Only one and two-cent pieces that had become covered with verdigris were considered unsanitary for public use, and in their own simple-life way, the people of that time corrected the possibility of contamination by rubbing off the verdigris with soap and water.

"But today you can't remove the taint by rubbing the green off a bank note. The germ is even fireproof, they say. Chloride of lime cannot even faze taint, when it gets on money. Conditions are serious. If an honest workingman by chance gets hold of a strip of tainted money and tries to pass it on his milkman for a quart of milk, the milk turns sour. But the milkman doesn't turn sour. That's the mean quality of the pest. If the innocent victim tries to dodge contagion by handing his diseased money to the butcher for a pound of pork chops he carries home a package of ptomaine poisoning."

"How have the people protected themselves against this plague?" asked Agriculture.

"Most of them don't keep any money on hand," answered Truth.

VETERAN TELLS OF BATTLEFIELD HORROR

Wounded Russian Pays Not to Be Buried Alive and Makes Good Investment.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—During the late war in Manchuria the Russians were often so hard pressed as to be obliged frequently to dispose of their dead and wounded in great haste. One wounded warrior told an interviewer, says a correspondent of the Hanover Courier, an almost incredible story. It appears that the practice was to give the dead and mortally wounded a black mark, and the slightly wounded a red one. Bodies with a black mark were then buried in large trenches by a sanitary column.

"I barely escaped," said the veteran. "Badly mauled, I lay on the field. A sanitary party approached. When they came to me I saw one of them seize the black brush. I just managed to gasp: 'I am alive. Do not bury me.' 'Have you any money?' I was asked. 'Yes.' 'How much?' 'Ten roubles.' 'Hand them over.'

"He took the money and gave me the red mark, and went on, but had not gone far when a Japanese bullet felled him. Why should I lose my money? I thought. I crawled to the fallen man. He was dead. I searched his pockets. There were my 10 roubles, and 300 more. 'I am in luck this time,' I said to myself, and pocketed the lot. Then a mist came before my eyes and I fainted."

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Hundreds of brook minks, best sellers we've got, value $14.00, going at... $6.00

Hundreds of cooney muffs, value $6.00, this week only... $2.50

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Bear scarfs and boas, value $10.00, going at... $3.50

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

A PAGE FOR THEATERGOERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG.

BELASCO, Mrs Carter as "ZAZA"

NIXON Ethel Barrymore as "Sunday"

ALVIN Frank Deshon in "the Office Boy"

GAYETY - Vanity Fair

EMPIRE Joseph Santley

GRAND - Mary Richfield of Richfield and Ryan

Battling Nelson ACADEMY

PITTSBURGH came upon a sort of theatrical oasis last week. That is, the entertainment of every grade came nearer approximating in value the price charged at the box office in all the theaters than is usually the case.

Of course this estimate takes due heed of classification. To the man who regards all burlesque as more or less of an excressence, the better burlesque of the modern kind is not worth while, but to those who affect burlesque and variety the reports from last week indicate that the local brand was not so bad.

So to the man who doesn't care for tragedy or vaudeville the same exceptions may be noted. But taken all the way through, I regard the entertainment of the past week as considerably above the level, while in several instances it was distinctly brilliant of its kind.

In dramatic and artistic importance Mrs. Carter's engagement at the Belasco, which continues another week, easily stands first. The acting of this remarkable woman is the theme of more diverse discussion than that of any other well-known stage star.

There are scores of theatergoers to whom she carries no appeal, either histrionic or emotional. These critics believe her to be strained and artificial in manner and lacking absolutely in inspirational power. This estimate is by no means fair.

Mrs. Carter is a remarkable exponent of the mere mechanism of the acting art. Apparently she gives herself completely to the characterization she employs, and if that surrender seems to the beholder to be mental rather than spiritual or emotional it must be attributed largely to the precision of technique that has made the actress what she is.

✦ ✦ ✦

In an interview in The Gazette recently Mrs. Carter is quoted as having said that marriage and a home are things which an actress might have in memory but not as abiding factors.

Would it be unfair or unkind to aver that Mrs. Carter's acting partakes in its vital parts of just this psychological deficiency? There is fire and emotion in her portrayals of her own sex, but the subtle sense of womanly and sympathetic knowledge of woman's capability for suffering or joy seem never to be there in their fullest sense.

Of technical knowledge of the arts and graces of her calling there is evidence in her work of an opulent abundance. She thrills in the climactic moments by the tang of her voice and the sweep of gesture and mobility of facial expression, but the subtle breath of soul fire and of innate sympathy appear as through a veil, if at all.

And yet, as I said last Sunday, it is unfair to cavil when we have in this actress one of the most superb delineators of certain tragic miens that the modern stage affords. It is only a mien whether she be "Du Barry," "Zaza" or "Adrea," but this is always so fine, so illuminative of the perfection of art training, that it is worth while, and the modern theater is the richer for its possession.

✦ ✦ ✦

In this connection, however, it is well to drop a word of caution. Mrs. Carter, surrounded as she always is by the wealth of David Belasco's enthralling stage art, represents a seductive quality of theatricism that is apt to blind one to the nobler attributes of acting. It is not education in the finer technique of acting that the modern theater-going public so much needs as a return to the higher functions of psychological appeal of which the art of acting is capable when rightly directed.

In "Adrea," for instance, Mrs. Carter presents at certain points of development a brilliant exhibition of the "mechanism of emotion," if I may be permitted to use that term, but she rarely instills a profound lesson either for or against the moral that is supposed to underlie the character of her portraying.

This leaves untouched the real fibre and being of all true histrionism. It is mechanical, not moral; and when the deep and subtle moral sway of character delineation is left uncultivated or only tentatively presented, the light of this art of the theater is dimmed in its highest radiance.

✦ ✦ ✦

As for "Adrea" as a play, I think there is general consensus of opinion that it is a strong and brilliantly presented tragedy. It doesn't always ring true, and this falseness is more a moral and human lack than in technical and literary structure.

It is a massive series of barbaric stage pictures with lights and shades of brilliant acting interspersed. The story is offensive, and Mrs. Carter's acting lacks softening moral effect upon the theme. It is difficult for one to locate his sympathies or to put proper emphasis upon his resentments, always a fatal moral defect in a stage performance where human conduct as the result of human emotions is set forth.

In a final estimate of the play one looks in vain for a sound, well-balanced reason for its existence. Sardou wrote such dramas, but the halo of historical intention, greatly exaggerated, of course, but always apparent, tended to give dignity to the tragic themes.

There is none of the Sardou moral subtlety in this Belasco-Long play. It clamors for approval at almost every turn and in nearly every climax, but the appeal doesn't reach the seat of human reason or emotion with striking force. It stops short at the eye and ear.

In dialogue "Adrea" sometimes exceeds Sardou at his best. Long sentences have the ring of classic verse, and sentiment sometimes leaps like fire through the lines, while there are passages that reach the beauty of blank verse. These things must be reckoned with in an estimate of the play. They give dignity to a story that is sometimes sunk to a bestial level in suggestion.

✦ ✦ ✦

This week Mrs. Carter returns to a former popular success. In "Zaza," a play of French authorship and representative of the French dramatic school that attempts to present immorality in such a guise as to awaken emotional sympathy, the actress has been remarkably successful.

"Zaza" is another play in which the emotionalism is falsely founded. It is seductively assumed that public sympathy can be aroused by a story of moral reformation through the influences of love. Psychologically the play is false, but the setting is so ingeniously arranged that the desired end is seemingly attained.

Step by step the audience is taken through the life of a Parisian courtesan. In the first act she is simply a courtesan. In the second or third act she discovers that her favorite lover is a married man. Then comes the climax of this false and hysterical emotionalism. Zaza goes to see the wife, is converted by the innocent prattle of the man's child and the cap sheaf is put on this maudlin and nauseating appeal for sympathy by a so-called reformation of the courtesan in the last act.

All this attempt at moral lesson is abortive and unnecessary and usurps a prerogative of the stage that might be turned to healthful uses. "Zaza" is not convincing. She is not even a true psychological study in her own class.

But even with this granted, what is the use of dragging sane, clean-minded people through a carnal house of immoral proposition that is intended by way of a lesson?

I could wish that Mrs. Carter and David Belasco had left "Zaza" off the theatrical map. Her acting possibilities hardly atone for her emotional fallacies.

✦ ✦ ✦

Comparisons are odious and I shall not be so ungallant as to make them where two women are concerned, but in the star at the Nixon theater this week there is a striking example of contrast in mental and histrionic abilities.

Ethel Barrymore is a young actress hardly out of childhood. She is the inheritor of peculiar gifts and possesses besides a charming personality, but I doubt whether she will ever acquire the technical knowledge of her art that Mrs. Carter possesses.

In brilliancy, in sweep of accomplishment, the two actresses are hardly in the same class. Miss Barrymore is a fledgling; Mrs. Carter is a tragedienne. Yet the younger actress possesses a subtle gift that the older does not emphasize, if she have it in any remarkable degree.

There is a profound womanliness in all that Miss Barrymore does that sparkles like rare wine. She is not always graceful in pose or gesture and is limited in her work by certain inherited mannerisms, but from "Carrots" to "A Doll's House" and from "Captain Jinks" to "Sunday," she has charmed or amused or stirred our emotions by an undeniable sense of the woman who lives beneath the actress.

This I believe is Miss Barrymore's chief charm. Whatever of art and technical gifts she possesses seem to be of inheritance rather than cultivation. Acting seems to be more a matter of spontaneity than of technique with her, and while she may blunder in the latter she always manages to grip us by the former.

Miss Barrymore comes back to us this year in new dramatic surroundings. When last here she was the sedate "Cousin Kate" in Herbert Davies pleasant comedy. Now she is a Bret Harte sort of creature in her teens from out of the west.

I have not seen "Sunday" and do not imagine it to be strong dramatic material, but rather a pleasant vehicle for a young comedienne who deserves a place on our American stage because she has won it for herself, not because all her forbears were gifted actors or actresses.

✦ ✦ ✦

It is interesting to know that Miss Barrymore is soon to be put forth in a new play in which she will be aided by her brothers Lionel and Jack. The latter is now a member of his sister's supporting cast and with the production of "Alice Sit by the Fire" early in the new year, Lionel Barrymore will be starred in a little one act curtain raiser to precede that play.

This will mean the conjunction of a remarkable family of acting children. Mrs. John Drew, their grandmother, and Maurice Barrymore, their father, will thus find loving testimonial in the combined art of descendants, who, while never likely to acquire so great fame, are yet able to keep the flame lit upon the family altar.

I believe the announcement of Miss Barrymore's engagement to a young English officer has been officially approved, but it is hoped that this purely personal phase of her career will not remove from our native stage a young woman of such pleasant and gifted endowment.

Her supporting company at the Nixon this week includes Bruce McRae, who will be so agreeably remembered as her leading man in "Cousin Kate."

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At the Nixon last week hilarity had the call. It is astonishing how the average theater goer relishes broad farcical mimicry and antics. It is comforting to know that the nearer this foolery comes to artistry the more keenly it is relished.

This is the reason why the Weber Company caught so firmly the risibles of the Nixon patrons. Joe Weber, Charlie Bigelow, Sam Collins, Marie Dressler, Trixie Friganza and Bonnie Maginn are past-masters at a certain rollicking devil-may-care fun.

There were moments in the hilarious melange of nonsense and fun when suggestion barely escaped the safety line, but the good nature and skill of the players was so evident all the time that the Nixon hadn't a dull moment or a disappointed seat-holder and there was a surplus of the latter all through the week.

To leave out the chorus and ensemble effects of the Weber outfit would be to leave unestimated a very important factor. It is to be doubted whether any recent musical concoction in Pittsburgh has had a more supple, graceful and pleasing chorus.

There was necessarily much confusion in the public mind as to the burlesques, the one on Ade's "College Widow" being largely a blank to most people, but the fun was so continuous and of such vehement and persistent kind that little details as to "book" and "story" were of small moment.

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Perhaps it will be interesting to know in this connection that not only was the entertainment good generally last week, but the public support of the theater was remarkable.

Where are the enterprising and cock-sure gentlemen who insist that there is not room for two theaters playing high-grade attractions? There is room if the attractions are really high-grade of their kind. When frost strikes a theater, look back of the curtain for an explanation.

Access to the bank books of the theaters is of course denied me, but should I say that the Nixon and the Belasco between them banked $22,000 of the people's money last week I would be well within the actual figures. How evenly divided this amount may be between the two houses is problematical.

It would be perhaps nearer the facts to say that each house did close to $12,000 on the week. This, too, with entertainment of such diverse character as to draw from widely different sources of supply.

At the Alvin there must have been an income close to $10,000 and perhaps the Grand exceeds even this with its big capacity and crowded houses. There are four other theaters which must average nearly $5,000 apiece. This means that Pittsburgh spent at least $75,000 last week for its theatrical amusement.

And yet there are people who contend that theatrical affairs are of no importance and the discussion of them fit only for the news chronicle.

If entertainment that meets the ordinary level of the public taste be provided Pittsburgh is willing and ready to support two theaters at the maximum price. If the entertainment in any one house is temporarily or continuously below the price standard in value that house will suffer, and the reason isn't far to seek.

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Of equal power in its own way to create mirth was the farce that Bickel, Watson and Wrothe brought to the Alvin last week under the title of "Tom, Dick and Harry," a title by the way that doesn't mean anything except as a handle upon which to hang the usual amusing antics of these farceurs.

There is much of genuine wit in the work of this old vaudeville and variety team and their prestige in Pittsburgh was measureably increased by their work last week.

This week at the Alvin a young comic opera comedian new to our local stage will be the star of a musical comedy that we have seen in other hands. Frank Deshon is doing Frank Daniel's old role in "The Office Boy" and I am told doing it remarkably well, while Nixon and Zimmerman are said to have given the second edition of the comedy a good setting.

"The Office Boy" is famous for at least one song hit, though it is full of catchy music. That pathetic recital of a return to the "water wagon" is responsible for much hilarity in the unfolding of the career of the irrepressible "boy."

✦ ✦ ✦

At the Grand last week Houdini was a sensation. Everybody has his or her opinion as to just how this wonderful fellow manages to extricate himself from positions that would make the bravest "life termer" faint with despair, but no one really seems to hit upon the real solution.

The vaudeville bill this week has Madame Mantelli, captured from Grand opera, and is comfortably filled with other reliable names.

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Out at the Empire Joseph Santley, the boy actor, will be seen in a new play from the pen of Hal Reid.

At the burlesque and variety houses the usual order of things will be interrupted by an exhibition on the part of Young Nelson, the light-weight champion who only recently put young Britt out of the business. Nelson will be a part of the Academy bill, while Bob Manchester's Extravaganza company will be at the Gayety.

It was an unfortunate mishap that caused two theaters to be dark for a time on Thursday evening. The theaters are not responsible for the breaks that may occur in the power plants that supply them with light, and yet in a matter of so vital moment means should be taken to guard against such a contingency.

I am only fulfilling a duty to the public when I deplore the possibility of such accidents. Much of harm might result from them. Theatrical management owes it to its public to forestall these things. The Nixon has its own power plant. All the houses can hardly assume this cost, even if they had the physical equipment in the way of room, but it is only reasonable to demand that they meet the needs of public safety and comfort by some method of substitution on short notice.

Stage News and Notes

OVER in Cleveland the other day the dean of the graduate school of Western Reserve university delivered a lecture before the Sorosis club in that city. Evidently the learned gentleman has no admiration for the "dramatic critic" or else he has a bad case of indigestion. Here is what he told "Sorosis":

"The American stage is a reproach to one of the foremost nations in the world, and the men who write about stage productions, the men who write 'dramatic critic' after their names are by no means critics, but rather have degenerated and are in reality but manufacturers of scintillating cynicisms, catering to the distorted taste of a people lacking dramatic appreciation because they have neither the time nor the inclination to have true art set before them.

"These so-called, even self-styled critics, are no critics. They do not appreciate true dramatic art, have made no exhaustive study of it. Why have they gained a reputation for knowing things of artistic worth on the stage when they have made but little study of the affairs they talk about? They have made no life study of the drama. They do not appreciate the great things in art. For instance, when Maxine Elliott and Nat Goodwin were producing 'Nathan Hale' not an American critic and no Cleveland theatrical writer noticed that when 'Hale' was being led off to his execution he went with his hands tied like a criminal, not as the hero which he was. The glorious morning scene was terribly and horribly marred by the black noose hanging from the tree. No 'critic' thought of the incongruity of the situation.

"There is no professions of dramatic criticism in this country. There are no discussions of the art and psychology of a play. Rather there are lengthy talks on the color of the flowers which the leading lady sent to herself or the speech which the leading man made before the curtain after the ushers had started the applause for the fifth time."

This considerable space is given a subject of limited interest simply to show how one-sided an argument may be if presented in the "half light." Perhaps this college professor had in mind a certain class of writers on dramatic topics and he makes the mistake of classifying all critics under that head.

The truth of the matter is that so long as America has such writers on dramatic topics as Brander Matthews, Norman Hapgood, William Winter and John Corbin, to say nothing of the half dozen or so more serious-minded, well-informed critics who in various centers of learning contribute constantly to literature of this kind, America need not feel ashamed of comparison with any country under the sun. This thing of singling out the passing phase of an art, even though it be apparently dominant, and drawing rash conclusions therefrom is puerile and unworthy anybody but a kaleidoscopic professor in a western college.

✦ ✦ ✦

Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger are to bring their unique imaginative spectacle, "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," to the Nixon theater Christmas week.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mr. David Belasco will come to Pittsburgh for Mrs. Carter's revival of "Zaza" this week. The curtain at the Belasco theater will ring up sharp at 8, and the management announce that carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Mrs. Carter will give but one matinee, and that on Saturday.

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McIntyre and Heath are coming to the Nixon following Ethel Barrymore.

✦ ✦ ✦

"The House of Mystery," by Langdon McCormick, comes to the Empire theater Thanksgiving week.

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The musical comedy "I. O. U." is a burlesque on trusts. It is coming to the Alvin soon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Tom Welch, who will be at the Academy the coming week, is a Pittsburgh boy and with his partners, Keno and Montrose, have just finished a two years' trip in England and the continent.

✦ ✦ ✦

Nat Goodwin is naturally in the gloom of despondency. It is said that his second venture this season, "Wolfville," will have to be withdrawn. Nat is wondering just where he will land. May we be permitted to suggest a big revival of "Hobbies," "The Gilded Fool" and others of his early successes?

✦ ✦ ✦

Will Murphy and Blanche Nichols in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom" are coming to the Grand soon. They have played in London since last being here with great success, and curiously enough Mr. Murphy found four English actors playing a pirated version under the same name over there.

✦ ✦ ✦

Denman Thompson, for the past 20 years famous as Joshua Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead," has retired from the stage to recover from an attack of pneumonia, which he contracted recently while playing in Boston. Whether his retirement will be permanent or merely for the rest of this season, depends upon the condition of his health. For the present he will return to his home at Swanzey, N. H. William Lawrence will assume Mr. Thompson's role.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. Leslie Carter began her road tour by a 325-mile automobile run, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.—Dramatic Mirror.

Oh, Tunis! How could you?

✦ ✦ ✦

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham last Tuesday. Mrs. Faversham is professionally known as Julie Opp.

✦ ✦ ✦

Grace Van Studdeford in "Lady Teazle" is a Belasco underline. Also Bertha Galland in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

✦ ✦ ✦

The English grand opera company comes to the Nixon following McIntyre and Heath.

✦ ✦ ✦

Pierre Berton, the author of "Zaza" and other successful plays, is now in New York directing the rehearsals of his comedy, "La Belle Marseillaise," which Charles Frohman will produce with Miss Virginia Harned in the title role.

✦ ✦ ✦

The lobby of the Gayety theater has been made even more attractive than ever by the addition of potted plants, palms and pines.

✦ ✦ ✦

Edna Wallace Hopper, who has been playing in the all-star cast of "The Heart of Maryland," was compelled to leave the company last week, owing to ill-health. When she arrived in New York it was found that her condition was quite serious. A consultation of six physicians took place on Friday night, which resulted in her removal to a private hospital on Saturday. Miss Hopper contracted a cold which rather weakened her physical strength, and as she is somewhat fragile, it did not take long for her to succumb to a serious ailment. Miss Hopper was operated on on Sunday for appendicitis and passed through the ordeal in a way to please her physicians. It is expected she will be able to be out in the course of three weeks if no unforeseen complications occur.

✦ ✦ ✦

December bookings in the Empire theater will be "Shadows of a Great City," "A Hot Old Time," "Sherlock Holmes" and the "Sign of the Cross."

✦ ✦ ✦

"The Wizard of Oz" is coming back to the Nixon soon.

✦ ✦ ✦

Charles Frohman has announced some additional plans for the season which include a number of new productions. Tomorrow night in Baltimore he will present Virginia Harned in a new play, "La Belle Marseillaise." Then come the rehearsals of "Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire," which Ethel Barrymore will use in conjunction with a one-act piece called "Pantaloon," to be used by Lionel and John Barrymore. This will be followed by a production of "The Duel." Next February Fay Davis will return to the ranks of stars in "All of a Sudden Peggy," which will be offered at the Lyceum, and Marie Tempest will use it in London. Then comes "Dr. Wake's Patient." During the month of February William Gillette will return to appear in "Clarice." Among Mr. Frohman's musical productions are "The Duchess of Folies Bergere," with Miss Hattie Williams, in February, and later in the season a new musical play called "Our Girl." In February also he plans to make a very elaborate production of Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox's and Mr. Luscombe Searelle's religious play, "Mizpah," with nearly 200 people in the cast. In the spring Mr. Frohman's schedule calls for the production of the comedy by Mr. Alfred Sutro, called "Mollentrave on Women," and an opera comique called "La Petite Boheme," for an early summer offering.

✦ ✦ ✦

Tokio from Japan, as the Jap who comes to the Gayety this week styles himself, claims to be a nephew of Admiral Togo. He is one of the highest salaried performers in vaudeville.

✦ ✦ ✦

Joseph Cawthorn in "Fritz In Tammany" is coming to the Nixon December 11.

✦ ✦ ✦

A story floated along the New York Rialto last week to the effect that Robert Hilliard was dissatisfied and would leave Blanche Bates' company. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hilliard said he never had a finer engagement, and his arrangement with David Belasco will bring him back to stellardom in the course of another season.

✦ ✦ ✦

Nixon & Zimmerman will produce, about the first of the year, the musical comedy called "Miss Ginger of Jamaica." The book is by Neil McNeil, the author of "Simple Simon Simple."

✦ ✦ ✦

The "Oliver Twists" are breaking out as lively as the "Under Two Flags" of years ago. Wilton Lackaye is the latest candidate to play Fagan. He is going to use Paul M. Potter's version.

✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Maude Fealy's press agent is working over time. He declares that that wonderful young stage beauty has been engaged at an enormous salary to appear with the Gilmore stock company in Springfield, Mass. Miss Fealy will remain there for eight weeks and then return to New York to rehearse in "The Prince of India." Next spring Miss Fealy goes to Paris to play with Mons. Guitry at the Theater Renaissance, returning in August to commence rehearsals of her new play which Martha Morton is to write.

✦ ✦ ✦

James Dugan, formerly private secretary to Buffalo Bill, was in Pittsburgh last week arranging for the appearance of Bob Manchester's Vanity Fair company at the Gayety.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bert Coote and his company are coming to the Grand soon.

✦ ✦ ✦

David Higgins in "The Last Dollar," is the Thanksgiving week entertainment at the Alvin.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mason Peters, who has been the general press representative for Henry W. Savage's enterprises, has retired to join the ranks of managers. He has associated himself with H. A. Converse in the management of "The Gingerbread Man," taking the place of the late Arthur Clarke.

✦ ✦ ✦

The report that Mabel McKinley would close her tour in "The Parson's Wife" is denied. Miss McKinley played in Jersey City during the past week.

✦ ✦ ✦

Ben Greet is to have a theater in New York. Just when and where is not stated. Good!

✦ ✦ ✦

"David Harum" comes to the Alvin week of December 4.

✦ ✦ ✦

A new theater, costing $125,000, will be built in New Orleans by Rose Melville, the actress, known to the theatrical world as "Sis Hopkins." Work on the theater starts next month.

✦ ✦ ✦

The tour of Ada Rehan has been postponed until spring, owing to her ill health. She was to have appeared in the Shaw play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Miss Rehan will spend the winter in New York, with a brief visit to Florida.

✦ ✦ ✦

Col. George Frederick Hinton, who was in the city in the interests of Fantana," is the manager of Shubert's London theater, the Waldorf. Mr. Hinton is on leave of absence and takes this means of seeing the United States.

✦ ✦ ✦

The wit of Wilton Lackaye is of well-known quality. Sometimes it cuts like a scalpel, again it analyzes with a sentence and at times it is even kindly.

Mr. Lackaye, as many know, has a dramatization of "Les Miserables"—his own work, by the way—in which he believes thoroughly and in which he no doubt will be seen as Jean Valjean in time, if not in good time.

A friend recently met Mr. Lackaye and asked: "Have you found a New York manager who can produce "Les Miserables?'"

"Hardly," replied Lackaye. "I can't find one who can pronounce it."

✦ ✦ ✦

Katie Barry, lately with DeAngelis in "Fantana," is in vaudeville and will come to the Grand shortly.

✦ ✦ ✦

The "City Sports" are underlined at the Gayety.

✦ ✦ ✦

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" follows "Fantana" at the Belasco.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Third Generation.

ELEANOR MONTELL

Miss Montell is the daughter of Eugenia Blair, and is indeed a child of the stage. When her mother was only 17 she was playing in California and met Forrest Robinson, an actor now well known. The young people were married and Eleanor Mantell is the child of that early union. Miss Montell is also the granddaughter of Ella Wren, an actress of the old school of fine repute. This representative of three generations of stage people will be at the Alvin Theater next week as leading woman in "His Last Dollar" company.

What the Programs Offer

[It must be understood that the following notices reflect only the opinions of the press representatives of the several attractions. This department assumes only a supervisory responsibility as to their contents.]

Nixon—Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday."

Interest will center Monday night at the Nixon theater, where Miss Ethel Barrymore begins her annual Pittsburgh engagement. The play provided by Charles Frohman for Miss Barrymore's use this season was a marked success during its long run at the Hudson theater in New York. It is entitled "Sunday," and the author is Thomas Racewood, an Englishman. To Miss Barrymore is given a part in which she distinguishes herself even more than in "Captain Jinks," "A Country Mouse," "Cousin Kate," or "Carrots," her previous successes.

The author has placed his characters in the first and last acts in a western mining village, and in the two intervening acts at Brinthrope abbey in England.

Briefly outlined, the story tells of an Englishman who, seeking his fortune in the west, leaves Sunday, his daughter, on his death, in the hands of four mining partners. When the play opens she has reached womanhood, and the question of rounding out her rather elementary education, is settled by her guardians. They decide to send her to an eastern convent. But one thing intervenes. Sunday has formed an attachment for a young Englishman. He calls and begs that she will accompany him to England. She is about to accept what she supposes is his proposal of marriage, when, to her shame, she learns that he had not intended to make her his wife. He seizes her in his arms, but as he does so is shot down by Jackey, the youngest of her four guardians. In the next act the scene has changed to Brinthrope abbey. Sunday is now an accomplished young lady. It is quite evident that Col. Brinthrope has fallen in love with her and that his love is returned. At first, his proposal of marriage is accepted, but when it dawns upon Sunday that his brother was the man killed by Jackey, she bids him good-by and, heartbroken, leaves for the old mining camp. Love is finally triumphant in the last act.

Belasco—Mrs. Carter as "Zaza."

The prospect is most alluring this week in the offering at the Belasco, where Mrs. Carter will be seen for the second and last week of her present engagement in this city. The personal popularity of Mrs. Carter was never more in evidence than at the opening performance of "Adrea" last week, when she was suffering from a severe cold, and could not do justice to her art. Notwithstanding the audience accorded her a perfect ovation. Mrs. Carter has now quite fully recovered and her admirers may look forward to a repetition of her remarkable performance of "Zaza." That she will meet with a splendid welcome here in her revival of Mr. Belasco's version of the great French drama, goes without saying. As a vehicle for the expression of Mrs. Carter's highest art, it is in some respects the best that her brilliant repertoire affords. It was as "Zaza" that Mrs. Carter took her place as one of the great actresses on the English-speaking stage. This position was not only accorded her in her own country, but in London as well, where the critics of the English metropolis declared they had not seen such acting since the days of Ristori and Mrs. Scott Siddons. This, too, in face of the fact that Rejane, the French actress, who was the first to play "Zaza" on the other side, had preceded Mrs. Carter in London. The play is so familiar to Pittsburgh playgoers that any comment on Mrs. Carter's superb acting is superfluous. Suffice to say, that the actress, during the recent revival of "Zaza" in New York, repeated all of her former glorious success in the part of the concert hall singer. The critics of New York with one acclaim declare that Mrs. Carter's wonderful work in "Zaza" still exerts a magnetic power over her audience that is as sweeping as it was when she first created a furore in New York in this role. They say she still is delightful both in the light, vivacious parts, and in the strongly emotional.

Alvin—"The Office Boy."

Little Frank Deshon, the clever comic opera comedian, who is so popular with the American public, and is a great favorite here, will offer the musical comedy, "The Office Boy," at the Alvin this week. The management of Mr. Deshon is in the hands of Nixon & Zimmerman, who, for many years, have been recognized as the foremost producers of musical plays and who direct the tours of a great majority of leading plays and players. They have provided Mr. Deshon with a supporting company of superior size and excellence, and a production that is lavish and artistic. The author of "The Office Boy" is Harry B. Smith, who has given to the lyric stage so many comic opera successes. Mr. Smith was the author of "Robin Hood," "The Wizard of the Nile" and "The Idol's Eye," and his familiarity with the peculiarities and strinkingly individual methods of the funny little comedian had enabled him, it is said, to perfectly fit Mr. Deshon's personality in the character which he has drawn for him in "The Office Boy." The new piece has received much praise for its musical score, which is by Ludwig Englander, and is said to contain a variety of numbers of more than ordinary musical excellence. For three months last fall and winter, "The Office Boy" appeared in New York city, where it was one of the exceptional successes of the season. Among those who will support Mr. Deshon this season are Percy Leach, Richard Chawner, Matt Hanley, William Lamar, Harry Weigand, Walter Roberts, Marie Barry, Katherine Nelson, May Emory, Connie Mac.

Grand—Mantelli in Vaudeville.

At the Grand this week there will be another example of how good a vaudeville show can be. Sensations that have come from the principal European cities, a star of grand opera, comedy and drama, acrobats and music and fun are all to be found. Madame Eugenie Mantelli, the greatest singer that vaudeville has ever had, will be a feature. Madame Mantelli was a triumphant star in the ranks of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and was induced to enter vaudeville by unprecedented salary offers. She has been a tremendous success, and is one of the greatest favorites vaudeville has had. Her voice is megga-soprano, of rare lyric quality, fine in tonal volume and roundly cultivated. The Ryan & Richfield company in "Mike Haggerty's Daughter," presents one of the most popular of vaudeville sketches. Thomas J. Ryan is the successor of dear old Ed. H. Harrigan, and in this sketch gives a delineation of Irish character that is delightful. The sketch has comedy and human interest prettily interwoven. James J. Morton is one of the most popular monologue men of the stage. This fellow of infinite jest, as he is called, can entertain by the hour with his nonsense and he always brings new stories. The Florenz Family is the acrobatic sensation of the season. Bert Howard and Leona Bland come with a new sketch. Mr. Howard, as a comedy pianist, is unsurpassed and the new sketch gives him excellent opportunity for this accomplishment. Joe Reichen's dogs will create a sensation at the Grand for it is a new vaudeville act that is said to begin where other trained canines quit. The World Comedy Four is one of the best comedy quartets on the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, with their artistic sand pictures, present an attractive novelty. These and other equally admirable acts and new cinematograph pictures, will constitute the bill at the Grand.

Empire—"A Runaway Boy."

Joseph Santley, the star boy actor, who is appearing in Hal Reid's latest melodrama, "A Runaway Boy," will be seen at the Empire theater this week. This young man, not yet of age, has been on the stage practically since birth. Young Santley's part in the new play is said to be the best and by far the most ambitious he has ever attempted, for in the part of Harry Reynolds which he essays, he is a young boy left a fortune by his father, and who is under the guardianship of a miserly old uncle who plots and schemes that he may obtain the money for himself. The lad returns at Christmas time and overhearing his uncle's threatening conversation with an old friend and pal, known as "Brute Bailey," the youngster decides to run away from home. He joins a circus and when the time is up he returns home and forces his uncle to restore his fortune, and then has the old man put in an asylum for insanity.

Gayety—Manchester's "Vanity Fair."

Pittsburgh amusement seekers have long since learned that when Bob Manchester's name appears at the head of a combination of entertainers that it is "a good show." Manchester has been bringing his companies to Pittsburgh for many years, and one of the best of them is the sterling burlesque and vaudeville combination known as "Vanity Fair," which is to be the attraction at the Gayety theater next week. Mr. Manchester has this season reconstructed his company and it is today one of the biggest and brightest in burlesque. There will be an unusually large number of attractive young women who can sing and dance, and the comedy work will be in the hands of capable fun-makers. The music will be refreshingly bright and catchy and will be rendered by singers of ability. Two up-to-date burlettas will be presented with special attention to scenery and costumes. In addition to this there will be an olio of good things by stars of the vaudeville profession. There will be two extra added features, each of which has scored a big success in the principal vaudeville theaters of the country. First and foremost will be a "Jap" who styles himself "Tokio from Japan," and whose act is said to be one of the most sensational ever witnessed. Another big feature will be the first appearance here of Brown, Harris and Brown—two men and a woman—in a delightful offering entitled "The Spirit of '76" in which they have scored a big hit.

Academy—Battling Nelson.

When Battling Nelson arrives in Pittsburgh today, there will be a large delegation to meet him at the depot, for it has been the desire of many to have a talk with the young champion; but when he opens at the Academy of Music at the matinee tomorrow afternoon, it is a question if one-half the people who would like to see him will have a chance to even get near the place of amusement, for already nearly all the seats have been disposed of. Still, there will be some to help those who come in time. Nelson has only been following the stage since his victory over Britt, but at every city in which he has appeared, he has been turning people away, so anxious have they been to see the "kid" that took the conceit out of Britt, the "Pride of 'Frisco." Nelson and his sparring partner, Bobbie Landers, lightweight champion of the Pacific coast, will give a three-round boxing exhibition at both matinee and evening performances, in conjunction with the Fay Foster burlesquers, one of the leading organizations of its kind traveling. The olio of this company contains the names of three Pittsburgh boys, Keno, Welch and Montrose, who will make their first appearance before their home friends since their successful trip across the ocean.

McIntyre and Heath.

McIntyre and Heath will be the Thanksgiving week attraction at the Nixon theater, in the new musical novelty "The Ham Tree," described as Klaw & Erlanger's "laughing trust." McIntyre and Heath and the big company and production, come directly from a three months' run in Broadway, New York, where this attraction has proved the greatest laughing success New York has known in years. The book is by George V. Hobart, lyrics by William Jerome and the abundance of music by Jean Schwartz. The company includes in addition to McIntyre and Heath, W. C. Fields, the comic juggler; Fred V. Bowers, the popular song tenor; Jobyna Howland, formerly leading lady with James K. Hackett; Carolyn Gordon, Belle Gold, Alfred Fisher, Forrest Huff, David Torrence, and other players of note.

Strenuous Life of a Star.

IN THESE modern days of machine-made stars it is refreshing to find an actor featured at the head of a great organization who has served a long and arduous apprenticeship on the stage and who has attained the dignity and emoluments of the star's position by hard work, earnest effort and the overcoming of the thousand and one obstacles conjured up by that particular fate designated to look after ambitious Thespians. Such an one in Jefferson DeAngelis.

DeAngelis was practically born on the stage, all his relatives having been popular variety performers before the war, under the name of the DeAngelis Family. The future comedian first saw the light of day in California, and made his first appearance on the stage as a clog dancer at much the same tender age as the late Joseph Jefferson.

During his early years on the stage DeAngelis played everything in minstrelsy and on the variety stage, in the days when such an actor had to be versatile, indeed. It was a strenuous training school. Then he took a flyer on the more legitimate stage, essaying various parts in "The Shaughraun," "The Octoroon," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Queen's Evidence," "Colleen Bawn," "The Unknown," "Our Boys," "Caste," "A Scrap

JEFFERSON DeANGELIS.

of Paper," "Tally Ho," and many others.

About 18 years ago Jefferson DeAngelis headed a company presenting the Gilbert and Sullivan operas with a few farces and melodramas on the side, on a five-year trip around the world. He played in Japan, China, Australia, Straights Settlement, Ceylon, India and South Africa, acquiring much interesting experiences, but little pelf. Returning to America, DeAngelis secured an engagement with the McCaul opera company, then the foremost organization of its kind in America. George W. Sammis, now of the Belasco theater in this city, was business manager of this company and recalls that although DeAngelis started at a modest compensation his initial success was so great that his salary was trebled within two weeks.

Since that time DeAngelis has devoted his time and talents to comic opera, with the exception of one season when he played low comedy in the melodrama —"The Prodigal Daughter." He was very funny, indeed, in the old-time operettas, such as "The Bellman," "Clover," "Indigo," and "The Black Hussars." In "The Lady or the Tiger," DeAngelis scored chief comedy honors over the star, and with Della Fox he was the life of "The Little Trooper," "Fluer-de-lys," etc.

Pittsburgh remembers DeAngelis pleasantly for his excellent work in "The Wedding Day," and with Lillian Russell and Della Fox in "The Jolly Musketeer," "The Royal Rogue" and "The Emerald Isle."

Burton Holmes' Second Travelogue.

On next Tuesday evening, at 8:00 o'clock, at Carnegie hall, Pittsburgh, Mr. Burton Holmes, the eminent traveler and lecturer, will deliver the second in his double series of finely-illustrated lectures, the subject being, "The Land of the Passion Play of Oberammergau." This is an entirely new lecture, the passion play, itself, being merely an important incident.

Mr. Holmes will take his audience to the palaces and castles of Ludwig, of Bavaria, and through the beautiful Bavarian tyrol to Oberammergau. The Biblical play, given there this last summer—"The School of the Cross"—will also be touched upon.

WHAT LEADING MANAGERS PAY OUT IN A 40 WEEKS SEASON TO THEIR CREDITORS

The mysterious John Haynes, who is illustrating some of the New York theatrical solons by what he writes in his "Breeze" gives the following estimate of managerial expenses, which is "interesting if true:"

	Actors	Scenery	Royalties	Railroads	Printers	Costumes
Klaw & Erlanger	$175,000	$100,000	$280,000	$225,000	$110,000	$200,000
Chas. Frohman	150,000	60,000	200,000	175,000	60,000	70,000
Henry W. Savage	190,000	50,000	160,000	105,000	150,000	150,000
Wm. A. Brady	160,000	40,000	90,000	125,000	150,000	40,000
Liebler Company	140,000	75,000	80,000	100,000	125,000	35,000
C. B. Dillingham	70,000	35,000	60,000	75,000	65,000	25,000
The Shuberts	125,000	45,000	75,000	90,000	85,000	125,000
David Belasco	65,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	50,000	25,000
La Shelle Etate	30,000	25,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	15,000
C. J. Waitney	45,000	30,000	25,000	35,000	60,000	40,000

Plans of the Proposed National Theater.

HERR CONRIED has made some definite statements concerning the movement among several rich New Yorkers to build a theater modeled somewhat after the national theaters of France and Germany. Speaking of the plans for the theater, ground for which has already been selected, Herr Conried says:

"The institution will be national in its scope and will be conducted on lines which, were it under the direct supervision of the government, could not be more national in character. It would be practically impossible in this country to obtain a governmental subsidy for a theater. The interests of the government and the theater are not united and likely never will be, for the people are prone to look upon the theater as only a place of entertainment, with little thought of its being a great educator. In France and Germany you will find the church, the school and the theater all looked upon as a trinity of educational factors, but here only the church and school hold these positions.

"My ambition when I came to America was to some day assist in founding a national theater, and I am happy that my ambition is now sure to be realized. When the National theater is established, I hope to see parents insisting on their children going to see the clean, wholesome plays to be presented there, with the knowledge that the young will profit by their visit. Only the best plays, the most capable actors and actresses and the best in scenery and costuming will be seen.

"I have planned that 600 seats at all performances will be reserved for students, and these will be sold for 25 cents each. A national theater in America should be a standard of everything we now see on the stage, a place where one will be sure to hear the English language spoken properly, and where the actors will portray the manners and ethics of all countries in a perfectly natural and strictly correct manner.

"In the olden days in Europe the stars of the stage set the style of dress. If madame appeared on the stage in a new gown it was immediately copied by her audience, while if an actor affected a wide-brimmed hat it immediately became a vogue. Here this may not follow, but the people on the stage of the National theater will be dressed as correctly, their manners will be without reproach, and we hope that there will be no room for criticism.

"The players will be under long contracts and they will be assured that they will not have to travel, for the organization will never go on the road. All the plays to be produced will be in the English language. The season will last for 30 weeks, during which 10 new plays will be produced. No play will have a run of more than 18 performances.

"The entire reserved portion of the theater will be sold by subscription, and I already know this can and will be done. I do not expect to make a financial success of the National theater immediately, and the men who are to be interested in the project are not assisting me with any view to increasing their fortunes. The theater will soon be self-supporting, and that is all that is desired."

The actors, dramatists and managers who have been interviewed on the subject, speak of it in a highly enthusiastic manner. Pierre Berton, the French dramatist, and Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, are loud in their approval of the scheme, and both say New York is to be congratulated. Clyde Fitch, E. H. Sothern, Otis Skinner and Charles Frohman have expressed their opinion and all agree that it is a commendable project and some say that the fact that so many wealthy men are interested is the best assurance of its success.

Grand Opera Star in Vaudeville.

Madame Mantelli's appearance at the Grand this week brings to mind the effort that has been made to reproduce in the phonograph the principal arias that have been sung by the greatest opera singers and the failure that was made of it. Singers of popular songs earn great salaries nowadays singing, making phonograph records for use all over the world. It requires a curious sort of voice, one with a sharp incisive tone

MADAME MANTELLI.

to create a good record, and the rounded quality of the operatic voice, as it is found in the great operatic stars and as it must be to artistically sing operatic roles, does not serve for record making. From Schumann-Heink, Eames, Nordica, Mantelli and Sembrich down to the lesser lights of opera the effort has been made, but none of them will lend themselves to phonograph singing, because of the strain to which it subjects the voice as well as because of the artistic deterioration that it involves. Madame Mantelli was offered $5,000 for a single song. It is perhaps the largest amount ever offered for a single number.

"His Last Dollar."

"His Last Dollar," which comes to the Alvin next week, is now in its third prosperous year, and is so prolific in the elements of heart and comedy interest that it has taken rank in the class of plays that are endowed with universal popular approval. Mr. Higgins heads the cast, ably seconded by Miss Eleanor Montell. "His Last Dollar" is a play of exciting incidents, as is evidenced by the tumultuous applause that follows the racing scene, for which action thoroughbred running horses are carried.

Successful Musical Comedy.

Musical comedies come and go, some creating a faint interest and others as unnoticed as ships that pass in the night, but when a production of this class holds the stage of a New York theater for nine months and more than half that time in Chicago, it argues for that attraction exceptional virtues. This being the record of "Fantana," which comes to the Belasco for Thanksgiving week with Jefferson DeAngelis as star, patrons of this playhouse may expect high-class entertainment. "Fantana" is the most successful musical comedy since "Florodora."

Jobyna Howland.

This statuesque young beauty is a recruit that musical comedy has captured from the legitimate. Miss Howland was formerly leading lady with James K. Hackett. She is now with McIntyre and

JOBYNA HOWLAND.

Heath, who come to the Nixon next week. This is not Miss Howland's only claim to distinction. In private life she is the wife of Arthur Stringer, the novelist.

The Foreign Stage.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—There is a rather definite understanding throughout the theatrical profession that an actor will be among the recipients of knighthood this year. There has been no official pronouncement on the subject, of course, there never is; but the report has gained such wide currency that there is undoubtedly something in it. And, of course, speculation as to whom the new theatrical knight will be is keen.

Offhand, one would say it probably lay between John Hare and Beerbohm Tree, but there are rumors that a surprise is in store. These appointments are made, not by the king, but the government, and after such a choice as that of Alfred Austin as poet laureate, it is difficult to say what will happen. On the other hand, the actors knighted thus far have been eminently worthy of this honor. There have been only three, Irving, Sir Squire Bancroft and Sir Charles Wyndham, and in each case the services rendered to the stage were unquestioned. Wyndham's record is, of course, too well known to Americans to need recalling, and although it is now almost a decade since Sir Squire Bancroft retired, the reputation he gained as manager of the London Haymarket has suffered no diminution.

John Hare is in every respect worthy of a knighthood; Beerbohm Tree has certainly worked had to get one. He has made a lot of notable Shakespearean productions, has given no end of charitable performances, and has founded a school for acting that seems to be turning out some promising materials. Then there is George Alexander, who made a really plucky and probably disinterested attempt a while ago, to encourage the "native drama," but had to give it up because he didn't cover expenses. I think this actor-manager privately considers that "Sir George Alexander" would sound uncommonly well.

The hint of a surprise appointment, however, makes one believe the new "Sir" will be added, not to any of the names mentioned, but to that of F. R. Benson. And on second thought the thing would not be surprising at all, but about the most worthy, if not the most popular that could be made. To many Americans this actor-manager's name probably will be unknown, but here it is synonymous with art literally "for art's sake"—the art of the player. Benson is the proprietor of what is undoubtedly the best repertoire company in England at the present time. He isn't a popular favorite in London, for the reason that he sticks closely to the classics—Shakespeare, Sheridan and the Greeks; but chiefly Shakespeare—and London doesn't care for classical productions unless they are so smothered in "stage effects" and dominated by "stars" as to frustrate completely the author's intentions.

Benson's revivals are adequately staged and no more. His company, which has been in existence 15 years or more, plays weekly engagements throughout the provinces—with brief visits to London—and the manager's conscientiousness and the fact that there is a change of bill nightly, have combined to produce one of the best training schools for actors in the world. Half the actors and actresses who have made really big successes in London during the last five years have been Benson graduates. They include Oscar Asche and his wife, Lily Brayton, Henry Ainley and Lena Ashwell, to name only the first that come to mind. It is significant, too, that despite the number of other actor-managers who were "willin'," Benson and his company have been chosen regularly to play Shakespeare's pieces at the annual Shakespearean festival at Stratford-on-Avon and all things considered, there is no single actor in this country who has done more for the bard's fame and for the stage generally.

It was demonstrated afresh in a special matinee at His Majesty's this week, that Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," is better suited to the English-speaking public that most of Ibsen's work—that it is, in fact, an uncommonly "playable" play, with action and interest that never flag for a moment until the last act. The part of Dr. Stockman suits Beerbohm Tree well, too, and it was evident enough that the audience was delighted with the performance, not because it was considered a smart thing to applaud Ibsen, but because "An Enemy of the People," done with intelligence and enthusiasm, is genuinely entertaining. It is probable that the play will be put on for a run at some later date, and it is also probable that it will actually make some money.

With the assistance of Frederick Fenn, who wrote "Hop o' My Thumb" and "Saturday to Monday," W. W. Jacobs has turned his recent short story, "The Temptation of Samuel Burge" into a one-act play, which is to be put on at the Haymarket. This is one of the most laughable trifles that Jacobs has ever written, and it should make an interesting curtain-raiser. By the way, everyone who saw Jacobs' "Beauty and the Barge" in London, is surprised at its failure in America.

German Capital in China.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars of German capital is invested in Chinese cotton mills; $600,000 in silk and spinning mills; $1,375,000 in corn mills; $225,000 in the gas works at Shanghai, and more than $2,000,000 in dock yards, lighting plants, etc.

CARNEGIE HALL, PGH.
BURTON HOLMES
TRAVELOGUES
TUESDAY EVE AT 8.
PASSION PLAY
PRICES, $1.00 to 25c at MELLOR'S
"TYROLEAN ALPS," Tues., Nov. 28.

TOMORROW CARNEGIE HALL
CALVE
CONCERT.
Seats, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Plan at Mellor's up to 5 p. m.

NIXON — THE WORLD'S HANDSOMEST AND SAFEST THEATER.
BEST BALCONY SEATS, 50c, 75c and $1.00. ENTIRE GALLERY 25c.
THIS WEEK MATINEE SATURDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS
"SUNDAY"
BY THOMAS RACEWARD.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS READY THURSDAY—First Time in Pittsburgh.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S LAUGHING TRUST.
McINTYRE & HEATH
In the Musical Novelty, THE "HAM TREE."

Alvin ALL THIS WEEK — SPECL PRICE TUES. THURS. MATS. SAT — BEST RESV'D SEATS 25 & 50
PHONES—BELL 82 GRANT—P&A 100 MAIN.
FRANK DESHON IN THE OFFICE BOY
WITH A COMPANY OF 60 INCLUDING A REGULAR PEACH CHORUS OF 40 BEAUTIES
MON. NOV. 27 DAVID HIGGINS AND ELEANOR MONTELL IN HIS LAST DOLLAR
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING

GRAND — HARRY DAVIS, Owner and Mgr.
REFINED CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE 1:30 to 10:45
WEEK OF NOV. 20
TAKE THE FAMILY TO THE GRAND
THE THEATER OF THE MASSES WHERE THOUSANDS GO DAILY
WHERE THE SHOW IS ALWAYS GOOD
Vaudeville's Greatest Singer
EUGENIE MANTELLI
Famous Italian Soprano and Metropolitan Opera Co. Star.
RYAN-RICHFIELD CO. In the Idyllic Sketch, Mike Haggerty's Daughter
JAS. J. MORTON, The Unique Monologist, "A Fellow of Infinite Jest"
12—FLORENZ FAMILY—12 The Amazing Acrobatic Marvels of the World
BERT HOWARD AND LEONA BLAND In Musical Comedy Sketch
JOE REICHEN'S DOGS—The Most Intelligent of All Educated Canines
WORLD COMEDY FOUR Fun-Makers and Purveyors of Sweet Music
AMETA—The Picturesque Spectacular Fire Dancer in Beautiful Kaleidoscopic Pictures
MATTIE LOCKETTE — Her Delightful Songs and Impersonations
MACK & LEONARD In Novelty Dancing and Their Own Original Steps
Joe Edmunds, Garnella & Hurd, Cinematograph And Others
MATINEES: BEST SEATS 25c, 35c and 50c NO HIGHER.
15-ACTS-15 Seats Should Be Reserved For Season Now
NIGHT PRICES 400 First Floor Seats Reserved, 50c Balance 75c and $1.00. 350 Balcony Seats Reserved 25c 35c 50c

BELASCO THEATER
Prices During Mrs. Carter's Engagement 25c to $2.00
EVENINGS AT 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MR. DAVID BELASCO Presents Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER
IN DAVID BELASCO'S VERSION OF "ZAZA"
As Presented by Mrs. Leslie Carter With Enormous Success at the Belasco Theater New York, and Given Here With the Same Careful Attention to Detail Under the Personal Supervision of Mr. Belasco.
Monday, Nov. 27, 6 Nights, Mats. Wed. and Sat. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25c to $1.00.
REGULAR HOUSE PRICES—25c to $1.50.
JEFFERSON DeANGELIS FANTANA
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

EMPIRE THEATER UP TOWN COLLINS AVE. P. & A. 'Phone 331 East Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME, 25, 35, 50, 75, $1.
Reached by All Car Lines. E. J. McCULLOUGH, Manager.
WEEK STARTING Monday Eve., Nov. 20
The Accomplished Boy Actor JOSEPH SANTLEY And His Clever Company
In Hal Reid's Astounding and Sensational Drama A RUNAWAY BOY Special Scenic Effects
SEE THE THRILLING CIRCUS SCENE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY 25c and 50c.
Next Attraction, Thanksgiving Week, "The House of Mystery."

HARRY W. WILLIAMS Academy
"THE HOME OF BURLESQUE"
WEEK NOV. 20.
THE MAGNET OF VAUDEVILLE
Battling Nelson
"THE FIGHTING DANE"
Lightweight Champion of the World—Appearing With
The FAY FOSTER BURLESQUERS

GAYETY
HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT IN PITTSBURGH'S FINEST FAMILY THEATER
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE
ALL THIS WEEK — BOB MANCHESTER'S EXQUISITE VANITY FAIR — MATINEES DAILY.
PRETTY GIRLS | 50 CHORUS BEAUTIES | ELABORATE SCENERY | 10 BIG SPECIALTIES
2 EXTRA ADDED FEATURES Tokio From Japan In an Amazing Performance
BROWN, HARRIS AND BROWN
IN THEIR GREAT SUCCESS, "THE SPIRIT OF '76."
RESERVED SEATS 25c, 50c, 75c | Gallery, 15c
NEXT WEEK—"CITY SPORTS."

DUQUESNE GARDEN
FRIDAY NIGHT'S THE NIGHT, Nov. 24
Opening of the Winter Season
ICE SKATING
Lockers Now Being Sold
ROLLER Skating Parlor, Now Open, Aft-Eve

Kiralfy Costume Co.,
204 FIFTH AVENUE.
Fancy Costumes, Theatrical Hair Goods furnished for Amateur Entertainments, Parties and Masquerade Balls.
Bell 'Phone 236 R Court.

THE INTEGRITY OF AMERICAN CHARACTER

By Grover Cleveland

(From Harper's Magazine for December—Copyright by Harper & Bros.)

NO member of the family of mankind is free from the besetment of alluring temptation, nor exempt from the danger of thraldom to pernicious habits and inclinations. The forces of evil are constantly on the watch for the unwary who venture beyond the line of high principle and moral safety; and those who wander are fortunate if in good time they see their peril and are able to break away from the fascinations and false lights which malevolence displays for their undoing.

The path to return to security, though it may be toilsome, is plainly marked out, and those who sincerely desire to retrace their steps, and who have not lost the strength and endurance of right-mindedness, need not despair of restoration to virtue and happiness. There is, however, absolutely no hope for those who in their wanderings have so undermined their conscience and sense of duty that they have become victims of incurable weakness and moral collapse.

Let us fully realize the immeasurable distance between specific wrongful acts which result from surrender to temptation or unpremeditated aberration, and a chronically perverted moral and mental condition, no longer responsive to the voice of conscience or mindful of God and duty.

In one case wrongdoing has not saturated the moral and mental system with depravity, nor wrecked character, nor sumberged hope of redemption; in the other case there has supervened such insensibility to high ideals and such paralysis of the power of right thinking that there is nothing left to build repair upon.

The characterization thus made of the quality and consequences of human acts and conditions, as they relate to individuals, is equally applicable to the conduct and disposition of an aggregation of individuals constituting a state or nation. A nation, no less than an individual, is prone to wander from the vantage ground of safe principle and tradition, and the effect of such wandering upon national character and achievement is not less marked nor more difficult of estimation.

Signs of the Times.

It will doubtless be generally confessed that the departures of the American people from the way originally ordained for them were never so common and never so disquieting as now. In official circles offenses of malfeasance and corrupt breaches of public trust are alarmingly frequent. The old landmarks of integrity and faithfulness to duty which once marked our national course of safety are rashly neglected, and public extravagance, no longer universally condemned as a disgrace to official stewardship, is flaunted before our people as evidence of the splendor of our nationality.

In business and social circles the pursuit of money has become heartless and rapacious; the deference to those who have won great fortunes has grown in many quarters to be so unquestioning and so obsequious as to amount to scandalous servility, while the envy of the rich among the struggling poor is more than ever bitter and menacing.

In politics there is far too often concealed behind a pretense of devotion to the public weal the sly promotion of disreputably selfish and personal advantages; and in the industrial field there is no longer found the generous and the contented co-operation between employer and employe which should insure the prosperity and happiness of both.

In addition to all this, there is sadly apparent among those who undertake trusteeship a tendency to complacently venture upon bold and rank violations of duty, only explained by the prevalence of lax and flippant conceptions of the sacredness of fiduciary obligations.

We Have Sinned.

This is an arraignment which every proud American citizen would be glad to avoid, but if we are to be frank we must confess that the dreadful list could be more easily enlarged than curtailed. The tremendous question confronting us is whether these things can be regarded as mere items of bad behavior, which will yield to correction, or whether we must submit to the belief that they are symptoms and manifestations of a fundamental and radical change in American character.

If, like offences committed by individuals, they can be cured, or at least restrained from progress or repitition, by exposure and punishment, we have abundant reason for hope and reassurances. Despair can arise only from a conviction that the evil conditions which afflict us are proof of the decadence or destruction of those saving traits of our normal disposition, upon which our free institutions must depend for their beneficence and perpetuity.

In discussing the significance of the untoward appearances forced upon our view we should resist the influence of gloomy forebodings and at the same time guard against the instinctive and complacent notion that American institutions have endured long enough to demonstrate that neither assault from without nor malignant disease within can defeat the experiment of popular rule. Though a coloring may be given the discussion by our moods and temperamental inclinations, it is certain that useful results will not be reached if either lightheaded optimism or melancholy pessimism is in full command. Surely there is a cloud bigger than a man's hand in our national sky, but this does not necessarily presage our destruction by floods or storm. Least of all should one be suspected of tolerating the noxious weeds which choke the growth of better things, or of underrating their balefulness, if he claims that American character is as yet untouched by decay, and is still a safe guide for those who are willing to be safely led.

Sound at the Core.

United States senators and representatives in congress, who, relying on the loose ideas of honesty pervading their environment, have betrayed the trust of the people, find that no perverted sentiment and no disguise or dazzle of high position avails to save them from the fate of common malefactors. Those also, who, while intrusted with important duties in the executive branches of government, national and state, have taken advantage of easy opportunity to filch public funds or have lent themselves to the pilfering schemes of others, woefully realize, behind prison bars and in the depths of irredeemable disgrace, that American justice and decent American sentiment are no more ready to condone stealing from the public than from an individual.

Offenses against the political rights of the people, involving the corruption of their suffrage and the sale in places high and low of official patronage and favor, are overtaken by exposure and punishment in every part of the land. Many who have indulged in these crimes, impudently assuming that the universality of our indifference to political affairs and public administration gives promise of immunity, have of late had a rude awakening to the fact that an easy-going disuse of political privileges by honest citizens falls far short of a willingness on their part to overlook or tolerate a vile traffic in votes or an abominable bartering away of the people's interests in places of trust.

A startling exposure lately made of the reckless management of some of our leading life insurance companies has not only laid bare overt acts of wrong-doing, but has made public in ugly relief an astonishing heedlessness and disregard of the duties of trusteeship. Searching investigation and hints of legal persuasion have already resulted in the restitution of large sums rightfully belonging to one of these companies, and nearly all who were directors at the time of the misfeasances occurred have been summoned into court to give account of their stewardship.

The recital thus made, showing activity and certainty of punishment, correction and restitution, where specific wrongful acts have effected the public, or other widely extended interests, furnishes pregnant evidence that no adverse conditions thus far developed have weakened strength and resilience of American character.

Teachers of Righteousness.

An army of teachers in our schools and colleges are, by their lives of self-sacrificing and conscientious devotion to the cause of education, making unremitting protest against prevailing selfishness and avarice, and are, by example, as well as precept, teaching the young men of our generation the worth of patriotism and intellectual living, as against the sordidness and soul-blight of conscienceless accumulation.

From many thousand pulpits throughout the land is ceaselessly enforced the inspired assurance, "Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right," accompanied by solemn warnings against the covetousness and sinful intent which disregard the moral law and violate the golden rule.

The extent and acceptance of these truths and warnings give encouragement and assurance that the worship of the golden calf is by no means dangerously universal. It was only very lately that those interested in the spread of the gospel in heathen lands engaged in a spirited discussion, touching the propriety and consistency of accepting in aid of their work a contribution from funds acquired by questionable business methods. It is possible that the expression, tainted money, which had its birth in this discussion, originated in a somewhat fanciful idea, but in American terminology it will always suggest the moral sensitiveness and redemptive qualities of American character.

It would be an inexcusable folly to assume that there are no destructive germs in our national atmosphere. As a vitiated environment may undermine the strongest constitution, so unwholesome moral conditions in our social, political and business surroundings cannot be neglected without inviting perilous enfeeblement of our national strength and vigor.

The Immediate Peril.

The dangers we have most to fear are not those which arise from the sudden attack of the palpable and discoverable wrongs, nor yet those arising from the deleterious influence of false standards of conduct which are open to patriotic watchfulness. They are, instead, those which are the progeny of a stealthy and insidious growth which little by little poisons the atmosphere and distorts the moral vision.

We need have no quarrel with wealth. In a country offering such boundless opportunities as ours, its accumulation cannot be forbidden nor its apportionment decreed. We should not, however, be unmindful of the fact that the getting of riches is apt to lead to the adoption of a code of morals which though suited to its purposes, does not furnish the best guarantee of national security and the general welfare and happiness of our people.

Such a code should be ameliorated and softened by the admixture of higher, better sentiment. The rich, instead of disparaging education and religious teaching as irksome restraints upon their special activities, should be willing to recognize them as countervailing or balancing forces fitly mitigating the harsh creed of money-getting. It would mean much if our wealthy men would more generally contribute—not niggardly, but on a decent liberal scale—to the maintenance and the highest usefulness of the educational and religious agencies that have been potential in producing the conditions of peace and steadiness which have made the possession and enjoyment of wealth possible.

Heedless of the Trusts.

Another insidious cause of disquietude, which may well be more directly than heretofore mentioned and illustrated, is the increasing heedlessness in business transactions of the nature and scope of the obligations of trust relationship.

Our business men seem lamentably willing, if not anxious, to accept trusteeships and directorships more to add to their prominence and importance among their fellows than to do actual, conscientious duty in protecting the interests confided to their care. Individual intercourse without truthfulness and honor is but a sham and a delusion, and national character not built upon frank honesty and the most scrupulous observance of fiduciary obligations is perilously weak and infirm. The passing of the term dummy director, without the conditions which gave it life, is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Without attempting to enumerate all the insidious influences and tendencies which, if disregarded and unchecked, may seriously menace American character or stand in the way of its saving power, the list should not be closed without mentioning as the most dangerous, deep-seated and inexcusable of all, the indifference of a vast number of our otherwise decent and patriotic people to political movements, and their consequent neglect of duty as voting citizens. This evil has already spread over every part of the land, and infects all classes of our population.

Thousands in the mad pursuit of riches see no profitable relationship between good government and their intents or designs. And, what is infinitely worse, thousands of our citizens of the ultra-respectable sort superciliously regard politics as an unclean thing, while too many of our educated men shun political duty as foreign to their intellectual superiority. Of course, a majority of reputable Americans interest themselves in public affairs, but there ought to be no exceptions. To the extent that intelligent, thoughtful citizens fail to vote and to give impress to the politics of their country and their neighborhood, they give opportunity which the base and unprincipled will not be slow to improve.

American character may be robust and sound as may be desired, and yet it may entirely fail to save us from disaster if the practical duties of citizenship—the avenues through which it must reach its beneficent end—are disregarded. No one can make good his claim to patriotism who begrudges the time necessary to the discharge of these duties, or harbors the thought that the touch of things that further the prosperity and welfare of the American people can defile or degrade him.

GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Powers and Duties of the Local and Central Boards of Education in Pittsburgh.

EXAMPLES OF CIVIL SERVICE

The existing confusion in the minds of many people concerning the powers and duties of the local and central boards of education of Pittsburgh and their limitations makes a condensed description of the city school system a subject of timely interest.

It is said that while most persons concerned have a general conception of the plan and scope of the system, they are surprisingly shy on "short" or correct information as to detail. For example, it is pointed out that very many lose sight of the fact that ward school districts are only sub-districts and not sovereign powers, which fact reminds one somewhat of the late unpleasantness between certain commonwealths and the federal government over the question of states' rights. The following is a conspectus of the local school system as gathered from official sources:

The city of Pittsburgh constitutes an independent school district. It is divided into 40 sub-districts, which are generally, though not in all cases, coincident in area with the municipal wards. Each sub-district is administered by a board of six directors, two of whom are elected annually. Each local board is empowered to levy a local tax, to elect teachers, to purchase grounds, to erect school buildings, to provide school equipment, to employ janitors, and to perform all duties necessary for the maintenance of the schools except paying teachers and providing pupils with text-books and supplies.

The central board of education is composed of 40 members, one elected every three years by each of the sub-district boards, who may or may not be a member of the sub-district board. It is empowered to fix and pay the salaries of all the teachers, adopt a course of study for all the schools, have control of the High school, establish and maintain manual training and other auxiliary schools, supply free books, stationary, etc., to all pupils and to make its own estimate of annual expenses, which is submitted to the city councils and must become a part of the general municipal budget.

Head of the System.

The superintendent of schools is the professional head of the system. He is elected every three years by the sub-district directors, but must make monthly and biennial reports to the central board. He must examine the teachers, issue certificates to those qualified to teach, visit the schools and give advice and counsel where needed.

The director of high schools is the head of all above the eighth grade, which constitutes the high school department. He is elected annually by the central board. A principal elected by the directors of each sub-district is at the head of the schools of each sub-district. Assistant principals are elected in each sub-district, usually one for each school building in the district.

The course of study is fixed by the central board and comprises 12 years. The first four—primary—and the second four—grammar—constitute the eight years' course of the sub-district schools. The third four years, or the ninth to the twelfth grades inclusive, constitute the high school course.

The high schools are domiciled in the central high school building at Fulton and Bedford streets, at the Fifth avenue building at Fifth avenue and Miltenberger street and at the South Side high school at Carson and South Tenth streets. The high school course includes four elective courses, classical general, normal and commercial, each of which is four years, except the commercial, which is three years. At the central building are maintained the classical, the general and first two years of the normal and the first year of the commercial course. In the Fifth avenue building are found the normal and commercial courses. In the South Side building are maintained the first three years of the general course, the first two years of the classical and normal courses and the first year of the commercial course.

In the Fifth avenue building are the central board rooms, the offices of the secretary of the central board of education, the offices of the city superintendent, the director of high schools and the supervisors of music and drawing.

Charles Reisfar,
Secretary Central Board of Education Since 1881.

Power to Fix Salaries.

It will be noticed that in this conspectus the paragraph enumerating the powers of the central board does not include the examination of teachers, which is very significant in connection with the current controversy concerning the salary commission. The salary schedule for principals is so liberal as to remove them from the contention and is as follows: Less than six teachers, $1,400; six to ten teachers, $1,600; 11 to 15, $1,800; 16 to 20, $2,000; 21 to 30, $2,200; 31 to 40, $2,300; 41 to 50, $2,400; above 50, $2,500.

Concerning the growth of the local schools and the constant demands for expansion Superintendent Andrews says:

New, and in some cases, expensive departments have been added to meet the later requirements of modern education, and especially the multiplying local necessities of this great industrial center; additional and commodious buildings have been erected to provide for increasing numbers; higher ideals, a growing and commendable desire and efforts for the best professional preparation are increasingly manifest among the teachers; finally, I may say that that most American of all Americanisms, the feeling that the best possible education for the children of the community is the highest and most urgent responsibility resting upon that community, is more and more clearly realized, not only by your own body, but by all of our citizens, school officers and teachers.

With all these encouraging evidences of progress, there is yet much to be done. Important improvements must be made. There is need of many changes if our schools keep abreast with the best. It is becoming increasingly evident that the schools of Pittsburgh are outgrowing the organization which they have been working under for many years. This is especially shown in the lack of co-ordination and unification of the instruction in many departments, which makes much of the work fail of is best results.

It is claimed for the local school system that with all its alleged faults the people love it still, chiefly on account of the decent respect is pays to the principle of civil service. Some of the best examples of official longevity are found in connection with the administration of the city school affairs. George J. Luckey served for over 30 years as city superintendent; Dr. W. H. McKelvy served 20 years as president of the central board and it is said would still be ably filling that important position if he had been subservient to the school book trust; Charles Reisfar, Jr., has been secretary of the central board since 1881; Dr. McKelvy has been a member of the board since 1875, and John McKain since 1876; several principals, notably J. K. Bane, R. M. Cargo, L. P. Greves, J. P. Cameron and J. M. Logan have served over 30 years—a splendid tribute to faithful and efficient service, and many other instances might be given.

SKYSCRAPERS THREATEN INVASION OF LONDON

County Council's Building Act Is the Only Bar to High Structures in England's Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There are signs that an era of skyscrapers will before long begin in London. At present there is a fatal bar to its introduction in the London county council's building act, which prohibits such structures. No building may be erected in London of greater height than 80 feet, with two extra stories, making roughly a limit of 100 feet.

Advocates of skyscrapers or steel frame buildings, hold that this is a restriction which was all very well in days of masonry, but it is absurd in the days of steel.

"Once the skyscraper is introduced in London, the movement in favor of lofty steel frame buildings will go like wildfire," said B. V. Twaitte, a well-known engineer, who has studied the skyscraper in America and is convinced that it is bound to come to London. Mr. Twaitte states that there is a growing professional opinion in favor of the steel frame building.

"SONG OF THE SHIRT" IS DONE INTO PROSE

Pathetic Instance in the Story of Reginald Jones' Undoing by His Laundryman.

Just for convenience call him Reginald Jones.

Of course this is not his name, but harmonizes better with the noise of his clothes than the rather commonplace proper nouns that were baptised on him by a Presbyterian preacher about 32 years ago.

Reginald almost invariably attends the theater, the concert and the restaurant dinner in evening dress. In fact, he is really a plate of fashion.

Now it happens that Reginald is not a millionaire and he has no valet. Neither has he an extensive wardrobe. Sometimes he must keep a sharp eye on his tailor to get his clothes back at the right hour in the evening. A slow messenger boy often causes him to be vexatiously delayed in reaching functions where he has to shine. His laundry goes generally with a "hurry-up" check. Reginald needs the linen.

Here is the story of Reginald's undoing:

He met a new girl the other afternoon and liked her tea. He made amazing progress, and when the clock struck 5 he had made an engagement for the theater that evening. Reginald didn't have much time. He had to go to the office and "balance up," and then to the barber shop and then to the beanery for something to eat. The he was ready to skip off to his apartments to get into his evening duds when a terrible thought struck him. He ran to a telephone and called up his laundlady.

"What articles arrived in my laundry package today?" he shouted. "It's too late to buy a dress shirt."

"Only two blue shirts," she answered.

Poor Reginald!

The girl wore her best gown and all her jewels and the escort felt as shabby as Happy Hooligan.

Electricity for Cabs.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Copyright Cable.)—Travelers by taximeter cabs are shortly to enjoy the advantage of electricity. By means of an ingenious automatic machine, into the slot of which a ten-centime piece is to be dropped, the interior of these cabs will be illuminated by electricity during the space of ten minutes.

RHEUMATISM
RELIEVING THE PAIN IS NOT CURING THE DISEASE.

No class of sufferers are subjected to such torture as are those afflicted with Rheumatism. When this disease becomes intrenched in the blood it seems to affect every part of the body with its sharp, shooting pains and other disagreeable symptoms. The nerves sting, the muscles throb and jerk, the joints inflame and swell, the bones ache and the flesh becomes so swollen and tender that to touch it causes the most intense pain.

When the sufferer is in this condition relief must be had at once, and any treatment that will ease the pain and suffering is used. Plasters, fiery liniments, penetrating oils, etc., are applied and often medicines containing morphine or other destructive opiates are taken internally. But relieving the pain is not curing the disease, and at the first exposure to cool or damp weather or slight attack of indigestion the pains and aches will return.

The aches and pains are only symptoms which you may scatter with plasters, liniments, blisters etc., or quiet with opiates, but the real seat of the disease is in the blood, and until this vital stream is cleansed of the acids and poisons and strengthened and built up, Rheumatism cannot be cured. The sufferer is wasting valuable time applying external treatment, or using soothing drugs, because the longer the poisons remain in the blood the firmer hold the trouble gets on the system, and often the most pernicious drug habits are formed through the use of medicines containing opiates or anodynes, and the victim finds himself a complete slave who must either suffer constant torture or be kept under the influence of a narcotic.

I had Rheumatism so I could scarcely get about, and I suffered agony with the pain in muscles and joints. I used all the liniments and such treatment I heard of but the disease would always return. I began S. S. S., and took several bottles and it entirely cured me. This was 18 years ago and I have never had any return of the trouble. I am now strong and healthy.
116 Evans Ave, Evansville, Ind. A. P. SCHRADER.

The cause of Rheumatism is a too acid condition of the blood, brought on by indigestion, chronic constipation, weak kidneys, torpid liver and a general sluggish condition of the system. All food taken into the body contains, in some form, the elements necessary to sustain the different parts. One portion is used for making blood, another for bone, another for fat and so on. After these different properties are extracted there still remains a portion that is useless, or waste matter which is intended to be thrown off by nature, but this sluggish, weak condition of the system interferes with its proper action and the waste matter is left to sour and form uric acid and other poisons which are absorbed into the blood.

When the poison of Rheumatism is in the blood all kinds of complications may be looked for. As the disease progresses the joints become coated with a gritty, corrosive substance which seriously interferes with their working and movements, and sometimes they become permanently stiff and useless, the general health is affected, the heart is also often attacked, resulting in palpitation, and sometimes death.

S. S. S. is a safe, reliable treatment for Rheumatism. This great medicine is made of roots, herbs and barks of the forests and fields selected for their purifying and building up properties. It does not contain a particle of mineral of any kind, nor the slightest trace of opiate in any form. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism by going down into the blood and attacking the disease at its head. It neutralizes the poisons and acids and dissolves the salts and irritating deposits, making the blood stream pure, strong and fresh. When the blood has been purified and built up by S. S. S. the pains and aches of Rheumatism pass away, the muscles become soft and elastic again, the joints regain their natural action, every symptom of the disease is removed, and the cure made permanent. Special book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired, without charge.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

The Household's 815 PENN AVE Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

AT ITS HEIGHT.

WE are making tremendous sacrifices to clear our main floors of all staples in order that we may give over all possible space to the display of Xmas presents.

Many of the latter are already in place. We have increased our force of salesmen and will render every assistance to you in selecting suitable gifts for the holiday season. The following are but a few of our CLEARANCE SALE bargains:

Just about 100 Misfit Wool Ingrain Carpets—full room size—to be closed out upward from... $7.95
And All the Credit You Want.
300 fine Brussels Misfits—large room size—clearance price up from... $11.95
And All the Credit You Want.

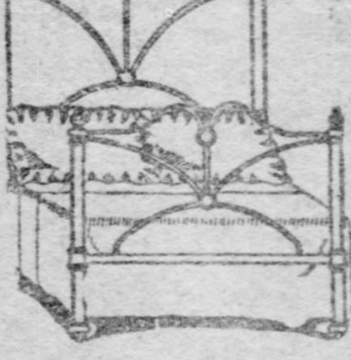
MAIL ORDERS from all over the State solicited for this Velour Covered Mahogany or Solid Oak Roman Seat—Clearance price... $1.15
Only 900 in Stock, Order at Once.

200 solid rolls of fine China and Japanese Mattings—the $15.00 grade—for Clearance price, per roll... $10.00
Another lot of Oilcloth and Linoleum Remnants, to be closed out at the Clearance sale price price, per yard, up from... 15c

This solid oak Folding Bed—French plate mirror—regular $30.00 value—Clearance price... $15.00
And All the Credit You Want.

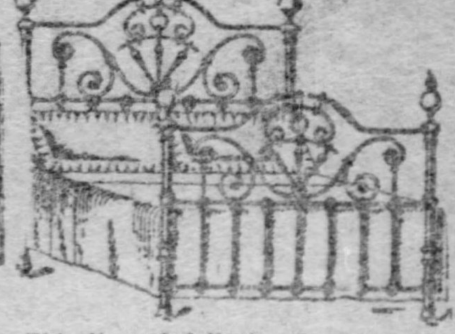
A large variety of beautiful tricolor Prints, in fine oak frames—specially made for our Christmas trade—75c per pair—each... 37½c

We wish to move this lot of upright folding beds at once. They are $50 to $75 avlues. Clearance Sale Price up from... $25
And All the Credit You Want.



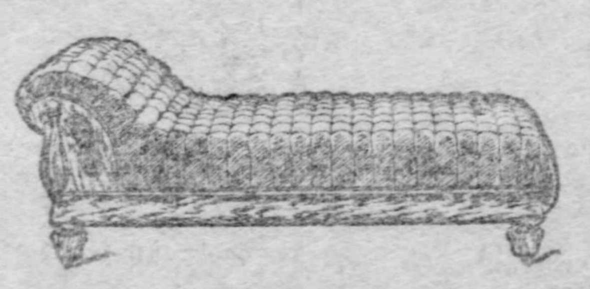
100 fine sample single size Iron Beds—guaranteed make—Clearance price... $1.95

Bedroom Suits will be very much in the road pretty soon—that's why the Clearance price on $50.00, $75.00, $100.00 suits is upward from... $25.00
And All the Credit You Want.



This line of full size Sample Iron Beds is twice as large as we want it to be just now. One similar to picture, worth double the money. Clearance price... $8.75
And All the Credit You Want.

Just think of this warm bargain—asbestos back. $2.95



What so desirable as a fine Chase Leather Couch for an Xmas gift? One like picture, guaranteed upholstering... $15.00
Select now, will deliver any time.

Celebrated Acorn Gas Ranges, upward from... $13.75

A typical Xmas gift for the Miss. $8.75

Choice of Cushions with this Morris Chair. Shipped anywhere within 20 miles of Pittsburg for $1.00 down. Shipped anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price... $6.95
Ideal gift for the Old Man and every member of the family.

This is the opportunity of a year to furnish the Parlor as it should be. A fine Verona velour, mahogany finished heavy frame 5-piece Suit, somewhat like the above—an actual $85.00 suit for... $42.50
And All the Credit You Want.

Sample genuine Leather Dining Chairs—Clearance price, each... $2.25

The Household 815 PENN AVE

CLASSIFIED

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

REAL ESTATE

FIFTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

Homes For All

Both for Rental and Sale, also Business Properties, Farms, Lands, Acreage, Manufacturing Sites, etc., in this section today—it will pay you to look them over.

Classified Want and Real Estate Advertisements

Penny a Word—Seven Days for Price of Six, Cash With Order

If You Want Work

You can get it at once by reading the hundreds of positions offered on this page today for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

300 Branch Agencies

Any Druggist in Greater Pittsburgh will receive your Want Ads at Main Office Rates—See locations on Second Page, this Section.

WANTED.

Male Help.

ARE YOU SEEKING EMPLOYMENT?

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

OLDEST. LARGEST. MOST RELIABLE.

33 YEARS' ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

We secure positions of the highest grade exclusively and place men, from Office Managers to Junior Clerks, Stenographers, Draughtsmen, Mechanical Engineers, Master Mechanics, Timekeepers, Paymasters and Superintendents, at the highest salaries. Our 33 years' EXPERIENCE AND ESTABLISHED TRADE among the largest firms enables us to secure engagements of the best class.

OUR SYSTEM CANNOT BE SURPASSED. OUR PATRONAGE THE LARGEST.

Owing to the many thousands engaged through us in the past OUR FRIENDS ARE LEGION.

WE GUARANTEE POSITIONS. We give individual attention to each applicant.

WE SECURE OVER 10,000 ORDERS YEARLY.

CALL, have a talk with us. IT COSTS NOTHING TO INQUIRE.

SEE OVER 5,000 REFERENCES ON FILE of men engaged through us.

WE WILL PROVE OUR STATEMENTS.

SUCCESS IS OUR WATCHWORD.

ONLY BY YOUR ENGAGEMENT DO WE SECURE A PROFIT.

INFORMATION FREE. Courtesy To All.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. 120 Sixth Street, OPPOSITE ALVIN THEATER.

AD. SOLICITOR—On a high class and catchy novelty; big commission; references required with application if you wish interview. Address P, 25 Gazette.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

ATTENTION—YOUNG MEN WANTED—Good positions open for salesmen, various lines, best pay; opportunity for beginners. Other positions ready. SCHOENER, 305 Federal st., Allegheny, Second floor.

BILL CLERK, wholesale grocery house; neat writer. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

BLACKSMITH for contractor. MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

BOY—Wanted; must be strong; to work around printing office and run errands. Apply 24th st. and Spring way. G. L. Tuder & Co.

BOY WANTED—Bright boy for stock and shipping clerk. Apply room 32, Conestoga Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted in a wholesale and retail store; must be accurate and a good rapid penman; references required. Address D 25, Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER and salesman, for a good position, $25 per week, in city. MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man between 25-33 years; $100 per month. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—Union; 800,000 brick to lay. $4.50 to $5.00 for 8 hours. Apply J. M. Fogle, new High School Building, Steubenville, O.

Bright young man wanted for sporting goods department. Apply Monday at 9 o'clock to manager sporting goods department, Solomon's, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

CANVASSERS—Dome perforated fry pan covers prevent grease splashing; things fry nice and brown; big seller; new catalogue [illegible]

[illegible]

ERRAND BOYS WANTED. MUST BE OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE AND HAVE GOOD REFERENCE. ROSENBAUM CO.

[illegible]

WANTED.

Male Help.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS AGENCY, 249 FIFTH ST. CAN SECURE FOR YOU A POSITION AS [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

Male Help.

SALESMEN—Experienced proposition salesmen to begin immediately for 1906. Those successful in selling jewelry or perfume assortment propositions preferred; $5,000 salary to those who qualify; references and best records required. Address box 353, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Seventy-five per month and expenses. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

SALESMAN—Shoes, men's furnishings, stocks, bonds, soap, paint, varnish. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

SALESMEN—Advertising novelties; earn $100 week taking orders, no collecting. Shellonite Co., Box 888, Manchester, N. H.

STEAM FITTERS	$4.50 Day
CARPENTER FOREMAN	$4.50 Day
CEMENT FINISHERS	$4.00 Day
ROLL TURNERS	$3.25 Day
MILLWRIGHTS	35c hour and upwards
CARPENTERS	$3.50 Day
BRICKLAYERS	Union Wages
CAMP COOK	$50 Month
WAITER FOR CLUB	$10 Week
WAREHOUSEMEN	$2.00 Day
BUTCHER WAGON DRIVER	$12 Week

STOREROOM MAN for hotel, also a GOOD WHITE HOTEL PORTER.
PITTSBURGH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 105 Smithfield Street.

STOGIEMAKERS—Hand stogiemakers; steady work all winter; good stock. Apply Wilson, Townsend & Wylie, Pittsburgh.

SAUSAGE MAKERS—Wanted; first-class sausage makers and packing house butcher; steady work at top wages. Call Dunlevy's, Hamilton ave. and Enterprise st., East Liberty, from 9 until 12 o'clock. Ask for McCambridge.

SOLICITORS—Men with reference for mercantile agency, good proposition. Address C 26, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER.
If you would like to earn some extra Christmas money without interfering with your other duties, give your business address and I will call on you. Address Z 28, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHERS—Young men stenographers and typewriter operators, state age, experience, salary desired, and references. Address R 27, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—Ninety dollars per month. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man to learn business; good chance. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

STENOGRAPHER with legal experience for large corporation, at once. MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

THREE active educated men of business; weekly pay or salary guaranteed. Call 10 to 12, Dodd, Mead & Co., 517 Ferguson block.

THREE rough carpenters; three months inside work, $2.75; fare paid. 118 9th st.

TIMEKEEPER for steel company; experience not necessary. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

TYPEWRITER WANTED—A good male typewriter copyist, proficient in tabulating. Address M 27, Gazette.

TWENTY union coal miners for Michigan state; steady work; coal runs from 4 to 6 feet high; must have union cards; fare advanced. Keystone Bureau, 1124 Penn ave.

TWO collectors, $10, commission; also man to travel, $75; expenses. 118 9th st.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted; steady work and good pay guaranteed to steady, sober man. 115 Main, West End.

WANTED—Bright bookkeepers to give a few minutes of their time daily to our proposition; splendid opportunity of earning from $500 to $800 annually in addition to present salary; work don't interfere with present occupation. Write for particulars, Spear's American Exchange, 171 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Strong, honest boy for basket deliveries and collections. Apply 7801 Tioga st., Brushton.

WANTED—Male stenographer; must be rapid and willing to work. Give references and salary. Address S 25, The Gazette.

WANTED—Four layers-out for structural steel work; apply at once. John Eichleay, Jr. Co., 37 S. 20th st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—High class specialty salesmen to earn $5,000 net next year. Only a few positions to fill. The Barton-Parker Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—Several young men who have had some experience at brass finishing. 903 Lewis block.

100 BOOM TOWNS—Highest wages; 12c for 36-page "Help wanted" list. Geo. B. Smith Agency, Addison, Mich.

WANTED—Experienced salesman capable of working agents and able to invest $100 in goods. Grove Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—Side line traveling salesman can make $30 to $50 per week handling our latest production of Advertising Fans. Liberal terms. Apply at once. United States Calendar Company, Cincinnati, O.

WE supply the largest and best firms with their clerical also mechanical help.
WHY?
Because we are reliable.
Established in 1899, incorporated 1903
By the State of Pennsylvania.
THE MERCANTILE BUREAU,
434—Fourth ave.—434.

WILL make first-class bookkeeper of you in six weeks for $3 or return money; distance, experience immaterial; I find positions, too, free; place thousands; placed pupil May 23 at $60 weekly; perhaps can place you, too; save this and write. J. H. Goodwin, Expert Accountant, Room 422, 1215 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG man to drive milk wagon; married man preferred. Apply 47 Southern ave., Mt. Washington.

WANTED.

Male Help.

WAGON WASHERS WANTED—Only experienced men need apply. Reference required, and best salaries paid. 2nd floor office, KAUFMANN'S.

YOUNG MAN about 17 for office and light wareroom work; must be well recommended. Salary $20 month to start. Address L 25, The Gazette.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful; references required. Model Hat Co., 15 Federal, Allegheny.

$20.00 WEEKLY earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples. For particulars, Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN to assist on books; neat penman. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

YOUNG MAN to learn stained glass business. THE COMMERCIAL CLEARING HOUSE, 432 Wood st.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Female Help.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, one who understands stenography preferred; state salary. Address A 28, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; state references and wages. Write H 34, 6126 Penn ave.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted good chambermaid, small family, liberal wages paid. Apply 5174 Liberty ave.

CHORUS LADIES—Refined young chorus ladies. Kiralfy, Call's Auditorium, 204 Sixth st.

COATMAKER—Wanted, a good coatmaker at once; out-of-town; good prices paid. H. F. Mahl, Knox, Pa.

EARN big Christmas Money—Ladies and girls, send us your name and we will send you by mail 20 quick selling useful articles to sell at 10 cents each. When sold, send us $1.00 and keep $1.00 yourself. We trust you. Many are making dollars weekly. Write today. Address Boston Novelty Co., Box 1540E, Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED FITTERS WANTED. BEST WAGES PAID. ROSENBAUM CO.

EXPERIENCED waist and skirt maker; also apprentices. 432 Atwood st.

Experienced salesladies wanted for handkerchief and jewelry departments. Apply to manager ladies' furnishing department, Solomon's, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

FIRST-CLASS WAIST TRIMMERS.
FIRST-CLASS SKIRT MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS EMBROIDERERS.
MAGUIRE, 4TH FLOOR,
541 WOOD ST.

GIRL to do cooking and downstairs work; small family. 345 Stratford ave., E. E.

GIRL—For housework; two in family; $5.00. 207 W. Ohio.

GIRL, 18, for housework; private family. Apply 816 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

GIRL—General housework or assist. 200 Meade and Brushton.

JOIN the new class in ART Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 p. m. THE WORLD UNIVERSITY, 433 Wood st.

LADIES to do and demonstrate a brand new line of fancy work; introduced by a co-operative plan, $9 to $12 per week; no canvassing. Call or address H. J. Smith, 1902 Fifth ave.

LADIES to do stamping and coloring pillow tops, handkerchief cases, glove boxes, pin cushions, etc.; can do work at home, chance for a few demonstrators; experience not necessary. Call or address H. J. Smith, 1902 Fifth ave.

LADIES wanted for reliable work stamping transfers; taken home; $1.50 to $3 dozen; fascinating; quickly learned. Keller, room 612, Smith block.

WANTED.

Female Help.

NEAT CASH GIRLS WANTED. MUST BE OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE. ROSENBAUM CO.

MAID wanted; children's maid, speaking French and German. Address Y 27, The Gazette.

NURSE—An experienced, refined woman as nurse for children of 6 and 9. Address Y 25, The Gazette.

SALESWOMEN—Experienced only. Buka Bros., 523 Federal st., Allegheny.

STENOGRAPHER.
If you would like to earn some extra Christmas money, without interfering with your other duties, give your business address and I will call on you. Address B 28, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER with at least one year's experience; salary $7 to start; state qualifications. Address A 25, The Gazette.

TWO chambermaids for Lane's hotel in Allegheny; $16 monthly. 118 9th st.

TWO chambermaids for first-class hotel, city, $16; also girl for linen room, $22. 118 9th st.

WANTED—Lady of business ability and a very small capital to take charge of a brand new proposition at your home, in spare time; chance for promotion. Write S 45, The Gazette.

WHITE girl for general housework. 2844 Wylie avenue.

WOMAN wanted with force of character and a desire to fill a position where she can do good for others and earn a fair income; permanent position if person is suitable. Address mail only. Pittsburgh Viavi Co., 391 Smithfield st.

WOMAN to do washing and cleaning by the day. Apply Sunday or Monday, 7728 Kelly st., third floor.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Agents.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS—Big demand, large profits. Easily and quickly grown by anybody (either sex) in cellars, stables, sheds, boxes, etc., entire year. No labor; no capital needed. Crop picked daily. Send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept. 50, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

AGENTS—Wanted in every town in the country to sell my new book of travels entitled "Forty Thousand Miles of World Wandering;" it is profusely illustrated, elegantly printed and bound, and is a ready seller; nothing handsomer for holiday gift and trade. For terms address Helen M. Gougar, Lafayette, Ind.

AGENTS—$30 weekly guaranteed selling our self-generating gas burners; fitting common kerosene lamps; brilliant portable gaslight, absolutely safe; description free; no competition. Eastern Gaslight Co., 289 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents and canvassers to sell Buck's Horn Reliable Salve for carbuncles, piles, felons, old sores, burns; write for free sample and terms; good seller. Buck's Horn Ointment Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BIG MONEY IN SQUABS—Cheaply raised in only 4 weeks, sell for fancy prices; wonderful market; write for free book and learn this rich industry. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 179 Howard st., Melrose, Mass.

AGENTS, Booksellers, Stationers, make $5 a day; sell our Parisian novelties, postcards, portraits of actresses, views for collectors and artists. Ask descriptive catalogue (Postage 5c). P. G. GASTON, Bureau 14, PARIS, France.

I HAVE made $5 to $10 a day lettering windows and numbering houses with my gold sign letters; you can do the same; simple as a postage stamp; all about it sent free. C. J. Begart, 58 Ann st., New York.

INVENTORS! Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

$10 PER DAY selling FIRE CLAY COOKING WARE; white lined; 6 pieces for $1.25; one agent sold 40 sets first day; another 180 one week; best goods; outfit free; circulars at cost. Empire Co., Gibson City, Ill.

AGENTS—Good agents make big money selling "Lightning Cleaner;" sells everywhere. New Kensington Manufacturing Company, 512 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS—We have the greatest seller of the day; we pay 110 per cent commission; send 35c for sample, express prepaid. Wilson Toaster Manufacturing Co., 401 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh.

EARLY AGENTS get the big holiday orders. Cut-price Christmas books, 50c book 12½c; $1 book 25c; $1.50 book 50c; $2.50 book 75c; credit given, outfit free. Ferguson Co., 3697 Fifth, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—10 good, live agents, either ladies or gentlemen; here is a chance to make some big money before the holidays; act quick and get results; $5 to $8 per day. Pittsburgh Novelty Supply Company, 412 Lewis block.

WANTED.

Agents.

SICKNESS, accident and death; one of the best companies wants agents in all parts of the country, they can make $50 per week. Address Box 3455, Boston, Mass.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

NEW sleeve protector for autos, office and housework. Write today. Get territory. Other new goods. Ladies' Supply Co., Forrest ave., Chicago.

WANTED AGENTS to sell our toilet specialties. New and catchy. Agents making $30 weekly. Write before territory is taken. Du Barry Chemical Co., 5443 Drexel ave., Chicago.

AGENTS—I start you selling coffee, 7c per pound; stamp for samples and terms to you. Jos. H. Barick & Co., Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Lock Box 910.

AGENTS WANTED—Salary or commission; best selling article on the market. E. A. Rathbun & Co., 1101 Harding st., Indianapolis, Ind.

CALENDAR, fan and advertising novelty salesmen wanted for 1906; finest, largest line; experienced salesmen; best references. Thompson & Nerge, 82 West Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Energetic canvassers make $3 daily selling ventilating sash locks; sample 10c; stamp for terms; earnest workers only; other goods, utility and fun. Tobias, F. 670, Taylor st., Chicago.

SEE THE bathing girl change her dress; barometer, 5¼x3 in.; chemical wonder; sample, 10c. H. Jay Chem. Co., 39 Chatham road, Everett, Mass.

CATALOGUE describing 200 holiday novelties; universal demand. Heck Supply Co., 3341 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS to sell photo coupons; great novelty; $5 day easily made. E. Blen, 2225 Carson st., South Side.

WANTED AGENTS to sell our elevating Wall Clothes Dryer and other specialties. 150 per cent profit. Gem Mfg. Co., North Girard, Pa.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Male and Female Help.

Experienced men and women tailors and pressers wanted to work on women's garments. Permanent positions. Apply at once manager cloak department, SOLOMON'S.

MAN and wife, private place, $40 month; bookkeeper, $15 week; carpenters, engineers, firemen, sawyers, wood choppers, drivers. City Employment Bureau, 411 Seventh ave.

ATLAS BUREAU supplies help. 'Phone 923 Court, 643 Smithfield st.

MALE and female help supplied. Walker's, 641 Smithfield st. 'Phone 330.

Situations.—Male and Female.

CLARINET PLAYER wishes to locate; bricklayer; union; inside work preferred. Address Clarinetist, 215 Main st., Steelton, Pa.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced, will go out by day or week; references. N, Gazette branch office, Wilkinsburg.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED.
When in need of a stenographer for any make of machine, either temporary or permanently, telephone 1347 Grant, 5001 M.
No charge for this service.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.,
241 Fifth ave.

GERMAN, Swedish country girls a specialty. Mrs. Ford, 207 W. Ohio.

GIRL—German, wants place; good cook, laundress; references. 207 West Ohio.

MAN and WIFE, German, butler and cook, want places; best references. 207 W. Ohio.

POSITION in power plant by electrician, armature winder, motor repairman. Address B 26, The Gazette.

POSITION as lady's companion. Address Box 688, Ellwood City, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED.
BY GOOD RELIABLE MAN AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A BUILDING, SALARIED SALESMAN, COLLECTOR OR OTHER LIKE EMPLOYMENT. THOROUGHLY SOBER AND TRUSTWORTHY. WIDE AND VARIED EXPERIENCE. WILL MAKE GOOD IF GIVEN OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS H 36, THE GAZETTE.

SITUATION—Stenographer, aged 24, wishes situation; four years' experience; salary $15; formerly employed in Philadelphia in railroad office; highest reference. Address Y 136, The Gazette.

SITUATION wanted by good man as bartender, experienced; furnish best of reference. Address T 42, The Gazette.

SITUATION by first-class butler or valet by young Japanese; highest references. P. O. Box 64, Forbes station.

STENOGRAPHER with experience in freight rates and general office work, desires position. G. Sohn, 220 Union station.

TRAINED nurse wishes confinement or nursing of any kind; reference; high wages not necessary. Room 309 Realty bldg., Homestead.

WANTED—Situation in office by young lady. Address G 25, Gazette.

YOUNG MAN desires situation as clerk and office assistant; best of references from employer. Address E 27, The Gazette.

Houses.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH

House of 9 rooms, brick, reception-hall, with modern conveniences. Cost about $7,500 to $10,000. Shadyside district. I am no real estate broker or after information. Mean business, and have the cash to put up for same. Address stating particulars C 46, The Gazette.

LANDLORDS.
We have constant inquiries for that house of yours. List it with us.
COLUMBIA SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.,
Fourth ave. and Smithfield st., city.

WANTED—A house of 5 or 6 rooms in Garfield district, to cost not more than $1,400. JOHN J. McKENNA CO., 427 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Eight-room dwelling; Highland Park district for $5,000 cash. Address X 25, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

HAVE BUYER for butter and egg store; all business confidential. What have you to offer? Communicate with S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY, 300 Times Bldg.

WANTED—To buy drug store; Pennsylvania or West Virginia. Address G, Box 115, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Partners.

PARTNER—Man with $3,000 can buy one-half interest in one of the best paying businesses in Pennsylvania; can show that business will make from $20,000 to $25,000 a year; best of references given and required; this is no fake, but a good, honest business; best of reasons for wanting partner. Address P. O. Lock Box 625, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

Unredeemed solitaire diamond earrings, pure white diamonds, original cost $60.00, will sell for $27.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

300 Branch Agencies

For receiving Gazette Want Ads at Main Office rates. See names on Second Page, this Section.

WANTED.

Pupils.

RENO SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
Personally conducted by Marshall H. Reno, for nearly 20 years engaged in reporting officially in the Allegheny county and United States courts, and as official reporter of legislative, convention, religious and political proceedings.
Sessions daily and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Post-graduate course.
530 WOOD ST.

TO EARN MORE, LEARN MORE.
Are you satisfied with your present position? There are now 175 students taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Night Sessions of
THE MARTIN SCHOOL.
The School's graduates are its best advertisers.
WE DO NOT EMPLOY SOLICITORS.

LEARN bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, engineering, electricity, draughting, telegraphy and English branches at CATON TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Allegheny, opposite postoffice. A thoroughly modern school. Day and evening sessions constantly. Large catalogue free.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

ELLSWORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Stenography, bookkeeping, common branches. Positions guaranteed all graduates. Three months $25.00. Week's trial before paying. Night sessions, three months, $10.00. Call, write or telephone, 439 Smithfield st., (opposite Kaufmann's).

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY teaches shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and bookkeeping in the latest and most approved manner. See us in regard to music and art. Investigate our special offer. Call. 433 Wood st.

DRESSCUTTING, sewing, fitting, finishing taught; system understood or no charge. McCORMAC, Ladies' Tailor, 905 Federal st., Allegheny.

ELOCUTION, physical culture, acting, fencing, stage dancing, character singing. Carnahan's, 10 East Stockton ave., Allegheny.

AFTERNOON tutoring: German, mathematics, etc., by experienced instructor. THOR, the Stellamoris, Euclid and Margaretta.

FRENCH instruction. Privately and in classes. BERLITZ SCHOOL, Nixon building.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Patents.

PATENTS—Save time and money by employing Washington attorney. Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian Bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free; terms low; highest Pennsylvania references; best service.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 633 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

Financial.

FORM letters prepared, booklets, prospectuses written. Mining and industrial work a specialty. New England "Ad." Bureau, 618 Bijou building.

Real Estate.

WANTED—A house in Twentieth ward, frame or brick, to cost between $5,000 and $6,000. We have a customer waiting. JOHN J. McKENNA CO., 427 Fourth ave.

REAL ESTATE wanted, house of 6 rooms within 10 miles west of Pittsburgh, from $2,000 to $3,000; Ben Avon preferred. Address S 27, The Gazette.

Oil Production.

ED. WITTISH, 421 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, buys settled Pennsylvania oil productions. Call Saturdays or Mondays.

Farms.

WE have buyers for good farms; if you want to sell communicate with us at once. S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY, 300 Times Bldg.

Musical Instruments.

WANTED—Piano. Singer desires use of piano in return for storage; no children; references. Address O. 27, The Gazette.

Furnished Houses.

WANTED—Small, well furnished house in desirable location, for the winter or longer, by family of three adults. Address Q. 27, The Gazette.

Flats.

WANTED—For the winter, modern furnished flat. Must have all conveniences. Address P. 27, The Gazette.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—To borrow at once, $200 on real estate security; private party. Address V 27, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

JOB PRINTING.
Good work—lowest cut-rate prices.
ACME PRESS,
216 Sixth st.
Others are saving money here—Why not you?

WANTED—To rent or buy 4,000 ft. 2-inch plank, 22 ft. lengths. Phone, call or write. Miller & Craig, 436 Fourth ave.

WE buy second-hand furniture, stoves, carpets, everything. Write Silknitter, 274 Frankstown.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

GIVE us a call. "Just a little different." Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ATWOOD ST., 431—Large newly furnished front room, with bay window, suitable for two persons; all modern conveniences; pleasant location, near library.

ATWOOD ST., 421—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping.

BELLEFIELD AVE., cor Fillmore—Furnished rooms, one connecting with bath; all modern conveniences; breakfast if desired.

BIDDLE AVE., 404, Wilkinsburg—Finely furnished room with private family; very reasonable terms to gentleman of refinement; all conveniences.

CENTER ST., 1401, Wilkinsburg—Two furnished rooms, very light, second floor; gas, bath, furnace heat; to refined couple for housekeeping or for gentlemen; fine view.

CLEVELAND AVE., 115, Avalon—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; 5 minutes to street cars; gentlemen only; board if desired.

COAL ST., 608, Wilkinsburg—Wanted, young lady roommate in well-kept front room; reasonable rent; near boarding; reference required.

COAL ST., 521, Wilkinsburg—Two large well-furnished rooms, first or second floor; all modern conveniences; on car line.

CRAFTON—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences and board if desired. Address C 27, The Gazette.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 36, Bellevue—Two second-story front rooms furnished; all conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, near station and handy to street cars. 415 Todd st., Wilkinsburg.

HOT buttered muffins for breakfast. "Just a little different." Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7612—Large well-furnished front room on first floor; modern conveniences; gentleman preferred.

Come now and select your diamonds for holiday gifts, we can save you money.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA AND OUR NEIGHBORS IN WESTERN PENNA.

Make a Few Remarks About the Growth of the Classified Advertising of The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Leader in Wants

Classified advertising printed in all the English Morning Newspapers of Pittsburgh reported for October shows The Pittsburgh Gazette printed during the month 70,736 lines, leading the next highest 1,008 lines. The Gazette may justly lay claim to being Pittsburgh's leading Morning Want Medium.—Punxsutawney (Pa.) News, Nov. 15, 1905.

Good Record for The Gazette

In a statement just issued the record for Classified Advertising for The Pittsburgh Gazette shows that it exceeded any other Morning Newspaper during October over 1,000 lines—an excellent record for The Gazette.—The State Journal, Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1905.

Proof of Popularity

The Pittsburgh Gazette under its present management, one of the most enterprising and progressive journals published in a city famed for its good newspapers, is constantly furnishing evidence of its prosperity and advancement—it published 71,736 lines of Classified Advertising during October, leading all the Morning Newspapers of the city in that respect.—The Evening Review, East Liverpool, O., Nov. 9, 1905.

Large Classified Business

The Pittsburgh Gazette did a large Classified business doing October, leading the next highest Morning Newspaper 1,008 lines—The Daily Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 10, 1905.

Gazette Classified Ads

The Gazette is considered the leading Morning Want Medium of Pittsburgh.—Warren (Pa.) Daily Tribune, Nov. 13, 1905.

The Old Reliable a Leader

The Gazette, that old reliable newspaper, shows it has carried more Classified Advertising than any other Morning Newspaper in Pittsburgh—The Gazette in this, as well as other matters, is a leader—Elizabeth (Pa.) Herald, Nov. 16, 1905.

Great Advertising Record

The October report of The Gazette Classified Department demonstrates the popularity of that newspaper as an advertising medium, showing a gain over its next highest competitor of 1,003 lines.—Altoona (Pa.) Gazette, Nov. 10, 1905.

The Gazette Leads

The Pittsburgh Gazette printed 71,736 lines of Classified Advertising during October, leading all other Pittsburgh Morning Newspapers.—Carnegie (Pa.) Union, Nov. 10, 1905.

Great Want Medium

The Gazette made a remarkable showing during October, leading its nearest rival 1,008 lines. This is a remarkable showing considering the fact that in the Pittsburgh field there are several newspapers which for a long time in the past had the bulk of the Classified Want business. The Gazette has pushed its way clear up to the top and leads every other Morning Newspaper in the city in the number of want ads. carried. The Gazette has the confidence of the public—That's why.—The Tribune, Bridgeville, Pa., Nov. 15, 1905.

Best Advertising Medium

It is shown during October that Gazette Want Columns contained 1,008 lines more than any other Morning Newspaper in Pittsburgh. The Gazette stands high as a news and literary paper, and one of the best Advertising Mediums in the country.—Ashtabula County Sentinel, Jefferson, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1905.

GAZETTE ADVERTISERS REPORT EXCELLENT RETURNS

And Some Declare Results from Their Advertising Exceeded Their Highest Expectations.

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES

Any druggist in the two cities will receive your Want and Real Estate ads and forward them direct to The Gazette at main office rates—penny a word. No ads taken for less than 10 words.

PITTSBURGH.

Arlington Ave., 2401-3, W. H. Forst.
Aiken Ave. and Walnut St., F. X. Cook.
Atwood and Forbes St., Atwood Pharmacy.
Bates St., 26, J. L. Patterson.
Brushton and Tioga St., Brushton Pharmacy.
Butler St., 3413, C. T. Bundy.
Beltzhoover Ave., 113, Adolph Beck.
Butler St., 4401, A. W. Covert.
Baum and Euclid Ave., The Euclid Pharmacy.
Boggs Ave., 11, The Bell Pharmacy.
Boulevard and 33rd, J. B. Hobensack.
Butler St., 5401, C. W. Coyan.
Butler St., 3705, K. F. Lange.
Butler St., 5201, M. C. Linn.
Butler St., 3500, Thos. McCaffrey.
Brereton Ave., 3053, A. Karabass.
Brereton Ave., 3102, Kaminski Bros.
Brushton and Mulford, J. S. McGrath.
Brushton Ave., Brushton News Depot.
Brushton and Kelly, J. S. McGrath.
Butler St., 5262, H. A. Spilker.
Butler St., 4301, F. M. Totten.
Butler St., 5266, W. C. Tomlinson.
Center and Graham St., Alma Pharmacy.
Collins Ave., 220, J. Breitweiser.
Craig and Forbes St., Charles' Bellefield Pharmacy.
Carson St., 1601, The Stenger Drug Store.
Carson St., 2, Panhandle Pharmacy.
Carson St., 2628, Charles A. Schafer.
Carson St., 2429, P. A. Hellerbach.
Carson St., 809, Eighth St. Pharmacy.
Carson St., 1926, W. F. Herman.
Carson St., 1506, Chas. Wiegel.
Carson St., 1734, Carl P. Lorch.
Carson St., 1414, Low's Drug Store.
Carson St., 2131, Ertzman Drug Co.
Climax St., 51, W. Altenburger.
Climax St., 103, Jos. D. Mercer.
Cor. 19th and Carson Sts., H. L. Lohmeyer.
Cor. 10th and Carson Sts., Chambers' Pharmacy.
Cor. 12th and Diamond Sts., Beck's Pharmacy.
Cor. 18th and Sarah Sts., Rising's Pharmacy.
Cor. Greenfield and Lydia Sts., Fred W. Ertzman.
Cor. Park and Shetland Ave., Shetland Pharmacy.
Cor. Wylie and Fulton St., Wm. Schuchman.
Cor. Wylie and Fulton St., Hewitt & Jamison.
Cor. Center and Crawford St., The Seegman Drug Co.
Cor. Center Ave. and Erin St., Chas. F. Nourse.
Cor. Center and Kirkpatrick, W. M. Cooke.
Cor. Center Ave. and Soho St., White's Drug Store.
Ellsworth and College Ave., J. S. Doudna.
Fifth Ave., 4701, F. Anthes.
Frankstown and Oakwood Ave., Berlin & Co.
Forbes St., 3600, The Anderson Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 537-539, The Court Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 801, Finkelpearl Pharmacy.
Frankstown Ave., 280, T. J. Hermann.
Frankstown Ave., 6956, T. T. Hill.
Fifth Ave., 3614, T. E. Ihrig.
Fifth Ave., 5213, P. L. Jones.
Forbes St., 2307, The Lincoln Pharmacy.
Forbes and Ophelia St., Morgan's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 1221, Robin Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 2220, T. T. Spence.
Fifth Ave., 843, W. Sawhill & Son.
Fifth Ave., 1436, Saalback Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1712, Thumm Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1439, Thumm Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1719, G. A. Vockrodt.
Fifth Ave., 2130, C. J. Weiss.
Fifth Ave., 1401, C. L. Young.
Forbes St., 1600, A. M. Muchnic.
Forbes St., 2835, J. M. Bohman.
Frankstown and Brushton Ave., J. D. Loughridge.
Frankstown Ave., 31, L. W. Seaton.
Frankstown and Homewood Ave., Winfield S. Smith.
Frankstown Ave., 205, H. O. Danner.
Frankstown Cor. Homewood Ave., Edwin T. Schilling.
Fulton St., 108, Wm. Schuchman.
Grandview Ave., 1225, Grandview Ave. Pharmacy.
Grandview Ave., 1215, Frank D. Hodil.
Greenfield Ave., 119, Fred W. Ertzman.
Hamilton and Dallas Ave., Dallas Pharmacy.
Herron and Madison Aves., Richard McNally.
Herron and Wylie Ave., Vogel's Drug Store.
Highland and Center Ave., Highland Pharmacy.
Homewood and Bennett St., J. R. Gasaway.
Homewood and Hamilton Ave., J. R. McCreary.
Hamilton and Collier St., H. Smith.
Hastings and Reynolds, J. H. Steffler.
Kelley and Dallas Ave., J. F. McCabe.
Liberty St., 4724, E. J. Aul.
Lincoln Ave., 1605, Brilliant Pharmacy.
Lincoln Ave., 1500, Otto F. Freebing.
Lincoln Ave. and Lake St., T. J. Hermann.
Liberty Ave., 4777, C. A. Shilling.
Larimer Ave., 321, Larimer Pharmacy.
Lang and Frankstown Ave., H. C. Murte.
Liberty Ave., 4509, J. E. Nichols.
Liberty Ave., 5100, C. E. Ringer.
Liberty St., 4730, Schilling & Thompson.
Lincoln Ave., 1424, Weaver's Pharmacy.
Meadow and Larimer, F. J. Brehm.
Main and Wabash, W. E., Montgomery's Pharmacy.
Main St., 192, Greinelsen's Pharmacy.
North Highland Ave., 500, Hoge's Pharmacy.
Neville St. and Center Ave., Porter & Porter.
Ophelia and Kennett, Schilling & Thompson.
Penn Ave., 7103, J. R. L. Brown.
Penn and Main, Erskine's Drug Store.
Penn Ave., 4823, Garfield Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 4202, T. J. Guyton.
Penn Ave., 3856, P. H. B. Hess.
Penn Ave., 6126, J. Henriel.
Penn Ave., 5100, L. B. Hughes.
Park Ave., 401, R. B. McKelvey.
Penn Ave., 1251, T. W. D. Hieber.
Penn Ave., 1701, Erskine & Wicks.
Penn Ave., 2552, Ed. J. Johnston.
Penn Ave., 2921, L. E. Gutelius.
Penn Ave., 7603, I. M. Patterson.
Penn Ave., 5400, Cor. Rebecca St., Hughes' Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 6359, S. N. Wickersham.
Penn Ave. and Evaline, 5147, J. C. Smith.
Penn Ave., 2,000, Corner Drug Store.
Pius St., No. 4, Pius St. Pharmacy.
Salisbury St., 2303, Edward J. Bauts.
Sarah St., 2135, South Side Pharmacy.
Second Ave., 4751, Lecrone Bros. & Clark.
Second Ave., 4906, Lutz & Rodemoyer.
Second Ave., 5100, Elizabeth Pharmacy.
Second Ave., 5424, Jones & Stiefel.
Second Ave., 5339, C. W. O'Sullivan.
Second, cor. Grant, Louis Emanuel.
Sheridan Ave. and Station St., G. H. Glass.
Shiloh St., 42, J. Spohn.
Shiloh St., 54, J. F. Murphy.
Southern Ave., 1323, Birmingham Pharmacy.
Station St. and Larimer Ave., Station Pharmacy.
St. Clair and Broad St., St. Clair Pharmacy.
St. Clair and Jackson St., Porter's Pharmacy.
Tioga and Rosedale St., Rosedale Pharmacy.
Walnut and Bellefonte St., 5501, L. M. Hamilton.
Ward and Semple Sts., H. P. Reiser.
Washington St., 68, Calabrese Pharmacy.
Washington Ave., 102, Washington Avenue Pharmacy.
Washington Ave., S. S., 80, W. J. Forrest.
Washington Ave., S. S., 62, Lorenz S. Riott.
Washington and Allen Ave., W. L. Sutter.
Webster Ave., 610, Calabrese Pharmacy.
Webster Ave., 1801, Edward J. Kretz.
Wylie Ave., 715, Taylor's Pharmacy.
Wylie Ave., 1400, E. K. Thumm.
Wylie Ave., 1860, Library Pharmacy.
Wylie Ave., 1101, McMurray & Reich.
Wylie Ave., 2150, Ernest H. Melvin.
Wylie Ave., 2170, James Sieling.
Wylie Ave., 1001, John Beck.
Butler and 42th St., S. L. Bellman.
Liberty and 33rd, H. Wurzell.
Penn and 34th, G. W. Tea.
Sarah and 27th Sts., Liebert's Pharmacy.

MILLVALE, PA.

J. W. Hyde, Jr., Grant and North Ave.
John W. Goodwin, 201 Grant St.
John W. Goodwin, North Ave. and Howard.
J. W. Hyde, Jr., 651 Evergreen Ave.

DUQUESNE, PA.

Grant Ave., Cor., 708, Avenue Pharmacy.
Grant Ave., Cor. Duquesne Ave., Eagle Drug Store.
Grant Ave., Cor. First, O'Donnell Drug Co.
Grant Ave., W. 608, Porter Drug Co.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Brinton, Cor. Bessemer Ave., Bessemer Pharmacy.
Linden Ave., Nevin Pharmacy.
L. J. Byrns.

VERONA, PA.

A. H. Bittner Drug Co.
Whiteley's Pharmacy.

OAKMONT, PA.

Frank A. Cooper.
Thos. S. Lewis.

MT. OLIVER, PA.

Southern Ave., 16, Louis A. Rectenwald.
Southern Ave., A. Bowers & Son.

WILMERDING, PA.

H. G. Croushore.
Sunderland's Pharmacy.

Any diamond purchased from us will be remounted to suit.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

GARLAND AVE., 347, Oakland—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; good neighborhood; handy to cars. Bell 'phone 1162-R Schenley. Gentlemen only.

GRANT AVE., Bellevue—Two splendid rooms for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 'Phone 180-J. Bellevue.

GREEN ST., 290, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen; all modern conveniences.

INQUIRE 280 WICK ST., COR. DINWIDDIE—One newly furnished room for gentleman; near two car lines.

KENNETT SQUARE, 3215, near Craft ave., Oakland—Neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping if desired.

KITTANNING ST., 32, Sharpsburg—Furnished room, suitable for lady; cheap.

LINCOLN, cor. Thomas—Furnished rooms with or without board, at reduced rates; good locality and modern conveniences.

NORTH BRADY ST., 713—Furnished housekeeping; three rooms en suite.

ORCHARD ST., 416, Avalon—Two furnished rooms, light housekeeping; gas, bath; terms to suit; near cars. 404 L Bellevue 'phone.

SPRAGUE AVE., 59, Bellevue—Furnished room on second floor; all conveniences; gentleman preferred.

TRENTON AVE., 1018, Wilkinsburg—Well-furnished room, modern conveniences; reasonable rent; gentlemen preferred; convenient to station.

WALNUT ST., 1113, Wilkinsburg—Large, cheery front room, suitable for two gentlemen; modern conveniences; near three car lines; pleasant location.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5912—Well-furnished rooms, one a front; all modern conveniences; private family; convenient location; gentlemen only.

CENTER AVE., 5983—Near Highland; nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

COLLINS AVE., 509—Furnished room, two gentlemen; close to P. R. R. station and North Highland car line; bath and gas.

DITHRIDGE ST., NORTH 202—Third floor furnished room, all conveniences.

EUCLID AVE., cor. Friendship—Large pleasant furnished room; all conveniences; near cars and station.

GERRITT ST., 915, E. E.—Fine home; private family; furnished room; one or two gentlemen; morning and evening meals if desired; rates very reasonable.

HARVARD ST., 5904, near Highland ave.—Well furnished front room; second floor; use of bath, gas, conveniently located. Gentlemen only. Bell 3527-J Highland.

HERMITAGE ST., 7204—Furnished front room, well heated and lighted; modern corner house; private family; ladies or married couple preferred. 'Phone 2250 W. Highland.

HERMITAGE ST., 7104—Two neatly furnished rooms, second floor, one a front room; modern conveniences; reasonable rent; gentlemen only; call evenings.

HIGHLAND AVE., 209, SOUTH—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

PRICES right. Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave. "Just a little different."

KELLEY ST., 7606, corner Braddock ave.—Large front room nicely furnished; latest improvements; private family; gentlemen only.

LIBERTY ROOM RENTING BUREAU. Furnished and unfurnished light housekeeping rooms, flats and houses; also single rooms and boarding. 637 Collins ave. 'Phone 1397 W. Highland.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Nicely furnished second floor room, for gentleman; all conveniences; near East Liberty station and cars.

MARGARETTA ST., 5902, near Highland—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with use of kitchen for housekeeping; all modern conveniences; very reasonable.

N. EUCLID AVE., 621, E. E.—Refined gentleman in private family.

RODMAN ST., 6030—Quiet and clean, nicely furnished rooms; private family; 5 minutes to East Liberty station; $10.

SHADY AVE., 269—Bedroom on first floor, parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; near East Liberty station.

SHADY AVE., 434—Very large second floor room; board; suitable for couple; select neighborhood.

WALNUT ST., 6166—Furnished second-story room, all conveniences; suitable for a gentleman; references exchanged.

WALNUT ST., 5425—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; gases and bath.

Allegheny.

ARLINGTON AVE., 610, Allegheny—Large well-furnished room, housekeeping if desired; conveniences; 10 minutes' walk to market; $2 50 week.

BEAVER ST., corner Woodland ave., Allegheny—Furnished first floor front room, gas, water; gentlemen; board; private family, moderate terms.

CEDAR AVE., 806—One nicely furnished room, all conveniences; reasonable.

FAYETTE ST., 1233, Allegheny—Elegantly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; telephone; beautiful location, two minutes from Western ave. cars.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 8 minutes from city hall. Herman, Emerson place, corner Wilson ave., Allegheny.

FULTON ST., 117, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; good locality; 20 minutes to city.

IRWIN AVE., 1212, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room with all conveniences, near North ave.; good location; board near by.

LINCOLN AVE., 834—Suite of nice rooms, suitable for housekeeping; in good locality; every convenience, also furnished parlors and other rooms. Automobile house.

NEATLY furnished room by young man in private family, about 15 minutes from downtown. Address D 27, The Gazette.

NORTH AVE., EAST, 16, Allegheny—Nicely furnished single or double parlors, for two or four gentlemen, all conveniences; moderate prices.

NORTH AVE., 706, Allegheny—Near car line, nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath and 'phone service, will furnish for light housekeeping.

OBSERVATORY AVE., 360, Allegheny—Nice furnished room.

OHIO ST., EAST, 717, Allegheny—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, gentlemen; 5 minutes' walk to market; moderate prices.

OHIO ST., EAST, 735, Allegheny—Rear, nicely furnished front rooms, conveniences.

OHIO ST., EAST, 605, Allegheny—Nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, also sleeping rooms; all conveniences.

PAGE ST., 1222, Allegheny—Two or four furnished or unfurnished rooms, separate or together; all conveniences; good locality; moderate prices.

PALO ALTO ST., near North ave.—Nicely furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, strictly private family; references required. Address H 56, The Gazette.

PALO ALTO ST., 1223, Allegheny—Nicely furnished; private family.

PRICES right. Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave. "Just a little different."

RACE ST., 1215, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; central location; gentlemen only.

RIVER AVE., 14—Furnished room, light housekeeping, gas and water.

SANDUSKY ST., 1225, Allegheny—Second story, 4 rooms and bath; rent $20; one square above North ave. Owner in building from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

SUPERIOR AVE., 21, Allegheny—One nicely furnished room; all conveniences, in private family; gentlemen, boarding near; reasonable price; Avalon cars.

SUPERIOR AVE., 1, Allegheny—One nicely furnished room, all conveniences; near cars; also unfurnished rooms.

SUPERIOR AVE., 17, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished rooms, modern conveniences, hard-wood floors, convenient to city; gentlemen; terms reasonable.

TAYLOR AVE., 505, Allegheny—Newly furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references required; 10 minutes from market; good locality; terms reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

BOUQUET ST., 227, below Forbes—Nicely furnished front rooms, with or without board; outside mealers accommodated; near Carnegie library.

CRAIG ST., 406—South, third house from Forbes, furnished rooms and board. Private family; all conveniences.

By paying a small deposit you can secure an unredeemed watch for the holidays.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

ELSINORE SQUARE, 3217, Oakland, off Craft ave.—Three furnished rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences.

NORTH CRAIG ST., 219, near Center—Well furnished front room; second floor; all conveniences; with board; pleasant location. Mrs. Petrikin.

PITT ST., 401, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Large second-floor front room; three blocks from station; one block from car line; also good table boarding.

REBECCA AVE., 428, Wilkinsburg—Front room, completely furnished, for one or two gentlemen; near electric and steam cars.

SUNNY Side Oyster Shop, 241 Oliver ave. Only fresh shell oysters. Fry, stew or half-shell. Fresh daily.

THE SWEARINGEN. Craft avenue, below Forbes; beautiful rooms; first-class board; 10 minutes' ride to city; every convenience. Bell 9973 Schenley; P. & A. 244 Park.

TO LET—Nicely furnished second and third floor front room. Newly papered; all conveniences; good board. Price moderate; 355 Oakland ave.

TRENTON AVE., 1115, Wilkinsburg—Three newly furnished rooms; single or en suite; modern conveniences; meals if desired. Near Penn ave. cars; 6 minutes to station.

"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT." Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave. Fresh coffee every hour.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5914—New house and newly furnished rooms, first-class table board. Bell 9115 ring J. Highland. Inquire 5901 Alder st.

ALDER ST., 5831, E. E.—Two fine furnished rooms, all modern improvements with private family; references.

CENTER AVE., 4635—Lovely rooms with first-class meals at reasonable rates; good chance for students.

COLLEGE AVE., 630—Desirable second floor rooms; first-class board; every convenience. Bell 'phone.

MARCHAND ST.—Large front room, well furnished; also another furnished room, with good boarding. Bell 2279 W. Highland; gentlemen preferred. M 46, The Gazette.

MONTICELLO ST., 7404—Large, newly furnished room, second floor; breakfast if desired; gentlemen or ladies employed; reasonable.

NEGLEY AVE., 620, South—Well furnished rooms, with or without board; outside mealers accommodated.

OAKLAND CLUB—Corner Center and Negley, large front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; first-class accommodations; billiard room, etc. 'Phone 679 Highland; references. Strictly bachelor apartments.

OAKLAND AVE., 355—For Rent—Nicely furnished second and third floor front room; newly papered; good table board; all conveniences; price moderate.

SHADY AVE., 435—Handsome large rooms in modern house, with every convenience; beautiful location; first-class table.

SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., 239—Desirable room and board for two; references.

"THE RURAL." Rural ave., 5712—Gentlemen roommate wanted; first-class table; mealers accommodated at reasonable rates. Bell 'Phone 1446 L Highland.

WALNUT ST., 5935, second door from South Highland—Furnished rooms; all facilities.

Allegheny.

ANDERSON ST., 207—Wanted roomers and boarders; nicely furnished rooms with first-class board; best meal in the city; gasses; bath and every convenience.

CHESTNUT ST., 626, Allegheny—Furnished rooms, with board, for railroaders, street car men and others; reasonable. Emil Ley.

SANDUSKY ST., 816, Allegheny—Boarders and mealers, all conveniences. Meal tickets at special rates for this week.

UNION AVE., 903, Allegheny—Large furnished parlor, all conveniences. Also first-class board, moderate; 5 minutes' walk from library.

W. OHIO ST., 267—Very large room and board for four men; every convenience, baths, stationary wash stands; room home comforts.

FOR RENT.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

HOWARD ST., 42, Bellevue—Apartment, 4 unfurnished rooms, bath, hall, porches, second story Victoria bldg.

DAWSON AVE., 23, Bellevue—Furnished, for two gentlemen; reference required.

FORBES ST., 4592—Two rooms unfurnished, 2d floor; 2 rooms furnished for housekeeping; all modern conveniences.

FORBES ST., 4597—Large parlor furnished or unfurnished, if desired; very reasonable rent.

GLENN ST., 745, Wilkinsburg, near North and Center—3 large light rooms, bath, gas, laundry, very reasonable rent; good view.

KELLY ST., 7727—Three unfurnished rooms, bath, range, laundry tubs, porch, yard, all conveniences; $16 per month.

M'NAIR ST., 415, Wilkinsburg, between West and Pitt—Large light room for 1 or 2; reasonable rent; near cars and station.

OAKLAND SQUARE, SOUTH, 52—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; use of bath and laundry.

SOUTH AVE., 339, Wilkinsburg—Large front room, second floor, modern conveniences; very reasonable; near steam and electric cars.

SPRING ST., 399, South Side—Three upstair rooms and bath. Price $10. Inquire Squire Schafer, 300 Spring st.

East End.

LANG AVE., 1011, Homewood—Three unfurnished rooms, second floor, bath, gas, laundry, reasonable rent; near Homewood station, by December 1; no children.

THREE unfurnished rooms and reception hall, all conveniences; references; no children. 7605 Bennett st.

Allegheny.

CALIFORNIA AVE., 2702, Allegheny—Flat of 6 rooms, bath, laundry, range, both gases; convenient to cars; $19.00 month.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1323, Allegheny—Three unfurnished and one furnished room; all modern improvements.

WANTED.—ROOMS.

WANTED—Large, pleasant room with alcove (if possible) in thoroughly respectable neighborhood; East End, adjacent to good transporation; desire board, if possible; Gentile family of two, having 4-months'-old baby. Right place will mean permanent and agreeable tenants; will give best references. Address Advertising manager Solomon's, Smithfield and Diamond sts.

WANTED—For two or three months, a comfortable and pretty furnished apartment of four or five rooms; good location; by responsible party; two adults. Will pay $35 or $40. Address N. 27, The Gazette.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room with private family; centrally located, Allegheny; terms must be reasonable. Address T 25, The Gazette.

TWO young women, who will appreciate pleasant home in private family; references. Address R 25, The Gazette.

FURNISHED ROOM—Not exceed $5 month; near Hamilton and Collier. Address, F. 25, Gazette.

FOUR unfurnished rooms for young couple; West Wilkinsburg preferred. K. Gazette branch office, Wilkinsburg.

THREE young men want suite of rooms in Wilkinsburg. Write D, Gazette branch office, Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.

$27.00—3406 JULIET ST. Brick house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, gas and gas range; front and rear porches.

$25.00—EDITH PLACE. Brick house, 5 rooms, complete bath, laundry, cemented cellar, gas range, cabinet mantels, hardwood finish, china closet.

$25.00—2534 FRAZIER ST. Brick house, 8 rooms and modern throughout.

$20.00—7 FORSET PLACE. Brick house, 6 rooms, water, inside closet.

LAND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Good brick house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, 2 gases, electric light, front and back porches. 505 Cato st., Oakland. $35 per month. Land Trust Co., 315 Fourth ave.

Unredeemed diamond and pearl brooch, large dia. in center, original cost $125.00, our price $50.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,

Tannehill st., 2 rooms, gas, water	$10.00
Boston st., 3 rooms, water, etc.	10.00
Liberty st., 5 rooms, water, etc.	17.50
Wooster st., 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc.	23.00
1715 Fifth ave., flat, 5 rooms, bath gas	25.00
Scott st., 6 rooms, bath, gas etc.	23.00
Mansion st., Hazelwood, 6 rooms, hall, bath, gases	22.00
Kennett square, 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas	26.00
2349 Fifth ave., 8 rooms, bath, gases, etc.	30.00
2832 Wylie ave., 8 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc.	30.00
College ave., E. E., 6 rooms, bath, gases	32.00
Elsinore square, 8 rooms, hall, bath, gas	37.50
2015 Center ave., 9 rooms, hall, bath, gases, etc.	45.00
Breckenridge ave., 14 rooms, hall, bath, gas	60.00
N. Negley ave., 9 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc.	50.00
Hays st., 12 rooms, hall, bath, gases, etc.	90.00
6701 Rowan ave., 6 rooms, gas, etc.	20.00
Quincy ave., Knoxville, 6 rooms, bath, gas	20.00
Stratford ave., Crafton, 8 rooms, hall, bath, gas	30.00
209 Federal st., Allegheny, 4 rooms, water	12.50

MANY MORE. SEND FOR LIST.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth Ave.
RENT TO OTHERS, WILL RENT TO YOU.

HERE IS THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY. Only $17.00 if paid in advance; a new four-roomed brick house, with bath, gas, range, furnace, papered, cabinet mantels, etc.; a six-room house, same description, $25.00. Send for an up-to-date rent list.
HOMEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., 719 Homewood ave. Open Evenings.
Bell 9131 Highland. P. & A., 897 East.

$21—Flat, 4 large, light rooms, bath, laundry, hot water, janitor; East End.

$30—8 rooms, modern dwellings, Mt. Washington.

$30—9 rooms, thoroughly modern; elegantly finished; one square from cars, at Crafton.
E. P. KEARY,
309 Fourth ave., room 204. 'Phone 108 J. Court.

TO LET.
NO. 41 KIRKPATRICK ST., near Fifth ave., new stone house of 3 rooms, water, etc.; rent only $12 per month.
NO. 146 ROBINSON ST., brick house of 8 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences; rent only $42.50 per month.
41 INWOOD ST., house of 7 rooms, bath and all conveniences; rent $27 per month; call or send for list.
F. J. EDWARDS, 426 Fourth ave.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.
Houses, apartments and flats for rent; any location, any price; send for our new Rent Bulletin.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY, Owner of the UNION REALTY COMPANY, 248 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
1852 Bedford ave., 4-room flat, $20.
1632 Colwell st., 6-room dwelling, $25.
1803 Cliff st., 6 rooms, gas, etc., $24.
2714 Wylie ave., 8 rooms, bath, etc., $30.
2516 Mahon st., 6 rooms, all conv., $22.
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO., 436 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
We have just finished five 9-room brick houses in Edgewood; bath, range, furnace, laundry, papered; everything up-to-date; two are sold; the other three will be rented at $35; act at once.
F. G. CONLEY & CO.,
118 Sheridan st., E. E.; 'phone 460 Highland.

TO LET.
$25.00—GROSS ST., 6-room brick, bath, both gases, h. and c. water, inside w. c., hall, porch, etc. Immediate possession.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

FOR RENT.
At Beechwood, on tunnel line, 15 minutes from business center, new 10-room brick house, bath, gas, range, furnace, cement cellar, laundry, street paved, only $30 per month.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY, Farmers Bank Building.

TO LET.
$25.00—45th, above Butler st., brick, 7 rooms and attic, bath, both gases, inside w. c., h. and c. water, yard. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

TO LET.
$15.00—Cliff st., 3 rooms; gas free.
$28.00—Fifth ave., 8 rooms and bath.
$20.00—Clark st., 4 rooms.
$10.00—Stable, rear 69 Chatham st.
$60.00—Bluff st., 12 rooms and bath.
$25.00—Wylie ave., 7 rooms and bath.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO., 929 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT.
$25.00.
119 Forty-fifth st. Nine rooms, modern brick dwelling, with bath, gases, water, etc. Will allow tenant to sublet. House just remodeled, papered throughout. Newly painted.
J. J. McALLISTER, 604 Times Bldg.

FOR RENT.
STANTON AVE., 5507, 5511, 5515—Center hall, 12 rooms, 3 baths.
IRWIN AVE., Squirrel Hill—9-room brick, $35 per month to April 1.
FIRST FLOOR 524 Fourth ave., suitable for offices or storeroom.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY, 423 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
$25.00 takes 5 rooms, bath, modern, complete, Oakland.
$19.00 takes 6 rooms and bath, Hazelwood.
$37.50 takes 8 rooms, frame, modern conveniences.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE & CO., 411 Fourth ave.

NEW four-room brick houses, $15.
OLIVE PLACE LAND CO.,
Wandless and Vincennes sts., 13th Ward.

EWING AVE., 35, Crafton—Beautiful 10-room house, furnace and all modern conveniences; immediate possession; must be seen to be appreciated.

FOR RENT.
Crafton, near car line, new house, 6 rooms and reception hall, fine bath, etc., $27 per month; good neighborhood.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY, Farmers Bank Building.

9-ROOM HOUSE at Ingram, all conveniences, good stable in rear. Lot 80x120 to alley, located by R. R. Station, good place for residence, but first class for boarding and light livery. Inquire No. 524 Fourth ave. Room 207. WARD.

HOUSE—For rent, a 6-room frame, with finished attic, bath, cabinet mantels, sliding doors, gas, porches, etc.; 15 minutes' ride; will rent on sight; one month's rent ($20) free.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 GRANT ST.

$3,750—BRICK house of 6 rooms and attic, bath, both gases, etc.; Main st., near Penn ave.
J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves., East End, city.

FOR RENT—New 7-room house with reception hall, bath and furnace; West Pittsburgh; 20 minutes from city; $25 per month. Tel. Bell, 1191 J. Schenley.

TENANTS.
Consult us before renting elsewhere.
COLUMBIA SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street, city.

FOR RENT—$45, No. 3206 Boquet st., city, brick, 14 rooms, bath, gas; would make good boarding house.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—List your houses with us. We have the tenants.
CROOKSTON REALTY CO., 415 Fourth ave.

HOUSE of six rooms, with two finished attic rooms additional; bath, gas; $15. Chas. P. Stewart, 4743 Second ave., Hazelwood.

TO BE LET—At 1611 Liberty st., near Sixteenth st., four-story brick (No. 4 in court), four rooms; $13 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

Ladies' 14K solid gold watch, Waltham move., dia. case, original cost $55.00, our price $24.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT By THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 FOURTH AVE.
Crafton—Two 9-room reception hall bricks, all conveniences; never been occupied; large lot; furnace heat, laundry, cemented cellars, etc.; rent only $40.00. Possession at once.
East End—Fine location; 5 rooms, bath, etc.; rent only $20.00.
East End—Four rooms and bath, range, etc., only $21.00.
Mt. Vernon ave., East End—Seven-room brick, all modern, in fine condition; select neighborhood and rent only $32.00.
Market st.—Seven rooms and storeroom; possession at once.
Hazelwood—Four rooms and bath; rent $20.00.
Penn ave.—Seven rooms and storeroom; fine location for any kind of business; rent only $40.00; possession at once.

BRICK house, 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; best location in Crafton. Convenient to steam and electric cars; $40 per month.
BURKE & SNYDER, Crafton, Pa.

Allegheny Residences.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES FOR RENT.
$50.00—Race st.; 9 rooms, water, gas, bath, laundry.
$35.00—Perrysville ave. district; 6 rooms, attic, water, gas, bath, porch, yard.
$23.00—Irwin ave.; 5 rooms, water, gas, bath.
$15.00—Mead st.; 4 rooms, water, gas, cellar.
$9.00—Mead st.; rear; 4 rooms, water, yard.
$8.50—Royal st.; 3 rooms, attic, water, gas.
$8.00—Howard st.; 3 rooms, water, cellar.
$8.00—Charles st.; rear; 3 rooms and yard.
$20.00—Arch st.; 6 rooms, water, gas, bath, etc.
$20.00—Howard st.; 5 rooms, water, gas, bath, etc.
$13.00—Villa st.; 4 rooms, water, cellar, yard.
$12.00—Bell ave.; 3 rooms, water, gas, cellar.
$11.00—Perrysville ave.; 2 rooms, attic, gas, etc.
$10.00—Lanark st.; 4 rooms, water, cellar, yard.
$9.00—Sarah st.; 3 rooms, water and yard.
$8.00—Taggart st.; 2 rooms, water and yard.
$8.00—Madison ave.; 2 rooms, water, gas, etc.
BECKFIELD REAL ESTATE CO., 106 Ohio st., East, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.
Flat—$40; Knoll st., 4 rooms and bath; one square from park.
Flat—$17.50—Knoll st., 4 rooms and bath; one square from park.
Flat—$28; Ohio st., 4 rooms and bath.
Flat—$27; Liberty st., 4 rooms and bath.
Flat—$20; Esplanade st., 2 rooms and bath.
$13.00—Mead st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
$16.00—Winter st., 6-room house, one block from North ave.
H. C. MENDEL & CO., 407 Ohio st., E.

$40—Jackson st., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$30—Grant ave., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$30—Luray st., 10 rooms, bath, etc.
$20—Perrysville ave., 7 rooms, bath and gas.
$22—Bellevue, 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$18—Robinson st., 5 rooms, gas and water.
$65—North ave., 12 rooms, bath, gases, etc.
$50—Race st., 10 rooms, bath, gases, etc.
$30—Sturgeon st., 9 rooms, bath, gases.
T. C. ALLISON, 309 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—$25, No. 70 Chester avenue, Allegheny, 8 rooms, bath, gas, range; rent free to January 1.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

IN NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.
To Be Let—At 334 North ave. (East), Allegheny, 9-room brick, all modern conveniences; good rooming location; opposite park; $60 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

W. NORTH AVENUE.
Facing park; 13-room brick residence; excellent location; exceptionally low rent to good tenant; immediate possession.
C. G. MITCHELL, Arrott Building. Both 'phones.

FOR RENT—12.50, No. 78 Chester ave., Allegheny, 4 rooms, bath, gas; rent free to January first.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

WHY PAY RENT?
When we can sell you this modern, up-to-date center hall residence of 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hardwood floors, porches, large lot, choice residence section of Squirrel Hill. Price $20,000, $1,000 cash, balance $1,000 per year with interest at 3 per cent.
J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves., East End, city.

FOR RENT.

2—12-room houses, McPherson st	$50.00
4—9-room houses, Homewood	35.00
5—8-room houses, Homewood	30.00
6—4-room houses, Homewood	16.00
Nice apartments, Homewood	26.00

EAST END REALTY CO., 7155 Hamilton ave.

FOR RENT.
$27.50—Lehigh ave.; frame house, 5 rooms and bath; gases; large lot; porches; immediate possession.
F. G. CONLEY & CO.,
118 Sheridan st., E. E.; 'phone 460 Highland.

FINE center-hall residence; low price to April; privilege longer lease. Inquire on premises. 540 Sheridan ave.

MODERN 8-room house, on Lehigh ave., East End, for rent cheap. 'Phone Highland 2678-R.

Apartments.

THE ELEGANT NEW
NEVILLE APARTMENTS,
Buildings A, B and C.
On Neville St., near Fifth and Ellsworth Aves.; in suites of 6 and 7 rooms; tile baths, hardwood finish, large porches, all gases, electric lights, all conveniences, private entrances, no public halls. These buildings sit in their own grounds and have the finest kind of light and ventilation.
C. L. McCUTCHEON.
301 Arrott Building. Bell 'Phone 3437 Court.

BAILEY APARTMENTS.
Bailey ave., near California ave., Allegheny; apartments of five and six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; $30 and $37.50.
Send for our new Rent Bulletin.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY, Owner of the UNION REALTY COMPANY, 248 Fourth ave.

TO LET. APARTMENTS.
Mathilda st., 1st floor, 6 rooms, bath, $25.
Susquehanna st., 1st floor, 5 rooms and bath, $20.
Fifth ave., 1st floor and 3 rooms, $15.
SAMUEL W. BLACK CO., Farmers Bank Building.

IN THE GRANDVIEW APARTMENTS, Grandview ave., Mt. Washington—Suites of four rooms, with bath; separate storage rooms in basement; also large laundry; heat, light and janitor service furnished for main halls; shades also furnished; $28 to $32.50 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

TO BE LET.
NEW APARTMENTS IN THE "CECELIA," Collins ave., near Hoeveler st., 6 rooms, tile bath, kitchen, pantry, private halls, marble vestibule, speaking tubes, hardwood floors; laundry, drying room and separate lockers; steam heat and hot water free; possession at once; rent $45 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

TO LET. DWELLINGS.
Hagy place, brick, 6 rooms, bath, $28.50.
Mellor st., brick, 6 rooms, bath, $27.
Webster ave., brick, 7 rooms, bath, $24.
Webster ave., brick, 7 rooms, bath, $20.
Penn ave., brick, 4 rooms, $13.50.
Meadow st., frame, 4 rooms, $12.
SAMUEL W. BLACK CO., Farmers Bank Building.

SUITES IN "THE CLARENDON."
In the "Clarendon" apartment building, 211 Millvale ave., near Friendship ave., in the Friendship park district, suites of 3 rooms with bath, range, instantaneous water heater, etc.; storage rooms in basement; $20 and $23 a month. Newly papered.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

TO LET. EDGEWOOD.
Gordon st., new brick, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, all modern; rent low to April 1.
SAMUEL W. BLACK CO., Farmers Bank Building.

FRIENDSHIP PARK APARTMENTS.
In the Lincoln Apartments, 324 Mathilda st., suites Nos. 1 and 4, first and second floors, respectively; 6 rooms and bath each. Low rental. Take Liberty or Penn ave. cars; get off at Mathilda st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

REDUCED RENTAL TO APRIL 1.
FINE APARTMENTS.
728 E. Ohio st., 5 rooms and bath.
857 E. Ohio st., 3 rooms, bath and gas.
726 E. Ohio st., 4 rooms and gas.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Pair solitaire diamond earrings, about 3/4 K each, original cost $230.00, our price $100.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

SHADYSIDE APARTMENTS.
Located in the center of the aristocratic Shadyside district, near Shadyside Station. A number of the apartments nearing completion have been rented, and if you wish to get comfortably located for the holidays in a new apartment, select your apartment at once, when you can select your own decorations. Nothing better in the city for the money.
Hardwood floors throughout, steam heat, high class janitor service, hot water, tile bathrooms, marble entrances, roof garden, laundries with clothes driers, fireproof porches—in fact every modern facility to render comfort and convenience to the tenants. Rent $42.50 and up.

CAROLA APARTMENTS.
Located near the parks and market, Allegheny. Rent $20 and up.

VIRGINIA APARTMENTS.
Located 320 Mathilda street. One to rent. Rent $35.00.

WALTON APARTMENTS.
Perrysville avenue district, Allegheny. Rent $25.00.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 106 Sixth street (Bessemer Bldg.)

IROQUOIS APARTMENTS.
Family suites in the beautiful Iroquois; all night elevator service and every modern convenience; the only absolute fireproof apartments in Pittsburgh. OAKLAND SAVINGS & TRUST CO., Pittsburgh.

$35.00—CHATHAM—$35.00.
Elegant apartments of five and six rooms; bath, janitor service, etc.
T. C. ALLISON, 309 Federal st., Allegheny.

Business Properties.

TO LET.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A WAREHOUSE OR BUSINESS LOCATION, SEE THE HOME TRUST COMPANY, WHO OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
LIBERTY ST. BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, THREE STORY, 20x118 FT.
LIBERTY ST. BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH, four story, 30x110 FT.
SEVENTH AVE. BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT, SIX STORY, 40x90 FT.
GRANT ST., SIX STORY, 20x99 FT.
SMITHFIELD ST. BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, FOUR STORY, 20x60 FT.
FIFTH AVE., THREE STORY, 51x112 FT.
THIRD AVE., SIX STORY, 60x85 FT.
FIFTH AVE., STOREROOM AND CELLAR, BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STS., 20x30 FT.
PENN AVE. BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STS., THREE STORY.
HOME TRUST COMPANY, Wood st. at Sixth ave.

TO LET—CHOICE BUSINESS ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, CORNER DIAMOND AND SMITHFIELD STS., OPPOSITE KAUFMANN'S; ALL STREET FRONT ROOMS, SUITED FOR BROKERS, TAILORS, DOCTORS OR HAIR DRESSERS; PRICES REASONABLE CONSIDERING LOCATION; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.
HOME TRUST COMPANY, Wood st., at Sixth ave.

—TO LET—
Second, Third and Fourth Floors,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street,
FREIGHT ELEVATOR,
Entrance on Fourth Ave.
TREASURY TRUST CO.,
219 Fourth Ave.

MANUFACTURING SPACE.
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE PURPOSES, OR ENTIRE BUILDING.
INQUIRE AT 23[illegible] JOSEPHINE ST., OR TO JOHN BLEICHNER, 2208 CARSON ST., SOUTH SIDE.

TO BE LET.
Third floor of new building on one of the best corners of the downtown retail district; 20x135 feet; rent $2,000 a year; immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

TO BE LET.
Penn ave. store and warehouse; 4, 6, 8 or 10 stores will be erected to suit tenant who will take long lease.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT—TWO FIVE-STORY STORES, 612-614 LIBERTY STREET.
D. Gregg McKee, 323 Fourth ave.

Storerooms.

FOR RENT—SMITHFIELD ST. STOREROOM. EXCELLENT LOCATION.
625 Smithfield st., corner Strawberry alley, four-story brick building, with elevator. Will lease for a term of years.
JOHN R. GREGG, 411 Wood st.

TO LET.
STOREROOMS AND DWELLINGS.
Penn ave., store and 4 rooms, $50.
Fifth ave., store, $40.
Penn ave., store and 3 rooms, $35.
Boquet st., store, $17.
SAMUEL W. BLACK CO., Farmers Bank Building.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM—With desk; $10; use of 'phone. C. C. HAMILTON, 239 Fourth ave. Ground Floor.

FOR RENT—Desk space in finely furnished front office, Keystone building; unlimited telephone service. Address A 26, The Gazette.

DESK ROOM, with desk; unlimited 'phone service; $11. 506 Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Flats.

THREE-ROOM FLAT in East Liberty; both gases, use of bath; immediate possession; rent reduced to $14.
F. O. VAN GORDER, 6002 Penn ave.

FLAT—Six rooms and bath at 234 North Craig street. Will rent for $40 per month. Apply to J. F. Edmonds, 204 Wood street.

WELL FURNISHED modern flat, six rooms, in Wilkinsburg, from December 1 to April 1; $50. Address E. 25, Gazette.

FLAT—Fine, eight rooms, immediate possession. 1301 Arch st., Allegheny.

Furnished Houses.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 13-room city home and automobile stable to right party for winter months; owner leaving city temporarily; finely situated and exceptionally appointed. Address W 27, The Gazette.

WILL rent, furnished, in beautifully situated Shadyside, residence; kitchen, dining-room and parlor on first floor; also bathroom and three bedrooms and use of reception hall, to desirable parties. Inquire 802 Maryland ave.

FURNISHED house, new, all conveniences; 9 rooms. Will let part or whole. Call after 7 p. m. week days, or any hour Sunday. 7147 Hermitage st.

Offices.

OFFICES near courthouse; large front rooms, all conveniences; rent $12 and $15. Smith New Office Building, 506-508 Wylie ave.

SPACE suitable for office or salesroom. H. Cortland, fifth floor Post bldg.

Pay a small deposit and then pay the balance in easy payments and get one of our unredeemed diamonds.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES

Any druggist in the two cities will receive your Want and Real Estate ads and forward them direct to The Gazette at main office rates—penny a word. No ads taken for less than 10 words.

ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny Ave., 1200, Allegheny Ave. Pharmacy.
Arch and Jackson Sts., G. W. Hoge.
Allegheny Ave., 500, E. P. Woodward, Allegheny.
Anderson and Lacock St., 221, The Walther Pharmacy.
Anderson and Robinson Sts., C. W. Smart.
Arch and Ohio Sts., 701, The Walther Pharmacy.
Beaver Ave., 1526, J. Brittain.
Beaver Ave., 1402, J. H. Philips, Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 1723, H. J. Wiethorn, Allegheny, Pa.
Brighton Ave., 1615, Geo. Minnick, Jr., Allegheny.
Brighton Road and Woods Run Ave., Brighton Road Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 2000, W. Dice.
Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Steigleder & Kutscher.
California Ave., 3615, Denslow Bros.
Chestnut St., 810, Mentil Drug Store.
Chestnut St., 626, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut St., 1021, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut and Main Sts., D. B. Watson.
California Ave., 1300, A. J. Suebner.
East Ohio St., 739, O. A. Schad Co., Allegheny.
East St., 2214, C. W. Dorsey.
East Ohio St., 502, Eggers' Pharmacy.
East St., 924, G. J. Heckel.
East St., 1919, A. M. Hoyt.
East Ohio St., 1017, T. J. Janda.
East St., 1421, Lion Drug Store.
Federal St., 347, L. J. Bischoff.
Federal St., 1115, B. G. Dusch.
Federal St., 308, W. A. Steel.
Federal St., 581, Kaercher Drug Co.
Federal St., 1101, T. J. Frank.
Federal and Montgomery, Park Drug Store.
Fulton and Locust St., J. P. Urben & Son.
Irwin and Western Ave., N. Kennedy.
James and Ohio St., Crescent Pharmacy.
Juniata St., 1336, J. A. Faessel.
Lowrie St., 1401, Mangold Pharmacy.
Cor. Lowrie and Branch, McGee's Troy Hill Pharmacy.
McClure and Woods Run Ave., Coomb's Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Monterey St., 1410, W. G. Minnick.
North and Federal, Ed. F. Waldschmidt.
North and Allegheny Ave., L. T. Greenfield.
North Ave. and East St., C. Helm.
Ohio and Middle, 541, The Estate of F. H. Eggers, Allegheny, Pa.
Perrysville Ave., 1604, A. W. Borgs.
Perrysville Ave., 2108, Craig's Drug Store.
Preble Ave., 3040, Morris Pharmacy.
Perrysville Ave., 3906, C. H. Schafer.
Perrysville Ave., 2111, L. E. Sutter.
Penna. Ave., 1120, Louis Stelts.
Rhine St., No. 2, P. Kuhn.
Rebecca St., 1334, Hite Pharmacy.
Rebecca St., 863, C. M. Malloy.
Rebecca St., 1311, C. M. Malloy.
Royal No. 1, T. R. McClelland.
Rebecca and School Sts., Rebecca St. Pharmacy.
Spring Garden Ave., 152, M. C. Williams.
Spring Garden Ave., 202, Spring Garden Pharmacy.
Taylor Ave., 324, A. Armor.
Taggart St., 81, D. A. Vansdale.
Western and Grant Ave., H. W. Heckel.
Washington Ave., 1461, C. M. Kelly.
Washington Ave., 825, C. M. Kelly.
Woodland Ave., 198, R. R. McGeath.
McClure Ave., 31, Finley's Pharmacy, Allegheny.

WILKINSBURG, PA.

Franklin and Center Ave., W. S. Swartz, Wilkinsburg.
Franklin and Trenton Aves., J. C. Paulz.
Glenn and Swissvale, Hall Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 804, McGann's Pharmacy.
Penn and Swissvale Aves., Berlin & Co.
Penn and Trenton Ave., Trenton Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca Ave., 731, A. S. Center & Bro., Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca St., 521, Colonial Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca Ave., 612, Dr. S. W. Covell.
Wood and Ross Ave., S. H. Jackson.
Wood St., 905, H. L. White.
Wood and Franklin Ave., Smith Drug Co.

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Eighth Ave., Cor. Amity St., B. J. Stenger.
Eighth Ave., Cor. Amity St., J. L. Paules.
Eighth Ave., 249, W. J. Turner.
Eighth Ave., 230, Frank Bros. Drug Co.
Eighth Ave., 347, H. J. O'Donnell.
Eighth Ave., 600, Fred Charles.
Eighth Ave. and Ann St., W. J. Hirth.
Eighth Ave., 303, Fred Charles.
Mifflin St., Bowers' Pharmacy.
Ann St., 609, McKees' Drug Store.
Dickson St., 541, Emil's Pharmacy.
West St., Cor. Fourteenth, Rantz Pharmacy.

BRADDOCK, PA.

Braddock Ave., 198, Weyle's Drug Store.
Braddock Ave., 322, John J. Walker.
Braddock Ave., 914, Maginn Drug Co.
Braddock Ave., 600, W. A. Kulp.
Braddock Ave., 328, W. A. Kulp.
Braddock Ave., 915, S. Hollander & Co.
Braddock Ave., 802, Hering & Farnsworth.
Braddock Ave., 1007, Frank Bros. Drug Co.
Camp and Fourth Sts., Geo. B. Klein.
Hawkins and Fourth, Shady Park Pharmacy.
Library St., 418, S. W. Stight.

BELLEVUE, PA.

Lincoln Ave. and Mead Ave., Bellevue, Danalow Bros., Bellevue.
Lincoln Ave., Hartley Drug Co., Bellevue, Pa.
Lincoln Ave., Bellevue Pharmacy, Bellevue, Pa.

ETNA, PA.

Evergreen Ave. Pharmacy, 366 Butler St.
Bridge St., 62, S. E. Zang, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 636, K. L. Cottrell, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 637, J. H. Kell, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 356, J. M. Metz, Etna.

M'KEESPORT, PA.

Atlantic Ave., 316, Camp's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 750, Geo. W. Herold.
Fifth Ave., 1211, Bert C. Miller.
Fifth Ave., 214, J. F. Walker.
Walnut St., 1105, E. R. Goldsmith.

SHARPSBURG, PA.

Main St., 804, City Drug Store, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Main St., 1306, Geo. L. Pryor, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 615, E. A. Patrick, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 1002, Patrick & Patterson, Sharpsburg.
13th and Canal Sts., B. C. Newlon, Sharpsburg.

KNOXVILLE, PA.

Amanda Ave., 97, Frank D. Troth.
Arabella St., Cor. Georgia Ave., Geo. H. Brackmann.

SWISSVALE, PA.

J. M. Lina Drug Co.
Covell & Johnson.
Heilmann's Pharmacy.
Fred W. Jones.
H. H. Vandevort.

AVALON, PA.

California Ave., 696, McCormick's Drug Store, Avalon, Pa.
R. W. Henderson, Avalon, Pa.

CARNEGIE, PA.

Valley Pharmacy.
R. J. Hardy.

M'KEES ROCKS, PA.

Copeland's Drug Store.

EDGEWOOD, PA.

F. Karl DeSin, Ph. G.

CLAIRTON, PA.

Frank Bros. Drug Co.

CARRICK, PA.

Carrick Pharmacy.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.

Frank Bros.' Drug Store.

EAST M'KEESPORT, PA.

East McKeesport Pharmacy.

ASPINWALL, PA.

Aspinwall, Pa., J. G. Frey.

MUNHALL, PA.

W. C. Martin.

CRAFTON, PA.

Ridge Ave. Pharmacy.

We have a large stock of unredeemed diamonds and watches; save money by buying from us.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

YOU ARE NOT PAYING FOR EXPERIENCE

When Using Gazette Want and Realty Ads, But are Getting Results.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences
FOR SALE.
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
241 Fourth ave.,
Brokers of Select Real Estate.

ALLEGHENY.
$ 6,000—On Watson boulevard, near Riverview park, two minutes' walk from street car; 7-room reception hall frame dwelling, both gases, cabinet mantels, front and rear porches; lot 50x137 feet.

AVALON.
$ 6,000—Taylor ave., 9-room reception hall frame dwelling, hardwood floors, cabinet mantels; lot 40x105 feet; near school house; everything modern; only $3,000 cash needed.

BELLEVUE.
$ 5,500—Sprague st., 8 rooms, reception hall, frame, hot and cold water, cabinet mantels; strictly up to date in every respect.

CORAOPOLIS.
$ 4,000—The best bargain ever offered; a solid brick dwelling, 7 rooms, every convenience; 1-3 acre of ground, fruit and shade trees, 8 minutes' walk from railroad station, and only $1,200 cash needed.

PITTSBURGH.
$11,000—In Oakland district; corner property; 10 rooms, reception hall solid brick dwelling, every modern convenience; occupied by owner; fine lot 40x129 feet.

$ 9,500—N. St. Clair st., 11-room reception hall dwelling, finished in hardwood, cabinet mantels, tile bath, laundry, etc., very complete, lot 31x130 feet, and but two minutes to cars, and near Highland park and Fulton school.

$10,000—Shadyside district, near Maryland ave., 10-room reception hall solid brick, tile bath, cabinet mantels, cemented cellar, slate tubs, automatic water heater, southern exposure; lot 37½x120 feet.

$ 8,500—McPherson st., large 12-room reception hall house, everything modern, complete and up to date.

Brokers of Select Real Estate,
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
241 Fourth ave.

HOME SEEKERS: WAKE UP!
You have looked up ads and become disgusted, inspected house after house with disappointment, have almost lost hope of finding what you want. Now we want ask you at once to look up our new modern 8 and 10-room houses in clean, smokeless Grandview, less than a mile from Pittsburgh postoffice, but we would much appreciate if you sent us your name and address. Then we will submit you photo of these houses and view they command. Also plans, which are eastern, showing interior arrangement and full description of mantels, reception hall, bath, art glass windows, etc. Then if you are interested come and see the houses that we sell at $3,900 to $4,600 on easiest terms. You see we want to save you running about, disappointments, time and money. Whether you buy or not we will treat you courteously and convince you that we are not only building houses, BUT ALSO A REPUTATION.
Drop Us a Postal.
WENDT & DE FORCE,
Room 54, 326 Fourth ave.

$4,100.00.
HOMEWOOD BARGAIN.
Brick dwelling of 7 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences; lot 25x100; streets sewered and paved.
C. C. HAMILTON.

$5,250.00.
HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
Easy Terms.
Nine-room dwelling, bath, laundry and all conveniences; lot 24x100.
C. C. HAMILTON.

$3,350—Brick house, 6 rooms, bath, furnace, cemented cellar, laundry; floors finished in hardwood; an exceptional opportunity to quick purchaser; located near Penn and Fairmont.
C. C. HAMILTON.
239 Fourth ave.
'Phones: Bell 155-147 Court. P. & A. 2331-M.

NEAT brick house on Troy Hill, Allegheny; contains 5 rooms and bath; all rooms decorated; gas range and window shades; only $50 needed first payment, balance monthly payments.

Frame house of 5 rooms, finished attic, bath, on Grove st., McKees Rocks; only $50 needed first payment.

New house in Wilkinsburg of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; these houses will be sold on easy terms; buy now; don't wait another year.
R. W. DE NOON,
910 Arrott Bldg.,
'Phone Court 3742.

WILKINSBURG.
Ten-room reception-hall buff brick. First-class in every particular; built for home; leaving city. Convenient access. Must be sold this week for $7,000. Your own terms.
ALLISON & STEVENSON.
617 Homewood Ave. East End.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Wilkinsburg—Five-room buff brick; gas, water, paved street; lot 28x132; price only $3,200 if taken at once. THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 FOURTH AVE.
Five-room frame house in good location; lot 25x145, for $1,700. This is a nice little workingman's home. SEE THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 FOURTH AVE.
FIFTH AVE.—Seven-room brick dwelling, all modern; five minutes from court house; price $10,000. THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
PACIFIC AVENUE.
$ 3,500—Elegant solid brick house of 9 rooms; bath, laundry, gas and electric lights.
LOTHROP STREET.
$10,500—Brick house of 11 rooms; cemented cellar, bath, laundry, gas.
HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st.

A NEW HOME, $2,350.
Brand new house, 4 rooms and kitchen, finished attic, water, inside w. c., gas for light and fuel, cabinet mantels, slate roof, front porch, lot 24x120 feet, on sewered and paved street, in Montooth borough; terms, $200 cash, $25 per month, interest included.
JAS. A. GRIFFITH,
109 Washington ave., Hilltop.
Take Beltzhoover or Arlington ave. car.

CRAFTON—New 10-room reception-hall brick; hardwood floors, cabinet mantels, tile bath, combination chandeliers, laundry, stationary tubs, instantaneous water heater, furnaces, good lot. Price $7,500. Will consider good vacant lot in part pay.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

$3,100—Frame house in West Liberty of six rooms, large attic, hall, open stairs, bath, w. c., washstand, sliding doors, cab. mantels, chandeliers, porches, etc.; large lot; terms, $150 cash, balance as rent.
ALBERT H. OYER, AGENT.
431 Fourth ave. Bell 'phone 2104 Court.

$3,500—Brick house of 6 rooms, attic, hall, sliding doors, cabinet mantels, chandeliers, bath, w. c., washstand, porches, large lot; terms $200 cash, balance as rent.
ALBERT H. OYER, AGENT.
431 Fourth ave. Bell 'phone 2104 Court.

FOR SALE—7-room solid brick house; bath, laundry and all conveniences; lot 40x120, on Quincy ave., Knoxville. Price $3,500; easy terms.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
OAKMONT.
Brick and frame modern cottage; lot three-fourths of an acre, 10 minutes from R. R. and trolley; near Oakmont county club.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

Unredeemed diamond cuff buttons, 14 genuine dia., original cost $120.00, our price $60.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.
ONLY BY
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building 646 Fifth Ave.
(No Branch Office.)

Bellefield District.
A STONE FRONT, SOLID BRICK DWELLING, CONSISTING OF 10 ROOMS AND HAVING ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, erected upon a lot fronting 29 feet on a prominent street and running back 143 feet; can be bought, if you act quickly, for
$10,000.00.
AS AN INVESTMENT OR A HOME, THIS IS AN EXCELLENT BUY.

Shadyside District.
AN ELEGANT HOME ERECTED AT THE CORNER OF TWO PROMINENT STREETS IN THE BETTER PART OF THE SHADYSIDE DISTRICT, BEING SOLID BRICK AND CONTAINING 9 ROOMS, BATH, LAUNDRY, FURNACE AND EVERY CONVENIENCE. LARGE LOT. Can be bought, if you act quickly, for
$8,000.00,
of which amount ONLY $3,000.00 CASH is necessary, BALANCE LONG TERM MORTGAGE AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A MODERN, UP-TO-DATE HOME IN SWELL DISTRICT AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

Squirrel Hill District.
IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION OF THIS ARISTOCRATIC DISTRICT we have a BRICK HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS CONTAINING EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE THE MODERN HOUSEWIFE DEMANDS; built upon a LOT 100 BY 150 FEET. HOUSE AND GROUNDS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PLANS OF WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECTS. THE LAWN BEING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE SECTION, AND THE HOUSE SURROUNDED BY THE FINEST SHRUBBERY. On account of the owner's continued absence from the city THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE OF
$14,500.00,
of which amount ONLY $9,000.00 CASH IS REQUIRED. TO APPRECIATE THIS BARGAIN PROPERTY MUST BE SEEN. For permit and all other information see
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

WE HAVE MANY BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN EVERY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF THE CITY.
If on the market, advise and consult with
Aronson Realty Company,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth Ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You

GRAHAM STREET, EAST END.
$9,000—10-room modern home in one of the best locations in the city; vestibule, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, six bedrooms, fine laundry in basement, hardwood floors, tiled bathroom.
COLTART SQUARE, OAKLAND.
$7,000—Solid brick house of 10 rooms, convenient to business center and Carnegie library; vestibule, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, library, bathroom and six bedrooms, all in first-class condition and could not be duplicated for anything like this price.
S. J. PURKISS & CO.,
Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages,
Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
THREE nine-room brick residences, Irwin ave., Squirrel Hill, for sale cheap.
JUNILLA ST., near Center ave.—Seven-room brick, modern improvements; bargain.
RIDGE AVE., West View—Nine-room brick dwelling; sale or trade.
BUENA VISTA ST., Allegheny—Fine two-story brick dwellings.
CLEARVIEW ST., 755 and 759, near Stanton ave.—Ten-room brick residence; bargain.
EMERSON PLACE, Allegheny—Eight-room frame; modern; easy payments.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Edgewood, P. R. R., new brick and cement house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors, weathered oak cabinet finish throughout, vapor heating plant, fire apparatus with hose on each door, refrigerator built in, photographer's dark room, abundance of large closets, large, well light laundry, fine pantries, steel safe. The property was especially built for a home; lot 100x190, with large, old forest trees and fine shrubbery; an opportunity to secure an up-to-date home.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

INVESTIGATE THIS.
Ten-room solid brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences; location corner two best streets in the Third ward, Wilkinsburg; size of lot 50x120 feet; a 20-foot alley; eastern exposure.
Price reduced to $7,700.
THE WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Wood st. and Penn ave.
Bell 119 Wilks.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date, 6-room house; lot 35x100; near Shadyside station; would make a convenient, moderate-priced home for a R. R. man; price $5,500.

Suburban residence with 4 acres fruit trees, spring water, etc.; 10-room thoroughly modern brick house; 5 minutes' walk to R. R. station; close to street car line; 7 miles from Pittsburgh; can be bought very reasonable.
P. J. EDWARDS,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—AT WILKINSBURG; reduced from $8,000 to $6,500; 10-room reception hall brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences, steam heat, laundry, etc.; owner in need of cash and will sell subject to mortgage of $4,000; possession at once. Above price at least $1,000 below cost.
INQUIRE W. E. HAMNETT,
710 WOOD ST., WILKINSBURG.

FOR SALE.
OAKMONT.
New frame dwelling, 8 rooms, reception hall, bath, hardwood floors and all modern conveniences; lot 75x125, level; cement walks; five minutes to Oakmont station.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

SMALL PLACE NEAR CITY.
5 acres on Wilkinsburg and Verona car line; train or trolley to city; new, modern house; 7 rooms, bath and attic; front and rear porches; cost $3,500 to build house; fruit and shade trees; a bona fide sacrifice for $6,500; terms reasonable.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
303 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—On main street of Glassport, Pa., 4-room frame on rear of lot; all street improvements paid for; front of lot vacant; elegant place for a business property; lot 25x110 ft.; paying 9 per cent on the investment as it stands; terms $900 cash; price..............$1,800
THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

HOUSE—For sale, 6-room frame, vestibule, bath, hall, gas, cabinet mantels, china closet, water heater, fine cellar, front and side porch; nice view; corner lot 58x100 ft. to alley; five squares from Sheraden station; can't be built for $2,200; must sell quick; only $1,950. If you want a bargain, investigate.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 GRANT ST.

BEAUTIFUL OAKMONT HOUSE.
To Be Sold—Two-story brick and shingle residence, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; large lot; fine location; terms to suit.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

BEST BARGAIN ON NORTH CRAIG ST.
For Sale—Three-story stone and brick dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; hardwood floors; large porches, front and rear. For price and terms see Owner, 304 Diamond Bank Building.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.
FOR SALE—An 8-room brick house with reception hall, gas, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, laundry and extra fine bathroom; situate on lot 25x145; price $4,625; $1,625 cash and mortgage for balance.
FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave., East End, city.

OAKMONT PROPERTY.
For fine building sites and residences in Oakmont at fair prices. See
HARRY H. HUNTER,
500 Times Building, 336 Fourth ave.

An old established firm; 50 years in business; a square deal for all.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.
HOUSES AND LOTS.
Baum st., near Christ church; 11 rooms, reception hall and two baths; hardwood floors and finish; thoroughly modern; lot 35x146. Price $15,000.

Margaretta st.; new colonial house of 12 rooms; center hall, two baths, hardwood floors, coal and gas furnace; thoroughly modern; lot 50x108. Price $19,000, or will trade for good vacant lots in the East End.

Stratford ave.; 11 rooms, reception hall, two baths, hardwood floors and finish; front and rear porches; two furnaces; thoroughly modern; lot 33 1-3x100. Price $14,000.

Bellefield district; reception hall, 12 rooms; two baths; finely decorated and thoroughly modern; lot 50x90. Price $16,000; $2,000 cash and balance to be arranged.

S. Lang ave.; 11 rooms, center hall; lot 50x100; corner two paved streets; investigate and make offer.
VET L. BROWN & STARRETT CO.,
Rooms 208-9. 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Singer place, Wilkinsburg, new brick house, 11 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, etc.; was built for a home; lot 40x120; in best residence section; one block from electric cars; owner leaving city; a big bargain.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

$2,300 CASH will buy six-room frame house, attic, bath, laundry and gas. John Westhead, 6123 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
$2,500—House of 6 rooms, gases and water, porches, etc., in West Liberty, near cars; terms $200 to $300 down, balance as rent.
ALBERT H. OYER,
431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—7-room frame house; slate roof, bath and laundry; all modern conveniences; lot 50x120, on Grandview ave.; price $2,000, on easy terms. This is a decided bargain.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

HOMESEEKERS, SEE THIS.
Within one-half square of Lincoln ave., Bellevue, frame house of 7 rooms, gas, water and other improvements; lot 72x116x121; price only $3,500; $500 cash, mortgage for the balance.
BELLEVUE REALTY SAV. & TRUST CO.,
Bellevue, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine center hall residence, up-to-date in every appointment; surroundings of the highest class; corner lot, 75x130 to alley; both streets and alley paved. For particulars see ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting,
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.
225 SHADY AVE., NEAR PENN.
Brick house 12 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, etc.; lot 44x160. No finer location in East End for doctor. Price lower than any in the same block; only couple thousand cash, balance easy; early possession.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.
IN THE NEW MORNINGSIDE DISTRICT,
NEAR HIGHLAND PARK.
Just finished and for sale at $7,000, worth $8,000. Five 10-room reception hall, brick houses, houses, complete in every detail. Hardwood floors, tile bath, instantaneous water heater, combination chandeliers, range, furnace, and all papered throughout. Lot 30x100 feet to an alley, streets paved and sidewalks all around house. Best thing in the East End at the price. Terms to suit.
See EAST END SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
6027 Penn ave., cor. Sheriden ave.

DEPOSIT IN THE TWO SEVEN-ROOM SOLID BRICKS.
Rent $50.
Price $6,000.
ALLISON & STEVENSON,
617 Homewood ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—Frankstown ave., near Linden ave., frame house, 7 rooms, all modern; lot 27x100; $5,500. Owner is here from California and is going to make a sacrifice. This house must be seen to be appreciated. This is a good business location, and somebody is going to get an elegant investment. First come, first served.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.
$6,900—10-room reception-hall modern dwelling, Shadyside.
$6,500—8-room modern brick, Shadyside.
$7,000—10-room dwelling, Highland district.
Vacant lot, 33x189, $75 per foot.
Vacant lot 33x120, $60 per foot, both in Highland district.
The above properties are just a few of the many bargains which we have to offer to prospective buyers.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.
$11,000 for 11-room brick house; reception hall, etc., in Hays st., near N. Negley ave.; nice lot; shade trees; cement walks; everything in first-class condition; lot 50x160 feet to alley; terms to suit; now renting for $800 a year. Possession April 1st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

MODERATE PRICE small brick houses, in East End, on small cash payment and balance monthly payments; come out evenings, or at any time. We will show you the prettiest small home in this good old world. Take Frankstown ave. cars to Sterritt st. and walk up to 7303 Hermitage st.

SALE—EAST END PROPERTIES.
In order to effect a quick sale we will offer this modern brick residence of 12 large rooms and bath, heater, laundry, etc.; lot 75x160 feet. The price we will name means a sale.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

BAUM GROVE HOUSE—$11,000.
To Be Sold—Solid brick residence of 11 rooms, reception hall and bath, with all modern improvements and in good condition.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE—EAST END.
Roming house of 12 rooms, filled with good class of roomers; reasonable rent, location considered. For price card see
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

EAST END.
BAUM GROVE—Splendid brick house, 9 rooms, reception hall, tile bath, cabinet mantles, hardwood floors, everything in first-class order; only $12,500.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

$6,900—SHADYSIDE BARGAIN—$6,900.
College ave., lot 30x100; modern 10-room reception hall frame dwelling.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—$3,400, 19th ward, bargain, nearly new brick, 6 rooms, bath, gas, cabinet mantels, lot 25x105; near car line and East Liberty.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
A bargain, lot 23x140 feet, on paved street, East End; solid brick, two apartments, 4 rooms and bath each; cellar cemented; laundry, gas and water, for $4,100, part cash; will pay 11 per cent on investment.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Bldg.

$2,000.
Finest residence in 19th ward, at a sacrifice
CROOKSTON REALTY CO.,
415 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$3,600; Parker st., near Summerlea; frame dwelling of 8 rooms, bath, etc.; this house is situate convenient to the car lines and Roup station and is the cheapest house in the Twentieth ward.
DAVIES & GREEN,
Penn and Shady, E. E.

EAST END BARGAIN.
A fine brick residence; excellent surroundings and up-to-date, paved street. Will sell away below cost.
C. G. MITCHELL,
Arrott Bldg. Both 'Phones.

FOR SALE—In East End district, residence property listed with us ranging in price from $5,000 to $12,000. We have the buyers.
CROOKSTON REALTY CO.,
415 Fourth ave.

We can sell unredeemed diamonds at less than one-half original cost.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences
FOR SALE.
HIGHLAND PARK DISTRICT.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
$6,500.00.

New brick house consisting of 8 rooms and bathroom, instantaneous water heater, furnace, laundry with stationary tubs; front and rear porches, etc. Nothing like it in the Nineteenth ward for the money.
J. J. McALLISTER,
504 Times Bldg.

SHADYSIDE.
NEAR NEW CATHEDRAL.
Fine colonial center hall brick house of 12 rooms, parlor, dining room, library, smoking rooms, kitchen and large pantry, finished in a most artistic manner; six large bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms, dressing rooms; closets with beveled plate glass in doors; billiard rooms, beautiful cabinet hardwood mantels, chandeliers; cellar divided into four compartments; stationary tubs in laundry; two furnaces, material and workmanship of the best; large lot. Property must be seen to be appreciated. Was built for a home by owner.
J. J. McALLISTER,
504 Times Bldg.

A BARGAIN.
NEAR HIGHLAND AVENUE.
$5,000.00.
A splendid buff brick house of 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, hardwood floors; combination chandeliers, furnace, laundry with stationary tubs; nice level lot. Building alone is worth the money.
J. J. McALLISTER,
504 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE.
EAST END HOMES.
BAUM ST.
Three solid brick, 11 rooms, reception hall houses; hardwood floors and finish; two bathrooms; all improvements; lots 35 and 50 feet by 145 feet; price $15,000.

MARGARETTA ST.
New colonial house of 12 rooms, center hall, hardwood floors and finish; finely decorated throughout; coal and gas furnace; lot 50x108; price $19,000.

REBECCA ST.
Three new, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, reception hall, brick houses; hardwood mantels, floors and finish; all modern conveniences; lots 35x160 feet; price $14,000 each.

One solid brick house of 11 rooms and bath on Rebecca st.; lot 35x160; this property will be sold for $9,500, and is worth $11,000.

STRATFORD AVE.
Eleven rooms and bath, hardwood floors and finish, neatly decorated throughout; lot 33½x100 feet; price $14,000.
R. W. DE NOON,
910 Arrott Bldg.,
'Phone Court 3742.

SWELL AIKEN AVE. RESIDENCE.
Offered at a very low price if sold January 1; 13 extra large rooms, center hall, 2 bath rooms, billiard room, hardwood finish and floors, extra fine interior decorations; corner lot, 60 feet front; one block from Center ave. and Christy church, near all car lines and Shadyside station; the price is low enough to interest anyone looking for a high-class home in the swellest residence district of East End. Possession any time. For card of admission see
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

For Sale by the
FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Times Building,
334 Fourth ave.
$10,000—A handsome brick residence, near the corner of Fifth and Negley aves., containing 10 rooms and reception hall, large and well-lighted dining-room, all modern conveniences; lot 40x150 feet; duplicate property sold recently for $13,000.
Inquire of the
FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Times Building,
334 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
New solid brick Bellefield residence, 12 rooms, center hall, ballroom with maple floor; house finished in hardwood throughout; brass plumbing, steam heat, excellent light laundry, eastern exposure; large porches; lot 50x172; would take part trade in good clear vacant.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

Allegheny Residences.
TO LET.
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
CLIFTON PARK..........ALLEGHENY CITY
There is nothing in the county that will even compare with these nice 6-room brick houses at the ridiculously low rent of $14.50 per month. It will pay you to look at them before locating.
Remember, Only $14.50.
W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
300 Federal st.

FOR SALE.
A REAL BARGAIN.
Federal st., Allegheny, near parks, brick house, 10 or 11 rooms, lot 20x160, renting for $720 per annum, price $7,000.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

$3,500—3034 Perrysville ave.; nice frame dwelling of 6 rooms, hall, bath, vestibule and attic; part cash; a bargain and worth fully $4,300. Address G 46, The Gazette.

$2,750—Perrysville ave., within walking distance; frame building, 6 rooms, hall, bath, range, furnace; 2 porches; lot 29x100; above price for quick sale; bargain. Address H 46, The Gazette.

$3,500—A COZY LITTLE HOME.
Six rooms, reception-hall, furnished attic; bath, gases, cabinet mantels, pantry, china closet, good cellar, front and rear porches, paved street; lot 30x140; terms to suit.
COPELAND & MELHUISH,
12 North Diamond, Allegheny.

$3,300—PERRYSVILLE AVE. DISTRICT—$3,300
Frame house of 5 rooms and attic; bath, gases, cabinet mantels, hot and cold water, chandeliers, etc.
COPELAND & MELHUISH,
12 North Diamond, Allegheny.

$1,200—Virginia ave., 1 block off Perrysville ave., neat frame dwelling, 3 rooms; lot 21x115; possession in 30 days. Address J 46, The Gazette.

$2,150—Perrysville ave. district, Harrison ave., cor. Highland; frame dwelling, 5 rooms and attic; porch and hall; large lot; price cut from $2,700. Address K 46, The Gazette.

HOUSE—Second ward, Allegheny, 1215 Race st.; 7-room brick, all conveniences; central location.

Manufacturing Sites.
FOR SALE.
Manufacturing site, 40 acres level land, between railroad and river, near the city; price $1,750 per acre.

Manufacturing site, 50 acres, adjacent to the city, on two railroads, especially suitable for iron mill or blast furnace; price away below the market in same location; will sell in amounts to suit.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

MANUFACTURING SITES.
Three-fourths of an acre with river and railroad facilities, convenient to street cars and all railroads entering Pittsburgh. Price $18,000; exceptional terms.

Also one-half acre with railroad siding, convenient to Ohio river; good manufacturing town; 25 miles from Pittsburgh. Price $4,000.
VET L. BROWN & STARRETT CO.,
Rooms 208-9. 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—350x100 feet on line of P. R. R.; railroad siding on ground; in the city; will be sold at a low price. For particulars call or write
KIRK & VOGEL, Room 1109 Arrott Bldg.

FOR SALE.
Warehouse site in midst of downtown business section of Pittsburgh; 60x170 feet, corner of alley; two railroads and river front.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

Unredeemed watches and diamonds are fixed up as good as new and make suitable holiday gifts.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

Farms.
IN THE FAMOUS FRENCH CREEK VALLEY.
137½ acres; 20 acres timber and balance in cultivation and pasture; 3 acres all kinds of fruit; excellent 12-room frame house; large bank barn with every needed outbuilding in good condition; well fenced and well watered with springs and wells; 9 miles from Meadville, 5 miles from Cambridge Springs and 1 mile from town; land lies nicely rolling, and one of the best farms in Richmond township. With this farm we will sell 14 head cows, 12 head of young stock, 4 horses, 300 bushels of oats, 75 tons of hay, 15 tons of straw, wagons, buggies, harnesses of all kinds, cultivator, binder, tedder, mowing machine and every equipment for running a farm of this size. Price of all $9,000, or will sell farm for $6,000; part cash, balance to be arranged. Do not delay but investigate this at once. No. 237.
VET L. BROWN & STARRETT CO.,
Rooms 208-9. 331 Fourth ave.

FREE TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic City's most promising suburb is Absecon Highlands, with train and trolley connections; the land is beautifully rolling, with an elevation of 50 to 85 feet above the ocean; fertile soil, pure water, perfect drainage; fine roads.
Out of 500 farms placed on the market last year but 40 remain to be sold, and as a special inducement we will allow railroad fare to purchasers of 10 acres or more; this offer is open for a short time only; our prices are low; $175 for 5 acres, payable $6.50 monthly; send for free illustrated booklet and map.
GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN,
435 Fourth ave.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM—Five acres, $150; payments $5 down and $5 monthly; adjoining a thriving town on main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad; only 20 minutes from Atlantic City, near the best markets in the world; ideal climate, pure water; good roads, level land, rich soil; the title is insured; $5 secures 5 acres; $35 BUYS A ONE-ACRE GARDEN PLOT. Let us tell you more about it.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
303 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

GOOD reliable New Jersey farms; we have large stock farms, stocked with registered cattle; 360 acres; all first-class land, with fine buildings, up-to-date improvements, fruit, lawn like a park; offered at sacrifice to close an estate; several dairy farms in first-class order; the best of truck and fruit farms, near good markets and superior shipping facilities; several small farms; an equipped poultry plant; beautiful country seat, mansion, country homes. Send for lists. A. W. Dreser, Burlington, N. J.

FINE DAIRY FARM—VERY CHEAP.
110 acres right at the depot in small town just 45 miles from Pittsburgh on Ft. Wayne railroad; farm all tillable; no rough land; 8 acres timber; good young orchard; fields all watered by living springs; 7-room house; large barn 60x80; water in barn; all the usual outbuildings; all underlaid with two veins of coal and large vein of fire clay; will take $10,000; one-fourth cash, or good income property.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
303 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

FARM of 256 acres, six miles from Indiana, Pa.; good frame house, seven rooms, new barn 80x80, another barn 30x35, wagon shed 25x30, and all necessary outbuildings; a tenant house and stable on each end of the farm; principally post and board fences on line and inside fences; 200 trees of all kinds of fruit; never-failing springs of water in every field; this is a No. 1 stock or dairy farm, and will be sold cheap. Apply to W. H. Clawson or Joseph Wagoner, Indiana, Pa.

CALIFORNIA.
Thousands of acres to be thrown open. Rich, fertile estates, near big towns to be distributed in small tracts at wholesale prices of land. ABSOLUTELY NEW PLAN. Easy terms. Rapid forming of dense population sure to treble values before second payment is due. Send 4c for book of plan. CAL. HOME EXTENSION ASSOCIATION, Room 782, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—HERE YOU ARE! The best farm in the state; 250 acres, nine miles from city; right at station; large 8-room house; gas and telephone in house; tenant house, bank barn, other outbuildings; good orchard, plenty water; this is a good farm and in fine state of cultivation; price $100 per acre, or will exchange for city property.
A. C. McCOMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

RICHLAND COLONY, N. J.
The greatest opportunity to get a self-sustaining home for little money and on easy terms is at Richland Colony; the land is a productive loam; good schools, churches, etc.; pay it a visit and see what others are doing on the 10-acre farms we are offering for $150, payable $5 down, balance $1.50 weekly; illustrated booklet and map free.
GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN, 435 Fourth ave.

FARMS FOR SALE.
417-acre, house, barn, &c..................$29,000
220-acre, house, barn, &c..................$16,500
160-acre, house, barn, &c..................$ 9,600
84-acre, house, barn, &c..................$ 6,400
All the above farms are well improved, on pike road, free mail route and telephone line; if you want a farm of any size write for farm lists and further information. Address WM. FLEMING, Greensburg, Ind.

FOR SALE.
Coraopolis Heights, farm of 108 acres, on new macadamized road, beautiful view, pure air, good water, cleared and wooded land, an ideal spot for country home; only 15 minutes' drive to station.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

50 ACRES—PRICE $7,500.
15 miles west of Pittsburgh, on main line of P. R. R.; land slightly rolling; well watered; improvements—10-room frame house, barn and other outbuildings; considerable fruit on farm.
WEST PENN REALTY CO.,
512 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—A beautiful 64-acre farm, with good 10-room house and plenty of outbuildings and fruit; has telephone, free mail, graded schools; send for list.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
308 Dollar bank, Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—Good grain and stock farm, 203 acres; also 116½ acres join; both well improved, tilled, fenced, watered; 3½ miles from Kewanna, Ind.; good gravel roads; will sell one or both; half down, balance to suit purchaser. S. C. Carroll, owner, Kewanna, Ind.

FOR SALE—175 acres, Fort Wayne Ry., river and trolley line facilities; mansion, outbuildings and two smaller dwellings; all rented, in Baden borough. Particulars C. F. Straube, Economy, Pa.

25 ACRES, good buildings, near Youngstown; 112 acres; splendid house, with heater and bath; two good barns; running water; farms of all sizes. L. O. Paden, Hubbard, O.

DELAWARE FARMS—Very best bargains in Delaware are described in 1905 catalogue sent by C. T. W. Williams, Milford, Del.

FLORIDA—Buy a Florida home. We have several to offer. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

FARM of 81 acres within 18 miles of Pittsburgh, at a bargain if sold soon; owner leaving on account of illness. Address Glen Cain, Wallace bldg., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—3½-acre tract on trolley line, Baden. Ready for subdivision. C. F. Straube, Economy, Pa.

FOR SALE—Farm of 35 acres; house, barn and orchard; 2½ miles from Mercer, Pa.; $1,800.
J. T. M'HUGH,
426 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

Lands and Acreage.
FOR SALE.
40 ACRES ON HEIGHTS, 3 MILES FROM CORAOPOLIS.
Near new macadamized roads and country home district; 30 acres of high, level, cleared land; balance timber. Red sandstone on place, oil and gas on adjoining farm.
Ten minutes' walk from station on Montour railroad.
PRICE $80 per acre.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

TWO acres in Bellevue, only one square from street cars, facing on three good streets; practically level; good house of 10 rooms and good stable; to a speculator to lay out in lots owner will sell on easy terms. Call on J. H. Dawson, 411 Lincoln ave., Bellevue.

FOR SALE.
ACREAGE BARGAIN.
In East End of Pittsburgh, containing 333 lots, adjoining built-up section; ready for the market; more than double money can be realized.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.
Near Library, on Charleroi car line, 7, 10 and 17-acre tracts of level land, only $300 per acre.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—a quarter-section of improved land in Lyman county, S. D., 3 miles from town; will sell under partial payments.
BARTINE & McLAIN, Oacoma, S. D.

Unredeemed diamond ring, hand carved mounting, original cost $55.00, our price $28.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

Business Properties
FOR SALE
By
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 FOURTH AVE.

WE OFFER THE ONLY BIG BARGAIN on PENN AVE., near Union station. Lot 25x100 to Spring alley; improved with 2 buildings. Price $1,500 per foot. Terms to suit.

FIFTH AVENUE BARGAIN.
Brick house of 8 rooms and bath on lot 34 feet front. Price $3,500, and only $1,000 cash needed. Rented for $35 month.
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 FOURTH AVE.

Monessen—5,700 square feet of floor space, consisting of three floors, basement (cemented), 8 feet high, main floor and second floor.
Display window, with 14 ft. recess and patent clamped glass; all floors as light as day; no living apartments in the building; size of building, 22x100 feet, with rear entrance for receiving goods; fire walls both sides; situated on Donner ave., in center of business section; lease will be given for any number of years. Write or call upon
JAMES COX,
500 and 502 Eighth ave., Homestead.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
DOWNTOWN—Good 4-story brick building with lot 70x80; can be had at a little more than the value of the lot.
FOURTH AVE.—Good location in a district which is bound to come to the front; only $40,000.
NEAR GRANT ST.—Fine lot with improvements, 23x130 feet; can be had at a very reasonable price.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

THE ONLY CORNER LEFT.
FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
CORNER MAIN AND LIBERTY AVE.,
59 FEET FRONT LIBERTY,
87½ FEET FRONT MAIN.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.
S. O. McKEE.

A BARGAIN.
House and storeroom, 8 rooms, everything first class; fine storeroom, situated on Main st., Knox, Pa., Clarion county; price $2,300; store contains millinery goods; will invoice $900; sell for $600. Will sell real estate separate. Address M. C. Gibson, Knox, Pa.

$3,500 ARE WORTH $6,000.
McKees Rocks—Building or factory site; 800 feet frontage on macadamized pike, close to railroad and street cars.
HUMPHREY, BROKER,
506 Bijou, Bldg., Pittsburgh.

PENN AVENUE CORNER FOR SALE.
Retail corner on Penn ave., 43 feet front; will sell for $40 a sq. ft. Best and cheapest corner in downtown section. Terms to suit.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
A bargain that will double your money. Fifth ave., near Sixth ave., valuable business property fronting two streets.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Liberty ave., opposite Union station, 33x for $1,200 foot. The income is $1,200 a year.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

Coal and Timber Lands.
TIMBER AND COAL LANDS.
2,000 acres hardwood timber, forest growth; 6,200 acres hardwood timber and coal, forest growth. We make a specialty of large tracts of timber and mineral lands and do not offer anything for sale until after we have estimated and examined it. If interested in timber or mining it will be to your advantage to consult us.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
303 Diamond Bank Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
5 TO 6 PER CENT.
QUICK SERVICE.
MORTGAGE BANKING CO.,
423 FOURTH AVE.

If You Are Going to Build Consult
THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
who will take the lot, place the mortgage, let the contract, supervise the building, discount the bills and turn over the property completed. Fees reasonable.
241 Fourth avenue.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.
$6,000 on $10,000 improved property in Swissvale.
Principals only.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
Insurance and Real Estate,
Notary Public.
7708 Edgewood ave., Swissvale.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
IMPROVED PROPERTY,
City or Suburban.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.
Representing leading local and out-of-town institutions, estates and individual lenders on city and suburban real estate; have special fund to loan at 4½ per cent interest.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES.
We have nearly One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars worth of first mortgages on Allegheny county real estate, interest 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, that we offer for sale. These mortgages are in amounts to suit purchasers and are on desirable property. We are placing mortgages each week and will be pleased to correspond with parties having money to invest.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
316 Fourth ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
We have the money ready for first mortgages up to $25,000; bring your deed.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in city and suburbs.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Have $16,000 trust funds for loans upon improved city and suburban properties at 6 per cent.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

HAVE LARGE FUND FOR GOOD MORTGAGES.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 DIAMOND BANK BLDG.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.
Bring deed. No delay. Money waiting.
H. A. LAPPE COMPANY,
Room 407, Peoples bldg., cor. Fourth and Wood.

PLENTY 4½% MORTGAGE MONEY.
DAVID EVANS & CO., 248 FOURTH AVE.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

WANT mortgages, $1,500 to $3,500. Box 271, Aspinwall.

$500,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. Box 663.

FUND to loan, first and second mortgages and heirs to estates. Box 1705.

WANT to borrow on 7 new brick houses $4,000 each; will pay 1 per cent. Box 1795.

We can sell you unredeemed watches at ½ their price, every watch guaranteed.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

FOR SALE.

Lots.
LOTS.
BUY AT MT. LEBANON.
BUY AT MT. LEBANON.
BUY AT MT. LEBANON.
The Anderson farm plan, the place where the sun always shines; fine half-acre tracts fronting on the Castle Shannon and Charleroi car lines; come out today; agent on ground; take car to Banksville ave.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

INVEST $1,000—MAKE $1,000.
We have a small business lot in Noble st., Swissvale (corner of an alley), which we can sell at $2,000, $1,000 cash. It will surely be worth $3,000 within 18 months. We can prove this to you by the record of adjoining property for three years past.
PARIS & CO.,
723 Wood st., Wilkinsburg.

$50 PER FOOT FRONT.
SQUIRREL HILL LOT.
Situate on a paved avenue, close to Forbes st. and one-half block from car line; size 50x130 feet; no better bargain on the hill.
COYLE BROTHERS,
507 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

BEAUTIFUL EDGEWOOD LOT, 40x110.
Located on south side of Oakview avenue within five minutes of trolley cars and P. R. R. station. The first man with the money can get it for $2,100, one-half cash.
PARIS & CO.,
723 Wood st., Wilkinsburg.

CORNER LOT FOR SALE.
$6,000.00.
100 feet on East End ave., and 122 feet on Forbes street.
Address J. H. GIESEY,
Mellon National Bank Bldg.

MORNINGSIDE CARS NOW RUNNING.
Choice lots and acreage.
JOHN SYKES,
5220 Butler st.

FINE level lot on Wilson ave., 25x120, near Drum st.; for a quick sale will take $1,100; street is paved and sewered.
T. A. SMITH & CO.,
803 Federal st.,
Allegheny, Pa.

OAKMONT—FOR SALE.
Building Sites. Desirable Locations,
Low Prices. Easy Terms.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

WILL sell at a bargain to quick purchaser, lot 100x212 ft., on the choice part of Beacon st., Squirrel Hill.
See EAST END SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
6027 Penn ave., cor. Sheriden ave.

FOR SALE—$1,050—Assessed $1,900; lot 20x100 feet; Butler, near 49th st.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

CHOICE LOT.
At a bargain, Riverview ave. entrance to Park, Allegheny. See Oakland Savings & Trust Co., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—$65 per front foot; beautiful Squirrel Hill corner, 118x150 feet. Owner needs money quick.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

LOT—20x100, Homewood park; cost in 1896 $150; worth today $250; will sell for $125 cash. Address Owner, E 26, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—1,050 feet frontage, $30,000; between Black and Station aves., 2 sqs. from Negley ave. and 1 sq. from Stanton ave. cars.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Lot on Somner avenue, Brookline; bargain. Address N 25, Gazette.

Coal Lands.
FOR SALE.
Pittsburgh drift coal, in Washington county; tipple high and self-draining; on railroad, two pieces, 350 and 700 respectively; these are especially desirable tracts at very reasonable prices.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.
Pittsburgh drift coal, in Washington Co., tipple high and self-draining, on railroad; two pieces, 350 and 700, respectively; these are especially desirable tracts at very reasonable prices.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

LEASE MINE—We have for sale the equipment of one of the best operating mines in Butler county on the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad. There is about 500 acres of coal connected with this mine, which can be leased on a royalty basis of five cents per ton.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

Seashore Property.
OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Two-and-a-half-story building, 12 rooms; lot 33x135; double porches, modern improvements; view of boardwalk, pier and Casino; good location for business, physician or summer boarding house; so occupied during past 7 years; reason for selling, broken health of owner; must be sold by December 10 at sacrifice.
NORTHERN REALTY CO.,
2048 Germantown ave., Philadelphia.

Atlantic City.
FOR SALE—On reasonable terms the Vermont House, Atlantic City, N. J., an ideal site for a sanitarium; close to beach; 50 rooms, all outside; splendid ocean view; lot 72x200 feet; ample space to enlarge house; grounds thoroughly protected on all sides. For further details address Geo. P. Rogers, Real Estate Broker, P. O. Box 384, Atlantic City, N. J.

Acreage.
150% PROFIT GUARANTEED IN ONE YEAR.
Charleroi street car line, 60 acres, 40 minutes' ride from Smithfield st.; 1,200 feet from cars and macadamized pike; farm house, barn, fruit, fine water; this is same distance as Avalon and East Liberty; to settle estate will sell for $300 per acre; easy terms; surrounding property is held at $600 to $1,000 per acre. Call for details.
HUMPHREY, 506 Bijou building.
611 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

Real Estate.—Special.

FOR SALE.
CAPITALISTS—I have a large tract suitable for plotting, handy to Pittsburgh on main line of railroad, trolley and river, near large manufacturing developments. This is positively one of the best money makers ever offered. Will sell at a price considerably below adjoining properties and on liberal terms.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

WE PAY CASH
For improved real estate.
We buy for ourselves.
No waiting; no commissions.
If you want a quick cash offer for your house, see
BORLAND & WADDELL,
Keystone Building.

CALIFORNIA,
The Land of Sunshine, Health and Happiness.
Ten-Acre Tracts in
SANTA CLARA VALLEY,
The Garden Spot of the World.
Terms within reach of wage earners. Call or send for our
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, FREE.
J. P. MASSIE CO.,
407-8 Keystone bldg., Pittsburgh.

$18,500 WILL buy fine residence property in North Highland district; large lot, house of 12 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, two baths and all latest improvements. John Westhead, 6123 Penn ave.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting,
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

Solitaire diamond stud, fine white diamond, original cost $23.00, our price $16.00.
MARKET ST. LOAN CO.,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

WANT TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS OR BORROW MONEY?

Tell it Through the Gazette and Your Want Will Be Satisfied. . . .

FOR SALE.

Real Estate.—Special.

H. W. KLEIN REALTY COMPANY,
28 North Diamond St., East,
Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Elegant Perrysville avenue residence, overlooking Riverview park, finest view in the district; new brick dwelling, 10 rooms; every modern convenience; large lot......$9,500

Bellevue—Modern 10-room brick dwelling, corner location; streets improved..........$8,200

Liberty street, Allegheny—Three-story flat, monthly rental $75; a bargain..............$5,500

Esplanade street, Allegheny, near North avenue and parks—Modern solid brick, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; a decided bargain................$5,500

Five-room house, bath, laundry.

Fifty-fourth street, Pittsburgh. Price $3,000.

(No More, No Less).

Farm, Ten Mile House, Perrysville plank road, 24 acres, in good state of cultivation; no buildings, cheap for a quick sale, or will trade for city property and assume $2,400. On line of B. & O. short line on Pine Creek.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Complete barge building plant, with sawmill, machine shop, 10 acres of land above high water mark, two large residences, situate on Monongahela river, near Brownsville, Pa.; price $45,000; will take improved property as part consideration; balance mortgage.

Braddock ave., Swissvale, solid brick, stone front, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; price $6,050; mortgage $3,000; will trade for smaller property.

Four frame dwellings of 5 rooms each; lots 25x125 each, renting for $528 per year; price $6,000; mortgage $3,950. Trade for farm and give equal amount of mortgage back.

Eight clear lots 40x130 each, for property near Canonsburg; will assume mortgage.

Six-roomed frame, all improvements; corner lot, 40x90, clear, renting for $20 per month; will trade for hardware.

One ten-room frame dwelling, large lot, renting for $25; one store, dwelling and stable renting for $25; one frame, 4 rooms, renting for $11, and two clear lots, equity in all $6,800; price $11,000; trade for residence and assume mortgage.

Lot 100x139 on paved street, lot extending back to P. R. R., with switch; frame building, two-story, 50x100, suitable for light manufacturing plant; 12 miles from Pittsburgh.

L. F. DAUME,
Bell 90 Wilmerding. East McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farm of 200 acres, 4 miles from Knox, Pa., B. & O. R. R.; 1½ miles Franklin & Clearfield R. R.; 8-room house; bank barn 50x80; flat barn, 40x60; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of good water; underlaid with coal; farm level; telephone in house; farm leased for oil and gas, $1 per acre per annum; 2 gas wells shut in on farm and when used by company pay $200 for each well; will sell for cash or will exchange for city property; price $7,500; terms arranged.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

SEE HOWICK, KOPP & CO.,
603 Times Bldg., 236 Fourth Ave.

SALOON.

Best location on one of the principal streets in a large manufacturing town in Ohio; old established; doing a business of $25 to $50 per day; stock and fixtures will invoice all price asked; rent, including 4 living rooms, $25; on account of sickness will sacrifice for a quick sale for $1,000.

RESTAURANT—One of the finest locations in the city; has six nice living rooms; fine cellar; cash register, in fact, everything in the finest shape, doing a business of $25 to $30 a day; rent only $55; price $900.

SALOON.

Great Sacrifice for Quick Buyer.

Fine corner location in mill district of Youngstown, Ohio, doing a business of $20 to $25 per day at the bar. Ten fine living rooms; rent for all only $35; nice bar fixtures; sale includes $100 stock (guaranteed); glasses, heating stove, kitchen range, two bed rooms furnished, etc. Account of death will sacrifice for immediate sale for $750.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—At invoice; one of the best corner locations in the East End. This is an old established stand and doing an actual business of $350 a week; has four nice living rooms; rent for all only $25. Nothing for good will; dollar for dollar. Invoice about $1,000. Terms, $500 cash, balance on time.

SALOON—Fine corner location in Wheeling, W. Va., doing an actual business for $300 per week; has 15 rooms, six are finely furnished; rent only $60 per month; stock to the amount of $800; also license, which is worth $700; cash register, piano, tables, chairs, gas range; also phonograph go with this deal. This is without an exception one of the best opportunities we ever had, and for a quick sale it can be bought for $3,200.

SEE HOWICK, KOPP & CO.,
Office 603 Times bldg., 236 4th ave.

A BONAFIDE BARGAIN.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY—With hot and cold soda fountain and good laundry agency, located near prominent railroad depot and bridge entrance; old established stand, doing over $100 weekly; 3 nice dwelling rooms; store will invoice the price asked, $500.

ROOMING HOUSE—Without doubt the cheapest house in Allegheny; 10 rooms, just a step from the park, well furnished throughout and filled with desirable roomers; all modern conveniences and the cheapest rent in this vicinity; clearing $70 monthly; a quick buyer will get it for $450.

BARBER SHOP—Bargain—Three-chair shop, right in the heart of the city, near the P. O.; cheap rent; $400 buys it.

GROCERY—A store carrying about $750 worth of fresh, clean stock, located in one of the best residential sections of the city, doing a cash trade over the counter, without any soliciting, of $500 monthly; has 6 nice rooms, and only $37 rent; will sell for $750 or invoice.

RESTAURANT—One of the best located, best equipped, cleanest and best paying stands in the two cities; up-to-date in every respect; ...

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
300 Times Building.

The following list are some exceptionally good opportunities:

POOL AND BILLIARD ROOM—Ten pool and two billiard tables; centrally located in downtown district; one of the finest pool rooms and best location in the city; net profits $5,000 per year; lease three years to run at a cheap rent; this place is first-class. Price..............$7,000

CIGAR STORE—One of the best locations in the downtown district; old established stand; this is one of the best stands in the city for the money; sales average $30 to $40 per day; net profits at least $200 per month; fine fixtures; large stock. Price..............$2,000

PAPER ROUTE—Best location in Allegheny; handling 895 daily evening papers and 371 Sunday papers; net profits $119.17 per month; this is an exceptionally good opportunity to buy a paper route; if sold Wednesday can be bought for..............$900

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING STORE—Best suburb of Pittsburgh; large store room; stock all new and in first-class condition; established two years; sales average $7,500 annually; net profits last year $3,366; reason for selling, retiring; this is a first-class proposition in every respect; can be bought at invoice wholesale price of goods; about....$3,000

MEAT MARKET—Best location in Allegheny; fine fixtures; sales average $325 per week; rent only $10; this is a snap. Price..............$500

ROOMING HOUSE—Best location on Sandusky street, Allegheny; 11 rooms completely furnished; house filled with good first-class roomers; rent only $50 per month; sickness reason for selling. Price..............$650

MEAT MARKET—South Side; fine fixtures. Price..............$400

ROOMING HOUSE—Arch street, Allegheny; 9 rooms. Price..............$450

ROOMING HOUSE—Atwood street; rent $40. Price..............$650

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—East End, 12 rooms. Price..............$900

SALOON—Thriving manufacturing town near Pittsburgh; fixtures will cost $2,500; guarantee stock of $700; sales average $35 per day; net profits $250 per month; this is a snap; reason for selling, sickness. Price..............$3,000

SALOON—Centrally located in Pittsburgh; 10 rooms completely furnished; good bar fixtures and stock; rent $50 per month; sales average $300 per week; net profits $5,000 per year; if sold must be sold by Tuesday; terms, $4,000 cash. Price..............$7,000

GROCERY STORE—Fine location; Wilkinsburg; stock invoices about $2,000; sales average $350 per week; will exchange for good real estate.

CONFECTIONERY—Liberty avenue, 3 nice living rooms; large stock; good location, clears above all expenses $75 per month; for quick sale can be bought for..............$700

THE ABOVE places are only a few selected from our long list of business opportunities; we have all kinds of business opportunities for sale in Pittsburgh and suburban towns; if you are looking for a business it will pay you to see us before buying.

S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
3d floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

SALOON—One of the best and neatest barrooms in Barberton, Ohio; modern fixtures; 4 very nice living rooms and large yard; good stock of liquors on hand; doing a business of $160 to $175 a week; lease as long as wanted; rent only $50 a month; place is in the business section of the town and is as neat a place as a person would wish to step into; on account of sickness must sell. Price $1,100.

SALOON—This is a first-class business place; fine large barroom and 3 dwelling rooms and bath, all modern throughout; doing a business of $175 a week; rent $40 a month; business established only one year, but it is increasing every day; fine modern oak fixtures and large stock of liquors. This is a neat, clean business. Price $1,800.

ROOMING HOUSE—Modern 9-room frame house; finely furnished throughout; first-class neighborhood in the East End; receipts from rooms will average $120 month; rent only $50. This house actually cost $1,500 to furnish, but it must be sold; price, $650.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—In a good business location; clearing $500 to $600 a year; have all good fixtures; ice box, good stock of canned goods and the cheapest place in the city; rent $30 for storeroom and 5 pleasant living rooms; reason for selling, owner has bought a hotel; price $400.

HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

MILK BUSINESS

FOR SALE—Retail milk, butter, eggs, poultry, ice cream, soda and confectionery business; a modern plant, including pasteurizer, engine, boiler, bottle filler; everything up-to-date, catering to the best class of trade and making money; will sell at invoice; trade and good will included; poor health the cause; splendid opportunity for two young partners with some capital to make their roll in a few years. For particulars address F 46, The Gazette.

WEALTH IN A FEW YEARS

I HAVE secured control of one of the richest undeveloped mines in the Rocky Mountains. Big body rich ore already exposed, right in plain sight. Nearly all virgin ground. Can be put on shipping basis inside ninety days. Every indication of producing hundreds of thousands of dollars. Need more money to open it up, and will sell an interest to responsible party for small amount. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 279, Omaha, Neb.

HOTEL—In the heart of the downtown section of the city, cor. location, doing a business of $1,000 per week; 25 rooms, completely furnished; fine bar fixtures; large stock of liquors; cheapest rent in the city. This place will stand a thorough investigation. Owner retiring from business. Price..............$25,000

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

GROCERY.

ALL CASH TRADE—Averaging fully $300 per week; stock will be sold by actual invoice (about $1,000); nothing asked for good will.

B. R. FAULKNER & COMPANY, INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

HOTEL—The best-paying hotel in heart of Newark, N. J.; has 34 fine furnished rooms; fine barroom, billiard and pool room and fine dining-room; price $4,000; particulars at Wenzel & Lebert's, 800 Broad, room 528, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

BIG PROFITS.

Suppose you invest $10 in a sow. In a year she will give you from 6 to 12 young ones as big and mature as herself, each one worth as much as your original investment. Is this not (taking the smallest number 6) 600 per cent on your investment?

We breed hogs, also Angora goats. These latter increase from 100 to 200 per cent annually besides yielding from 4 to 5 pounds of mohair each, worth 50c a pound; they are also sold for "mutton."

Our ranch is in New Mexico, "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE," where hogs are worth $12 each. They are raised on alfalfa. Disease is unknown. The climate is so mild that we do not have to "winter" our stock, but have pasture for them all the year round.

RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

Owns under United States patents the whole of the BEAUTIFUL "BONANZA VALLEY" (3,160 acres) in New Mexico. This valley is not arid or sandy, but is magnificent meadow land, well watered by never-failing springs and a stream, surrounded on three sides by mountains with the town of Santa Fe in the distance. IT IS A VERITABLE GARDEN SPOT. In addition to this valley we control 100,000 acres of grazing land.

$5 PER SHARE.

We invite you to become a stockholder, visit our ranch and stay as long as you like. You can then see what wonderful possibilities we have for making money. The par value of our stock is $10, full paid and non-assessable. We now offer a limited amount of the stock at $5 a share. Write or call for one of our booklets. DO IT TODAY. TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE.

NEWTON W. EMMENS,
Room J., Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTRO PLATING BUSINESS—In city; established 2 years; clearing $200 month, and can be increased with good man; price $850. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

PRINTING AS YOU LIKE IT—Shenango Printing Co., railroad and commercial printers, stationers and blank book manufacturers, Greenville, Pa. Write us for estimates. Pittsburgh references.

RESTAURANT—$350 buys ladies' and gents' dining room and restaurant in city district; will clear $50 per week; death forces sale; no agents. Address T 27, The Gazette.

INVEST $1 per week for 26 weeks or $25 cash and clear $500. Solar Furnace Co., 501 Empire building.

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGG STORE—On one of Pittsburgh's best business streets, doing a business of $30 per day; fine fixtures; nice store room and 5 living rooms; rent only $30 per month. Price..............$750

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor Fidelity Bldg., 431 Fourth ave.

I AM holding confidential position on inside; would like to meet honest, reliable party with $4,000 cash; can realize $30,000 in short time without any chance of loss; particulars by personal interview only. Address D 26, The Gazette.

FIRST-CLASS pool and billiard parlor, also 2 up-to-date box ball bowling alleys. Will be sold cheap to dissolve partnership. Good location. Address Shuster Bros., Evans City, Pa.

COAL AND SUPPLY BUSINESS—In city; established 5 years; clearing $400 month; business will bear close investigation; price $1,300. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In city; doing business $200 week; cheap rent; price $600. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—Oakland district; doing business $385 month; price $1,200. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF you want help in selling or buying a good business or in selling or renting your real ...

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

TWO new high pressure horizontal return tubular boilers, 125-H. P. Send for specifications. C. B. Comstock, Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Automobiles.

SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES.

40-H. P. APPERSON.

30-H. P. ROYAL TOURIST.

28-H. P. PACKARD.

24-H. P. BERG-LIMOUSINE.

24-H. P. POPE-TOLEDO.

20-H. P. OLDSMOBILE.

20-H. P. PACKARD.

14-H. P. WAYNE.

14-H. P. POPE-TOLEDO.

12-H. P. FRANKLIN.

8-H. P. OLDSMOBILE.

8-H. P. PEARCE-STANHOPE.

The above cars are in A No. 1 condition, and in order to move them at once we are willing to sell them at greatly reduced prices.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO.,
5917 BAUM ST., E. E.
Bell 165 Highland. P. & A. 142 East.

IF YOU ARE THINKING of buying an automobile this season it is high time you are looking for one best suited to your requirements and Pittsburgh hills. In the design of the Rambler the primal object has been constant daily service, and to that end has been provided abundant power, coupled with extreme simplicity both in construction and operation.

The result is a car that will travel day after day through all conditions of road or weather, and you stay in the car—not under it.

The catalogue and the Rambler Magazine will give you details. Both at your service.

Seven different types of cars to choose from. Agents wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania.

L. G. MARTIN,
3994 Forbes st., Pittsburgh.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

1902 WHITE STANHOPE	$ 250
1 LARGE 10 H. P. CONRAD steam car	400
1 FORD 2 CYL. GASOLINE	500
1 CADILLAC 1903 DETACHABLE TONNEAU, CANOPY TOP, GLASS FRONT	500

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

NOW IS THE TIME

HORSES

ARE CHEAPER!

28 Coachers, Trotters and Pacers will be sold by Reardon Horse Co. without reserve—

TOMORROW

(MONDAY) 2. P. M.

AT ASHER'S AUCTION

All will be sold.

This is a special sale because of the extraordinary fine quality of these horses.

REGULAR AUCTION ALSO

TUESDAY

300—all kinds will be sold.

SPECIAL!

Mr. E. G. Nicelly, of Latrobe, Pa., an extensive breeder, will sell 21 head of sound, young, well-bred horses.

We have guaranteed him good results, and thus brought this consignment to Pittsburgh.

Everybody welcome.

50 Pit Mules Just Arrived.

These are pictures from Nature's Art Gallery.

Private Sales Daily.

ASHER
HORSE & MULE CO.
ALLEGHENY, PA.

COMBINATION AUCTION SALE
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 23 AND 24, 1905.
$100,000
WORTH OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WERE CONSIGNED TO 1324 EAST ST., ALLEGHENY:

WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS. 25 new and second-hand depot wagons; 25 park traps, Stanhopes and cut-unders; pleasure wagons, canopy top surreys and falling top pony vehicles and pony sleighs; 20 coaches, new and second-hand, all in elegant order; grocery wagons, delivery wagons of every description, light and heavy; 125 sleighs, double and single, all colors; 200 sets harness, single and double, for wagons, buggies, carriages and barouches; blankets and robes of all kinds ...

HORSES HORSES HORSES
W. J. THUBRON

Dealer in high-class horses, coach and driving teams, station wagon horses, driving and road horses, and gaited saddle horses; 50 head always on hand, and every horse guaranteed as represented. Stables at Asher Horse & Mule Co., River Ave. and Darrah St., Allegheny, Pa.

Telephones { P. & A., 183 North. Bell, 133 Cedar.

Lady's filled watch, 25 yr. Boss case, 15 J. Movement ... MARKET ST. LOAN CO. COR. MARKET STREET AND THIRD AVE.

Gents' filled watch 25 yr. case, 15 J. Elgin movement ... MARKET ST. LOAN CO. COR. MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

Unredeemed cluster opal and diamonds scarf pin ... MARKET ST. LOAN CO. CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

By paying a small deposit you can secure an unredeemed diamond ... MARKET ST. LOAN CO. CORNER MARKET ST. AND THIRD AVE.

THE HANDY GUIDE TO SECURE HELP

IS A GAZETTE WANT AD

Penny a Word, at Main Office or Your Nearest Druggist.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, is our next auction sale; we will have a good supply of all classes of horses; a lot of good city horses, drivers, and draught; come and see us; we will give you a fair show. Craig Street Sales Stables, Allegheny.

Gibbons, Conner & Co.

PENN AVENUE STABLES.
JUST ARRIVED.
40 HEAD OF DRAUGHT AND GENERAL PURPOSES HORSES FOR SALE AT NOS. 300-302-304 PENN AVENUE
Bell 'Phone 2249 Court. PITTSBURGH, PA.
ELMER JOHNSON, Propr.

Miscellaneous.

UNREDEEMED DIAMONDS

Any of the following bargains you can pay a small deposit on for holiday delivery. Note weights and descriptions—you'll see ours less than half of prevailing prices:

Unredeemed Pledge No. 58485—A pure gem in Tiffany ring, ½ karat, absolutely perfect solitaire diamond of finest color; jewelers get at least $90; we want........$45

Unredeemed Pledge No. 68411—One of the newest ideas in a diamond ring: two beautiful white solitaires, weighing 1 karat, worth $175, at........$80

Unredeemed Pledge No. 78517—A magnificent 1½ karat solitaire diamond ring of finest color, worth $250, at........$125

Our guarantee, backed by 53 years of careful dealing, assures these as represented.

LOUIS DeROY & BROS.,
943 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.

FOR SALE—Bargains, bargains, bargains: 7 tablet arm chairs, 3 rockers, 2 mahogany library tables, 5 mahogany rolltop desks, 1 double flattop mahogany desk 6x5, 1 6 ft. standing desk on cases mahogany, 1 small safe, 1 48-drawer filing cabinet, roll curtain, golden oak, 4 single flattop desks, golden oak, and some odd chairs, at extraordinary low prices to close out. Baker Office Furniture Co., 815-817 Liberty ave.

FOR SALE—Second-hand bath tub, electric ceiling and exhaust fans, arc lamps; bargains; steel range, broiler, portable oven, coffee urn below cost, Italian marble washstand, at one-third less than value. Weldon & Kelly Co., 305 Wood st.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.
A variety of second-hand hoisting engines, derricks, mixers, crushers, rocks, drills, engines, boilers and pumps.
CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO.,
Allegheny, Pa.

KNOCKS the spots, our lightning eradicator; takes out grease, tar, ink; cleans kid gloves perfectly; makes wash snow white; wonderful discovery; sample box, 25 cents. Household Co., R. D. box 35, Butler, Pa.

BILLIARD and pool tables, bowling supplies, office desks, chairs, filing cabinets and fixtures, three second-hand safes, scale, marble mirrors, small show case. Wm. Wuerthele, 418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—About 4,000 feet of barn boards; also some 6x8 pine, 6x6 and 2x4, all in good condition. Address 5471 Kincaid st., or Bell 'phone 2925-L Highland.

FOR SALE—Fancy second-hand garments; ladies' and gents' (private house). 1841 Webster ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—50 second-hand doors. Inquire corner of Beaver and Greenwood ave., Allegheny.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

DELICIOUS Yellow Butter, 25c; splendid Butterine, 2 lbs., 25c; finest country roll, 20c. John Houston, Allegheny Market.

PERSONALS.

WE TEACH STUDENTS how to heal the sick by our new system of human electropathy. All diseases treated and cured without drugs. A new profession. Easy to learn. We can cure you. We can teach you. Will you write to us for our booklet, free? Write today, and remember that we prove the truth of our assertion. Address ELECTROPATHIC SCHOOL of HEALING, 221 St. Mary's st., San Antonio, Texas.

CREDIT—Young man or young woman: We carry a high grade line of clothing for both men and women, and there is no easier place to get it on credit than at the People's Clothing Co., 304 Federal st., Allegheny. Come in for a look. Suits, overcoats, cloaks, skirts, furs and millinery.

THE Science of Astrology, the greatest money making profession. I am about to retire from business. I am giving away copies of a book free, explaining fully my wonderful method. Hurry up. Write quick. Address Prof. J. H. B. Joiner, Niles, Mich.

WILL sell cheap on account of breaking up housekeeping, highly polished quartered oak hall rack, bookcase, sideboard, rolltop desk, chiffonier and a lot of other household goods. 117 Main, West End.

HYPNOTISM, personal magnetism, character reading, sexology; private instructions by famous professor; personal or mail course. H., Box 713, Pittsburgh.

A DRUGLESS, speedy and permanent cure for constipation; private typewritten instruction; guaranteed. C., Box 713, Pittsburgh.

PROF. HATRY, Pittsburgh Institute Phrenology, 233 Fifth ave.; only graduate talent expert or standing in Western Pennsylvania; consultation daily, Sunday afternoons.

MORPHINE, opium, laudanum, cocaine habit myself cured; will inform you of harmless permanent home cure. Mary Baldwin, box 1212, Chicago.

MISS YOUNG—Hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 220 Bessemer Block.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF GARMENTS, LADIES AND GENTS. WRITE J. WALD, 1841 WEBSTER AVE., PITSBURGH.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 224 Fifth ave., 2d floor.

RELIABLE WATCH REPAIRING—We pay cash for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought; highest prices paid. Gassel, 2229 Fifth ave. Bell 'phone 939 J. Grant.

$500 REWARD for better work. John Brautigam, shoemaker, Gayety building, Duquesne way.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50; first class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

WE are pleasing our customers. They say so. Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver st.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

LOST.

LOST—From American Express Company's wagon in East End Friday, small package addressed Mrs. H. W. Wilson, containing one evening hat. Suitable reward for return to American Express Company, No. 725 Liberty ave.

LOST—By Eleanore D. Gillespie, Tuesday, on St. James st. between Westminster place and Ellsworth ave., an amethyst pin in an old-fashioned setting; if found please return to F. N. Cook, Aiken ave.

LOST—Ladies' gold purse and chain, owner's name on purse; $50 reward and no questions asked if returned to 1112 Frick Building.

GOLD WATCH and chain in Allegheny; $5 reward for return of same. Write Q 25, Gazette.

LOST—Watch fob, engraved "L. E. C." Please return to Gazette Business office; reward.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

JUSTUS MULERT, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction on Monday, November 20, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises fronting on Braddock ave., East Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., the hotel, restaurant and barroom furniture and fixtures formerly occupied by John Cornelius Sullivan, now bankrupt. For further information apply at office of Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. T. S. Stentz and J. F. Cox, Attorneys.

INVESTMENTS.

FOR AN
INVESTMENT
Buy Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., 6 per cent Bonds. At present prices [illegible] over 5½ per cent. None better. See [illegible]utcheon, 346 Arrott Building. Bell [illegible] Court. Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.
CAN SAVE YOU MONEY
ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS SHIPPED TO
CALIFORNIA, COLORADO
or any Pacific coast point.
OUR NEW FIREPROOF
Furniture Storage Warehouse
is the most thorough
FIREPROOF BUILDING
from the
ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
SEPARATE FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Estimates Given.
PADDED VANS AND WAGONS.
Furniture Packers.
FURNITURE MOVING A SPECIALTY.
Office Magee st., near Fifth ave., four squares east of the court house.

ALLEGHENY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
840 NORTH AVE., WEST, ALLEGHENY.

EAST END TRANSFER CO.
General contractors of hauling; front brick, rough brick, lumber, ruble and curb stone; moving promptly attended to carefully.
Bell 1605-W Highland. 6450 Penn ave.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

THE M. THUMA ACADEMY OF DANCING.
306-308-310 Fifth ave.
BEGINNERS' CLASS—Monday and Friday evenings; waltz, two-step, polka, Newport and schottische taught in these classes.
ADVANCED AND SOCIETY CLASS—Thursday evenings.
Orchestra—Todd-Frey.
FANCY DANCE CLASS—Thursday afternoon.
CHILDREN'S CLASS—Saturday afternoon.
Buck and wing class—1:30 to 2:30 p. m.
Beginners' class—2:30 to 4:30 p. m.
Pupils can enter classes at any time.
We teach all kinds of ball room, fancy, stage and step dancing.
Fencing, physical culture and delsarte.
Private lessons by appointment.
Hall for rent Wednesday nights.
R. F. THUMA, Manager. R. O. BLACKBURN, Principal.
'Phones Bell 9449-J Court; P. & A. 2626 Main.

McDOUGALL'S.
Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh.
25-27 Federal, Allegheny.
Bell 'phone 394-R Schenley.
Five beginners' classes.
Four advanced classes.
Two children's classes.
Open every afternoon and evening.
Ten lessons, $3; six private, $5.
Stage and step dancing of any description, $5 and $10 per dance.

BRAUN'S SCHOOL OF DANCING—The Auditorium, 200-214 S. Highland ave. The recognized leading school of the state. Unsurpassed in educational efficiency and accommodation of patrons. Beginners' classes, Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 p. m. Advanced class, Saturdays, 8 p. m. Children's class, Saturday afternoons, 2 p. m. Private lessons by appointment. Prospectus mailed on request. 'Phones, Bell 9065 Highland; P. & A., 614 and 891 East.

FOX'S, 4069 Butler st. Beginners, Tuesday and Saturday; advance, Wednesday; children, Saturday, 3 p. m.; buck and wing, jig, clog, waltz, stage, fancy dancing, physical culture, delsarte, pantomime, elocution, dramatic art; 10 lessons, $3; ladies and children, $2; six private, $5.

M'DOUGALL, Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh; 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Every afternoon and evening; 10 lessons, $3; six private, $5; society, stage, clog, buck and wing and fancy dancing, $5 and $10 a dance.

JAS. P. BROOKS' dancing academy, Call's College auditorium, 204 Sixth st. Beginners Monday and Friday evenings; ten lessons, $3.

KIRALFY'S School of Stage Dancing. Call's Auditorium, 204 Sixth st.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL
FOR RAILROAD, MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES. FOR DEVELOPING COAL, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, INVENTIONS OR ANY GOOD PROJECT; CORPORATIONS FORMED; STOCKS AND BONDS SOLD; ESTABLISHED 1895; HIGHEST REFERENCES.
RALPH M. JACOBY,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FREE
FOR ONE YEAR.
Our monthly Bulletin, giving valuable advice and latest information on high class investments. Also shows how to make your spare dollars earn big dividends. Everyone should read it. Send at once.
PAUL MORRIS & CO.,
200 Broadway. New York.

I WILL sell 50 Alaska Copper at $11.75; quick sale. Address Z 37, The Gazette.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

FOUND.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT." Saratoga Lunch, 229 Oliver ave. Hot buttered muffins for breakfast.

FOUND—Fur collar at Duquesne garden, Friday evening; owner can receive same upon identification; drop postal to Box 1414, city.

FOUND—Cheapest place to have wringers repaired. 1305 Federal st., Allegheny.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

PERKINS' UNION DETECTIVE AGENCY—231 Fourth ave. Telephones—Private exchange.

BERRY DETECTIVE SERVICE.
433 Fifth ave. Bell telephone Grant 649.

INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY—628 Bessemer bldg. Bell 'Phone 2017 Court.

ACCOUNTANTS—STENOGRAPHERS.

JAMES T. ARMSTRONG,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
509 Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLOAN TYPEWRITING BUREAU.
MIMEOGRAPHING. 309 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

WE HAVE MONEY
TO LOAN
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.,
Anywhere in Allegheny County,
at the
LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10	for 1 month,	5c;	for 3 mos.,	15c
$ 20	for 1 month,	10c;	for 6 mos.,	60c
$ 30	for 1 month,	15c;	for 6 mos.,	90c
$ 40	for 1 month,	20c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.20
$ 50	for 1 month,	25c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.50
$ 75	for 1 month,	40c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 2.40
$100	for 1 month,	50c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 3.00
$150	for 1 month,	75c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 4.50
$200	for 1 month,	$1.00;	for 6 mos.,	$ 6.00
$250	for 1 month,	$1.25;	for 6 mos.,	$ 7.50
$300	for 1 month,	$1.50;	for 6 mos.,	$ 9.00
$350	for 1 month,	$1.75;	for 6 mos.,	$10.00
$400	for 1 month,	$2.00;	for 6 mos.,	$12.00
$450	for 1 month,	$2.25;	for 6 mos.,	$13.50
$500	for 1 month,	$2.50;	for 6 mos.,	$15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.
LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND WE DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY. SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS.
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT.
IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.
WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF ....PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name..........
Address..........
Married or single..........
When to call..........

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR.
GIVE US A CALL.

SMITHFIELD ST.
(Second Floor Front.)
LOWEST RATES
NO PUBLICITY.
QUICK SERVICE
LOANS OF $10 TO $200 ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM
12½ CENTS MONTHLY Pays Interest on Loan of $25.
25 CENTS MONTHLY Pays Interest on Loan of $50.
37½ CENTS MONTHLY Pays Interest on Loan of $75.

Our business is the largest in the city, and those who borrow here once always come back when in need.

We especially invite inquiry from those who have had or now have loans with other companies, as we know they will like our rates and terms.

If you cannot call or 'phone us, fill in the following blank and we will send our agent to see you.

We desire to obtain a loan of $.............. providing your rates and terms are satisfactory.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
MARRIED OR SINGLE..........
CAR DIRECTIONS ....

Bell 'Phone 3509 Court.
PENNSYLVANIA LOAN & TRUST CO.,
404 SMITHFIELD ST.,
First door from Fourth ave.
(Over Jewelry Store.)

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT
WE LOAN FULL VALUE on
Diamonds, Jewelry, Clothing, Musical Instruments, Firearms.
GALLINGER'S,
1200 Penn ave.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, Retail merchants and others without security; easy payments. Offices in 63 principal cities. D. H. TOLMAN, 715 Bijou bldg., 611 Penn ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Is Easy To Pay those little debts on the installment Plan.
H—O—W ?
H—O—W ?
H—O—W ?

Why our Establishment was organized for the purpose of helping the GENERAL PUBLIC To enable them to borrow Money on
Building Association Plans
Interest 6 per cent.
Y—O—U
Y—O—U
Y—O—U
can borrow any amount from —$10.00 to $1,000.00— and Pay same in Monthly Installments.

There is no publicity, everything is strictly confidential.
IF THOSE LITTLE
DOCTOR'S BILLS
GROCER'S BILLS
TAILOR'S BILLS
In FACT
ANY KIND OF BILLS
are worrying you and you want them paid
C-A-L-L O-N U-S
and we will explain our methods and show you how you can have the burden lifted,
OR
if you cannot call at office, telephone us and we will have our confidential agent call at your Home or Place of Business.
Y—O—U
need not be afraid, ask any of your friends about us. We have loaned them Money many times, thus saving them from being placed in embarrassing positions.
E-V-E-R-Y-B-O-D-Y
K-N-O-W-S U-S.
WE WILL DO THE SAME FOR YOU.
NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN COMPANY.
Capital $2,000,000.
Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
'Phone Bell 976 Court.

AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY,
216 Sixth Street,
WILL LOAN YOU
ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY
FROM $10 TO $500,

On your Furniture, Piano, Horses, Wagons or other chattel security, without removing anything from your possession. We give you a guarantee not to take the goods, so have no fear of losing the security.

We make a specialty of this kind of loans and will forfeit the loan if our rate is not the cheapest and terms easiest to be had.

Why do you profit by borrowing from this company?
Because we give you
THE CHEAPEST RATE,
THE LONGEST TIME,
THE EASIEST TERMS.

And also because we loan more money on the same security than any other company or individual. And we do it quickly and privately. Nobody knows of the transaction but yourself and this company.

Have you several little bills that you would like to pay up and have them off your mind, and be relieved of the worry, at the same time keeping your credit good?

WELL,

We are here to help you. We will pay them for you, and you can pay us in small payments. You will thereby establish a credit with us that will be as good as a bank account to you in time of need.

Call and Get Our Rates.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
216 SIXTH ST.,
Second Floor, Easy Stairs,
Over Sorosis Shoe Store.
BELL TELEPHONE, COURT 3763.

AS ADVERTISED.
We don't advertise one rate and charge another. We loan any amount (no limit) at
6% SIX PER CENT 6%
(No Other Charges.)
ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Don't want your goods, just our charges.
LOUIS DeROY & BROS.,
943 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.,
53 years in business. No loan signs.
Notice—George Cohen pledges transferred to us, where they can be renewed or redeemed.

SALARIED PEOPLE
You can get the amount you want upon your salary without any security. Easy payments and no publicity to anyone.
FRANKLIN LOAN CO., Room 51, 356 Fifth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MECHANICS LEASE AND TRUST CO.
Second Floor, Bijou Building,
611 Penn avenue.
TO
OR NOT TO
IN DEBT.

If that is what's worrying you we will loan you the money to pay them all off so that you have a thankful THANKSGIVING and a MERRY CHRISTMAS.

If you own no Real Estate we will make you a loan at just a low a rate and liberal terms on your Household Goods, Piano or any other Security that you may have and leave it undisturbed in your possession.

Your neighbors, friends or employer will know nothing of it.

You can borrow from us for
1 MONTHS,
3 MONTHS,
6 MONTHS,
OR 12 MONTHS.
and make the terms to suit your income and convenience.

We guarantee to save you
We guarantee to save you
We guarantee to save you
We guarantee to save you
FROM $2 TO $10
on your loan.
All transactions strictly confidential.
It will pay you
It will pay you
It will pay you
It will pay you
to deal
at the RELIABLE PLACE.

MECHANICS LEASE AND TRUST COMPANY.
(The People's Bankers)
Second Floor, Bijou Building,
611 Penn avenue.
Bell 'Phone, 380 Grant.
P. & A. 'Phone, 2331 Main.

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST LOAN, MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.
LOANS MADE AT ONCE.
OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYBODY.
WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW.
WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE.

Do you owe several small bills and want to concentrate them all in one place?

It is far better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will treat you right at all times—one that will live up to all promises, one that will make a contract that will suit you. We make loans in large or small amounts, for short or long time, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, or any good security, left undisturbed in your possession. PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.

LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES PAID AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.
MOST PRIVATE OFFICES IN CITY.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note without indorser.
All loans made promptly and in strict confidence. Will guarantee lowest rates in the city.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.
THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.
411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor, ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE
Bell Fone 885 Court.
P. & A. Fone 525 Main.

A BIG HELP TO THE WORKING PEOPLE

You need not hesitate to borrow money from this office.
All transactions are treated confidentially by us.
We loan any amount, from $1 up.
Our rate is 6 per cent.
We charge only the rate advertised.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
silverware, furs, clothing, etc., accepted as security.
Our terms are most liberal.
IN BUSINESS OVER 50 YEARS.
SIX PER CENT
MARKET STREET LOAN CO.
Cor. Market St. and Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. B. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Room 307
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
4th Ave. and Wood St.
CREDIT FREE TO ALL
LOWEST RATES IN THE TWO CITIES
Loans from $10.00 to $1000.00
On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Insurance Policies, Etc.
Same left in your possession
Harassed by debts, we loan you money to pay—and additional if needed.
WHY? WHY? WHY?
Do we offer such low rates of interest?
WHY? WHY? WHY?
Is our business increasing so rapidly?
BECAUSE—Our capital is unlimited
BECAUSE—Our methods are original
BECAUSE—Our terms are the most satisfactory
BECAUSE—Our business is strictly confidential
BECAUSE—Our plan is simple and inexpensive
BECAUSE—We shall pay off any loan Company you now owe.
BECAUSE—We will advance you more money at a lower rate
OUR CHEAP RATES OF INTEREST:
$1.00 on $200.00
.50 on 100.00
.25 on 50.00
.14 on 25.00
.05 on 10.00

If you cannot call, write or 'phone 181 Court, Bell 'phone, and our special agent will call on you.
Room 307
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
4th Ave. and Wood St.
Capital $2,000,000.00

HAVE YOU
PROVIDED FOR THE WINTER?
If not, and your reason is the
LACK OF READY MONEY,
Call on us. We will help you.
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS NOW
And be enabled to make a better selection; also buy them at a far less cost than you would have to pay if you put off until the last minute, when prices are boomed?
If you would like to take the
ADVANTAGE OF BUYING EARLY,
but lack of money (at present) stops you,
GIVE US A CALL.
WE WILL COME TO YOUR ASSISTANCE,
FOR WITH OUR UNLIMITED CAPITAL,
WE CAN AND WILL LOAN YOU MONEY
at a very low and reasonable rate, and allow you to arrange pre-payments to suit your convenience.
We LOAN ON FURNITURE,
WE LOAN ON PIANOS,
WE LOAN ON WAGONS, HORSES, etc.
WE LOAN ON SALARIES TO PEOPLE HOLDING PERMANENT POSITIONS.
We do not remove any of the security from your possession, nor do we make anything public, but transact all our business in the
STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.
People finding themselves in
NEED OF MONEY
Will do well to see
THE PEOPLES LOAN CO.,
Room 411 Bessemer Building,
104-106 Sixth st.
Bell 'phone 1245 Court.

HAVE YOU GIVEN
IT A
THOUGHT?
The holidays are near at hand, now is the time to do your buying. Do not wait until the rush is on and prices are raised.
COME TO US FOR THE
MONEY.
YOU DO NOT NEED AN INDORSER.
WE WILL ADVANCE YOU ALL THE MONEY YOU WANT ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, HORSES, WAGONS, OR ON ANY GOOD SECURITY.
Pay us back in easy weekly or monthly payments, to suit your income.
DO YOU OWE—
THE FURNITURE MAN,
THE RENT MAN,
OR ANOTHER LOAN COMPANY?
If you do, come to us, we will let you have the money on the best terms of any company in the city.
HOME FINANCE CO.,
417-419 Federal st., Allegheny.
'Phone 222 Cedar.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SPEND
ONE CENT FOR BRIDGE TOLL
AND SAVE DOLLARS
STOP AND THINK
Do you owe any Furniture house?
Do you owe any Loan Company?
Do you owe any Doctor Bill?
Do you owe a number of small bills?
Do you wish to save money by buying your Xmas Presents Now?
If you want to buy anything at all and prefer to pay cash, we will advance you money.
YOU KNOW THE 1001 USES FOR MONEY
We'll supply it to you to do so.
We will combine your bills so that you owe us all.

If you now owe any Loan Company, Furniture or Piano House, or any number of bills, study the following easy payment schedule and consider how much better it would be to borrow the money of us and pay your bills, and pay back as below, or as you can.

Loan $100	can be repaid	$1.63	weekly	or monthly
" 95	"	1.53	"	"
" 90	"	1.45	"	"
" 85	"	1.35	"	"
" 80	"	1.26	"	"
" 75	"	1.20	"	"
" 70	"	1.15	"	"
" 65	"	1.05	"	"
" 60	"	.93	"	"
" 55	"	.91	"	"
" 50	"	.85	"	"
" 45	"	.78	"	"
" 40	"	.70	"	"
" 35	"	.62	"	"
" 30	"	.55	"	"
" 25	"	.47	"	"
" 20	"	.36	"	"
" 15	"	.28	"	"
" 10	"	.20	"	"

PRIVACY

Our PRIVATE OFFICES are especially adapted to CONFIDENTIAL transactions. WE MAKE NO INQUIRY of your neighbors, relatives, friends or employers.

If you cannot call, write or phone us, and we will have our representative call on you.

UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
Rooms 4-6 Gray Building,
401-403 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 1849 Cedar.

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.
THE
GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD ST.
We loan money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons.
Strictly Confidential.
Cheapest rates in the city.
We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. To BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money, call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.
Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Second floor front.

A BETTER PROPOSITION.
FURNITURE LOANS.
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC.
Never before was money lending made so easy as it is at our office, and especially at this time of the year, when most every one needs a little ready cash. No other concerns can compete with our rates that we are now offering. Do not feel backward about coming to us as we are willing and ready to assist all who call at our office. We make a special point to treat everyone right, not only before you get the money, but also afterwards.
SALARY LOAN A SPECIALTY.
IF YOU WILL CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF YOU WILL SEE THAT WE DO JUST AS WE ADVERTISE. LIBERAL ALLOWANCE IF PAID BEFORE DUE.
CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE Court 1310.
Keystone Loan & Trust Co.
504-505 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

NO OBLIGATION.
Borrowing money from us simply a confidential business transaction. Our original plan of unlimited renewals and installment payments gives you your own time to pay off loans on.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, at
6% SIX PER CENT 6%
(No Extras.)
Our free booklet tells many things you would like to know about our modern methods in an up-to-date jewelry store, on ground floor, where no loan signs are displayed.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
807 Smithfield Street.
Directly Opposite Postoffice.
Fifty Years in Same Location.
Something New—Private Rooms.

NOTICES.

CONTRACTORS!
150 CONTRACTORS' GEARS AT AUCTION NOVEMBER 22, 23 AND 24, 1905, AT 1924 EAST ST., ALLEGHENY.
Take Madison ave. and East st. cars, Seventh and Liberty sts.
J. A. McKELVY, Auctioneer.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

AUCTION SALES.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

SPECIAL.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

REWARD.

ADDRESSING, HAND OR MACHINE.
Sloan Fac-Simile Process Circulars.
Everything in Typewriting.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET CONTINUES TO SHOW A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

EAST END BUSY; DOWNTOWN SLOW

Sales in East Liberty, Edgewood and Wilkinsburg Totaled $450,000.

BIG EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

Two features were conspicuous in the realty dealings of the last six days. One was the large number of transactions for East End properties. The other was the absence of deals for downtown holdings. In the East End, Edgewood and Wilkinsburg there were put through during the week 13 deals of $15,000 or over, the total of which was over $450,000. This list does not include the $100,000 deal for the former Speer farm at Oakmont, which is under option to the Oakmont Realty Company, a newly organized concern. Nearly all of these deals were on a cash basis, and East End brokers shared the credit of handling some of the largest of them, notably the sale of the Emory Methodist Episcopal church to Oswald Werner for $145,000 by George B. Kelly, the exchange deal totaling $60,000 for the Reiss property in Penn avenue by D. Behen & Son, and the sale of Edgewood houses to O. J. Parker for $20,000 by F. G. Conley & Co. Such a spurt of activity has not struck the East End districts for some time, and it is likely to stir up considerable buying enthusiasm in that quarter.

Not a single deal for downtown property was announced. In the outer Fifth avenue district and the Hill wards a number of good sales were closed, and outer Penn avenue came in for a share of attention. The best sale made on the South Side for months was that of the property at Carson and Fourteenth streets for $80,000, handled by the Aronson Realty Company, and W. L. Scott & Co. put through an Allegheny sale of $22,500. The best deal for a manufacturing site made public for a long time, too, was the purchase by W. L. Curry of 48 acres at McKeesport for $140,000 by the firm of J. A. Young & Co. of the East End.

This wide distribution of the buying and the scarcity of deals downtown is significant as showing that many investors with a comparatively small amount of cash to put into real estate are going to the outskirts instead of sticking to the high-priced property downtown. At least 10 of the deals made last week in the outlying wards were for investment purely, and their location shows that investors are looking up properties that will pay them a better revenue and at the same time afford more chance for a quick turn at a fair profit than the big and unprofitable downtown properties. There are still a good number of buyers in the market for the latter, but the prices asked are apparently prohibitive in their estimation.

Exchange Deal Totals $60,000.

Through the office of D. Behen & Son and Charles Hehne the property of the Reiss estate at 5622-5626 Penn avenue, East End, has been sold to Attorney Elmer W. Moore of the firm of McCready & Moore for $45,000. The lot is a large one, facing 60 feet in Penn avenue, near South Negley avenue, Twentieth ward, and running back 200 feet to Mignonette street. Five brick and frame houses stand on the site, part of which face in Mignonette street. These are rented for about $1,500 a year. In part payment for this property Attorney Moore tendered a new reception hall pressed brick residence of 11 rooms and two bathrooms in Atlantic avenue, Bradley place, which was valued at $15,000. The house stands on a lot 50x135 feet and was completed only recently.

The Penn avenue sale figures at the rate of $750 a front foot. Admitting the fact that the deal was an exchange, the Bradley place house is well worth the price paid for it, so that the Penn avenue price is a new high record for that neighborhood. It would have been reckoned foolhardy to have paid such a price two years ago for property out so far as Negley avenue, but the steady growth of business in that direction has brought to the minds of investors the fact that these lots are very good business sites and values are expected to go up well toward $1,000 a foot on lots with the depth of this one before the end of another year.

Building Situation Is Very Satisfactory.

The weekly bulletin of the F. W. Dodge Company treats of conditions as follows:

"The financial flurry in money centers during the past few days has had but little influence on construction affairs more than a slight tendency to cause some hesitancy in promoting prospective work. If the stringency proves to be only temporary there will not be cause for any concern. In point of volume of work started so far this month, the promises of the early fall are not entirely fulfilled, which may be accounted for in the endeavor to push to completion the extraordinary business recorded in the late summer. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the situation is a very wholesome one and that conditions are shaping themselves for an early and active run of business another year. That prices on nearly all items in the material list have reached a maximum is universally conceded, and in some quarters predictions are freely made that the general level is likely to be lower, if anything, in the spring. Of course, the wage element will be the important factor in determining whether construction will be more or less expensive in the future, and it is yet too early to ascertain on which side its influence will be felt another season. Accounts are reported to be moving more slowly than they should during November, and it will be necessary for a general loosening up during December to put ledgers in satisfactory shape for the year's balancing.

"The total value of construction and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending November 15, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,071,000, against $1,109,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $79,960,000, against $64,758,000, which was the total for the same period last year. The figures for the same week last year were $1,215,000, showing a loss this year of $44,000. The total for the corresponding week in 1903 was $1,567,000."

Makes a Big Three-Cornered Deal.

The Aronson Realty Company turns out to have been the broker in the exchange deal for South Side and hill property, published yesterday in The Gazette. The deal was a three-cornered one, the total amount involved being $172,500. The Friedman & Rosenfeld holdings at Carson and Fourteenth street, which rent for about $6,000 a year, were put into the deal at $80,000. M. Perelstine traded for this property at 1300-1306 Clark street, valued at $40,000, which is rented, it is said, for $4,200 a year. Yesterday the Clark street houses were sold to K. Klebansky for $40,000, he giving in part payment an 11-room brick house on 23.5x106 feet in Center avenue, which was valued at $12,500.

The same company sold for Mrs. Feingold to M. Jacobs a row of five houses at 127-135 Wooster street for $11,500. The lot has a frontage of 66 feet and the houses are rented for $1,800 a year.

Through the John K. Ewing Company, owner of the Union Realty Company, Charles R. Rhodes of the Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Construction Company has purchased a fine residence property at 6101 Jackson street, Nineteenth ward, for $18,500. The property is at the corner of Sheridan avenue and consists of a 12-room center-hall brick residence with three bath rooms and a billiard room on lot 61x125 feet. The house was completed less than two years ago and will be occupied by the purchaser as a home after April 1.

Good Starter for Schenley Farm.

The sale of one-half acre of ground in the Schenley Farms tract to Robert C. Hall and F. T. F. Lovejoy at the rate of $65,000 an acre shows in brief the possibilities of the old farm, both from the standpoint of values and of permanent civic improvements. The part sold will be utilized for a park, making one more attractive spot on the Grant boulevard which will be extended through the property. Within a week it is expected that another large sale in the farm will be made public which will result in even more of an improvement. Aside from the University club, which will soon let the contract for its $100,000 club house on the Schenley farm, three other institutions are figuring on sites there and if the deals go through they will add greatly to Oakland's prominence as a great center for big institutions, religious, educational and social.

The Freehold Real Estate Company is keeping right on with the work of transforming Brookline into a model residence suburb and has of late hastened the work so that the paving and sewering could be finished before the hard freezing started. Last week Booth & Flinn, limited, had a force of 250 men working on the extension of the Brookline boulevard in the direction of Fair Haven station on the Castle Shannon railroad. Just beyond the Second ward boundary a cut 20 feet deep has been made through solid rock to permit of the extension of the new street car line to the slopes beyond. The fine weather of the last month has kept up the lot sales with an encouraging regularity and most of the Second ward of Brookline is now owned by individuals who have bought home sites there with the intention of building in the spring.

Guessing in Panhandle District.

Repeated rumors of "something doing" in the Panhandle district above Ross street are making property owners very hard to deal with. Just what foundations there is for the gossip cannot be ascertained, but the general trend of opinion is to the effect that the Panhandle contemplates some improvements in this district that will benefit property greatly. In addition to this the assured building of big stations for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the lower end of the strip mentioned is forcing up the prices there. The oft-repeated story that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company will soon start the erection of a 12-story office building at Third avenue and Ross street was revived, but is mythical as ever. Around the court house district the agitation about the sale of the Third United Presbyterian church and the Fourth Avenue Baptist church is sufficient to keep up interest to a high point among prospective investors, who will await with eagerness the disposition of both these properties.

The much-talked of amusement park for Allegheny is likely to be located in the Perrysville avenue district near Riverview park, according to a very reliable report yesterday. It is said that a site of some three acres near there has been optioned and may be taken over any day. The deal is credited to John A. Sharp. The location of such a resort in this neighborhood will naturally create quite a stir among the residents and property owners who are trying hard to protect their locality from undesirable intrusions.

Sales Made by Brokers.

East End: F. G. Conley & Co. sold for George Hubbard to F. G. Conley and F. C. Bell 100x140 feet in Oakwood street, near Frankstown avenue, for $7,000; for Elizabeth A. Casey to G. A. Mikesell, 25x93 feet at Race street and Homewood avenue, for $2,500; for Molly R. Wilson to Samuel Middleton, 31x45 feet in St. Clair street, for $2,000.

Wylie avenue: The Merchants Savings and Trust Company sold for Agnes Carnahan to Mrs. Esther Wilkoff 2041 Wylie avenue, a three-story brick house on 20x75 feet, for $6,000.

Allegheny: The H. W. Klein Realty Company sold for S. L. Porter, city solicitor of Allegheny, to Mrs. Catherine Shaner a lot in Riverview avenue, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny, for $4,950.

South Side: James H. Thompson sold for Walter L. Hays to Melissa Hughes 2411 Sarah street, South Side, a brick house on 20x70 feet, for $3,000.

Bedford avenue: George C. Norris & Co. sold for the Third United Presbyterian church to Jacob Grossman 40x75 feet a Bedford avenue and Kirkpatrick street for $2,200.

Collins avenue: Thomas A. Coleman sold to Aaron Harter an improved lot, 31x100 feet, on the east side of Collins avenue, Nineteenth ward, for $7,500.

Hallman street: Reinhart Frederick sold to Nettie Onslow an improved lot, 24x149 feet, on the east side of Hallman street, Twentieth ward, for $3,600.

Lang avenue: Louis Greenstein sold to L. X. McFarland an improved lot, 28x100 feet, at Lang avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $5,000.

Webster avenue: John McKay sold to Nettie Houston 21x65 feet on the north side of Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, for $3,400.

Building permits issued yesterday by the bureau of building inspection were as follows: J. F. Murphy, frame storage house and stable, Virginia avenue, Thirty-second ward, $1,200; Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company, brick warehouse, No. 300 Second avenue, Sixth ward, $5,000; Dimler Bros., two-story addition to store, First avenue and Ross street, Second ward, $30,000.

Transfers Recorded.

Silverman S J to L M Alpern, Oct 31, 13th wd, Pgh, 47x96, Rose st	$ 2,925
Jordan I N to F A Partman, Nov 13, Chartiers twp, 80x130, Idlewood ave	1,000
Banov S H to A E Waebele, Nov 10, 13th wd, Pgh, 28x59, Wylie ave	1,800
Stille W F to D A Campbell, Nov 15, 11th wd, Alle, 48x97, California ave	4,600
Grossman L to S Simo, Nov 16, 13th wd, Pgh, 19x75, Bedford ave	3,900
Harris L to A M Cohen, Nov 15, 7th wd, Pgh, 20x107, Wash st	10,500
Bair David to S Beyma, Nov 11, Braddock, 20x135, Talbot ave	3,200
Peffer E Z to Ida A Stewart, Oct 6, Wilkinsburg, 50x214, Trenton ave	10,000
Fell Daniel to W D Mansfield, Nov 7, 6th wd McKeesport, 40x120, Fifth ave, two-third interest	7,000
Penna Sav F & L A to James D Davis, Nov 6, Mifflin twp, 25x110, Woodland ave	1,450
Same to D H Lanigan, Nov 3, 11th wd, Alle, 25x145, New Brighton road	1,600
Aronson I Leonard to J M Fulleton, Nov 14, 14th wd, Pgh, 80x69, Fifth ave	20,000
Hall Anna M to Henry McCully, Oct 6, Hampton twp, 8 acres	1,100
Hendhausen H to A Hendhausen, July 26, Harman twp, 195x50, Heron st	1,650
Lynch H E to J C Dobbs, Nov 11, Elizabeth, 1½ acres	4,300
Yunker Philip to H Oberbauer, Nov 15, McKees Rocks, 20x120, Belle ave	2,000
Wilson Harry C to A A Dinan, May 29, 6th wd, 80x80, Boyd st	10,000
Smith H H to M A Moren, Sept 30, 22d wd, pgh, 100x140, Irwin ave	10,000
Third U P Cong to Lena Grossman, Nov 15, 13th wd, Pgh, 40x75, Bedford ave	2,200
Hilty A H to M J King, Feb 25, 21st wd, Pgh, 75x119, Lemington ave	3,400

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ended November 18:

Location.	Size.	Improvements	Front Ft.	Sq. Ft.
5622-5628 Penn avenue	60x200	Five houses	$750	$3 75
Highland and Broad street	140x130	Frame church	1,035	7 97
397 Rebecca street	50x150	Residence	400	2 67
Forbes, near Wightman	206x154	Vacant	131	......
Lincoln and Winslow	140x110	Residence	100	......
Atlantic avenue	50x135	Residence	300	......
Hobart and Douglass streets	850x120	Vacant	50	......
Wightman street	123x200	Vacant	130	......
Euclid avenue	43x100	House	350	3 50
6101 Jackson street	61x125	Residence	303	2 43
Gordon street, Edgewood	140x150	Five houses	143	......
2204 Penn avenue	24x100	House	583	5 83
Fifth, near Logan	24x 89	House	1,417	11 24
Fulton and Gilmore	37x174	House	473	2 73
Grandview avenue	208x185	Vacant	131	......
1321-1327 Carson street	71x 92	Four houses	1,127	12 25
1300-1310 Clark street	100x 49	Five houses	400	8 16
2007-2009 Fifth avenue	30x87x17	Two houses	250	......
Rebecca street, Wilkinsburg	27x122	Cement building	926	7 60
Manhattan street, Allegheny	73x 60	Four houses	308	5 14
Lacock street, Allegheny	24x100	Brick house	833	8 33
Center avenue and boulevard	½ acre	Vacant	$65,000 per acre	
Christy Park, McKeesport	48 acres	Vacant	2,900 per acre	
Penn township	60 acres	Vacant	1,000 per acre	

Local Realty Fraternity Makes a Rapid Growth in Numbers This Year

LARGE CLASS OF REALTY BROKERS

Nine Firms Have Lately Embarked in the Business in Greater Pittsburgh.

FALL IS AUSPICIOUS TIME

Pittsburgh's realty fraternity is growing at a rate that shows how popular and profitable the selling and handling of landed property has become. Only a few years ago the local firms did not number 50. Now there are probably three times that number of concerns in the two cities that make it their business to look after the properties of others. In boom times and in dull times the list keeps growing longer, and, to judge from the appearance and reports of the majority of the firms, they are succeeding well.

This fall the real estate business has been singularly dull. All sorts of excuses have been given, but no one has a complete diagnosis of the case and no one has volunteered a cure that did cure. This month, however, things look decidedly better. It may be this fact and it may be brokers in general realize the fall is a good time to get established in the real estate business that nine new firms have been recently announced, seven of them in Pittsburgh. They are already doing business, and by spring will be well in the harness and much better off than if they had started in the thick of the spring business.

The likenesses shown herewith are those of men who are not strangers to Pittsburgh. Most of them have a very good knowledge of realty conditions and values in this vicinity. Several of them have gained this from a long experience with well-established firms, and now are hanging out their own signs because they believe they can make a success of the real estate business themselves. These new firms are scattered all over the city and are prepared to give painstaking care to all matters of business entrusted to their care. If the old adage "A new broom sweeps clean" can be applied to real estate firms, then these new brokers should receive a full share of the business. There is plenty of business in Greater Pittsburgh for all, and as one broker of years' experience remarked last spring:

"I am going into business for myself simply because I believe in this city there is opportunity for every man to do just as much business as he has the capacity for conceiving and carrying out."

1—W. F. Melhuish.

At 12 North Diamond street, Allegheny, J. M. Copeland and W. F. Melhuish are now in business under the title of Copeland & Melhuish. Both are Allegheny men and both have had extended experience in realty dealing, the former with W. L. Scott & Co. three years and the latter as an independent broker. They have seized upon the present as an auspicious time to push Allegheny property in view of the probable annexation and will go after every line of realty business.

2—A. M. Johnson.

A. M. Johnson & Co. are at 411 Farmers Bank building. Mr. Johnson is a well-known business man and realty dealer of Beaver county, and his firm now has a branch office at Beaver Falls. His partner is John R. Elk. The firm, which just closed a $50,000 deal, will make a specialty of business properties and business opportunities and will also cater to the wants of Pittsburghers for farm properties, both for investment and for summer homes.

3—Capt. William Crookston.

A very familiar figure in local realty circles is Captain William Crookston, who has handled many large transactions. With Albert V. Crookston he has formed the Crookston Realty Company and fitted up fine offices at 415 Fourth avenue. Both men were identified for years with the old M. F. Hippie company and later with the Union Realty Company. Their thorough knowledge of property values and local conditions makes their success a practical certainty.

4—John M. Wendt.

John M. Wendt and Clifton DeForce are the members of the firm of Wendt & DeForce, which is now established at 54 Shannon building. Mr. Wendt has been associated with Wood, Harmon & Co., and his partner comes from Butler. The firm, in addition to selling and renting property, will build houses for sale on easy payments. They now have 17 dwellings building in Grandview and will soon have a planing mill and brick yard of their own in operation.

5—Thomas W. Irwin.

The junior member of the firm of Faris & Co., of 723 Wood street, Wilkinsburg, is making an enviable record as an energetic, quick and satisfactory salesman. The two years since he left the employ of the Crucible Steel Company have been marked by a succession of deals that would do credit to a broker of long experience. Robert S. Faris is the head and H. D. Hasson the second member of a firm that is building up a big business in realty dealing of all kinds.

6—F. A. W. Schaum.

The Guardian Trust Company, which is located at 341 Fourth avenue, on November 1 added a real estate department to its business, making F. A. W. Schaum real estate officer. Mr. Schaum has been with the Pennsylvania Savings Fund and Loan association 10 years and is now assistant secretary of that institution, which position he will retain. He will introduce new methods in the Guardian to make it a popular realty agent.

7—John J. McKenna.

The John J. McKenna company has been in business at 427 Fourth avenue but a comparatively short time, but has closed nearly a dozen deals for city property. Mr. McKenna served 23 years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has a splendid acquaintance among railroad men. James J. Leahy, formerly of Leahy Brothers, is associated with him. It is their policy to handle business property largely and later to develop a trade in suburban real estate.

8—John J. Lawrence.

John J. Lawrence & Co. is the title of a new firm at 411 Fourth avenue. Mr. Lawrence, the head of the firm, is a southerner, and comes to Pittsburgh from Florida. His familiarity with property in the south and his wide acquaintance there will help the firm greatly in making a feature of southern lands. With him is associated Arthur N. Spencer, who has been in the real estate business four years in this city. They will handle all lines of real estate business.

9—F. G. Conley.

F. G. Conley & Co. is the youngest real estate firm in the East End, having embarked in business at 118 Sheridan avenue about a month ago. Mr. Conley served a three-year apprenticeship with S. H. Lloyd and was two years with J. A. Young & Co. His partner, Fred C. Bell, was associated with the latter firm two years. Since the firm started it has sold over $160,000 worth of property. East End property will be its specialty, and it has already lined up a good list of rents.

NEW STYLE OF FRAME FOR BIG BUILDINGS

New Warehouse of F. E. Schenck.

The most interesting of the many warehouses erected the past year is the six-story building now under construction for F. E. Schenck, of the hardware firm of Demmler & Schenck, at 432-434 Penn avenue. It is a pioneer building in Pittsburgh, being the first reinforced concrete structure in the city. Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities have used this method of construction for several years and have found it eminently satisfactory. Reinforced concrete has been used extensively in France for 15 years, for there the first principles of the work were put to a test 40 years ago. For a city like Pittsburgh, where room is always at a minimum, it has peculiar advantages, perhaps the chief being that the walls need be only four inches thick, thus giving much room inside the building.

Architect C. M. Bartberger designed the Schenck building and H. L. Kreusler has the general contract for its erection. The estimated cost is $60,000. Not a brick or a pound of structural steel will be used in the frame. Instead the walls will be of concrete reinforced by steel bars, some round, some square and some twisted. The columns, girders, chimneys, flues, floors, partitions and stairways will be of the same material. The Portland cement, the chief material used, is made from crushed sandstone, no gravel being used, thus doing away with the porous effect that is often noticed in the coarser cements. The concrete is poured into wooden forms through which the bars are strung, and is allowed to filter around through them making a solid substance which is perfectly smooth and waterproof besides being as fireproof as the ordinary "fireproof" structure. The store fronts will be of steel, reducing the proportion of inflammable material to the minimum. The building will be 102 feet high, 38x113 feet in size, and the floors will carry a load of 250 pounds to the square foot.

Demmler & Schenck will move to their new business home about March 1. The present firm has been in business since 1876, succeeding J. H. Demmler, who started to sell hardware in this city in 1834. For 20 years it has been located at 624-626 Liberty avenue.

ORE SHIPMENTS BREAKING RECORD

Figures Predicted by Enthusiasts Will Not Be Reached, However, This Year.

ENTIRE CITY MUST BE REMOVED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., Nov. 18.—Joseph Sellwood of Duluth is of the opinion that the movement of ore from the Lake Superior region in 1906 will not exceed 35,000,000 tons. "We may look with perfect confidence to a year of big things in the iron and steel business," said Mr. Sellwood, "but I doubt if the shipments from the mines will overtop the figure I have named. I know that some observers of the situation predict a record of more than 35,000,000 tons, but I doubt if we will witness it. Thirty-five millions would mean an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the movement of this season, and now that shipments are at record-breaking figures, that would seem a substantial increase to make in one year. There are a number of reasons why I believe that 35,000,000 tons will be the limit. In the first place, a number of big mines which have been selling their product in the open market have been taken over by big consumers who will sell ore to no one. Besides this, practically all the furnaces in the country are in blast, and have been for a long time, and there are few new ones to start up. The consumers cannot materially increase the use of ore unless they first increase the furnace capacity. It will be possible to produce more than 35,000,000 tons and move it in 1906, but in my opinion no more will be required."

Will Run 34,000,000 Tons.

There is no doubt that the shipments for the present season will not be less than 33,000,000 tons, and there is a prospect the figure will be nearer the 34,000,000 ton mark. Revised figures show that the total movement to November 1 was 29,733,615 tons, the October movement having amounted to 4,257,000 tons, compared with 4,094,721 tons in October a year ago. By ports the season's shipments for the past two years, up to November 1, have been as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Escanaba	2,951,582	4,515,[illegible]
Two Harbors	3,826,523	7,049,[illegible]
Duluth	3,946,051	7,895,976
Superior	3,482,255	4,574,407
Ashland	1,902,236	3,033,774
Marquette	1,545,682	2,631,[illegible]
Gladstone	489	......
Totals	17,657,159	29,733,615

This shows a gain in favor of the present season of 12,077,615 tons. By months this year shipments have been as follows: April 1,495,173 tons; May, 4,619,431; June, 4,899,450; July, 5,221,620; August, 4,999,830; September, 1,425,550; October, 1,245,096.

The Meriden Iron company, organized for the purpose, has taken over the lease to the Pearce mine, at Chisholm, heretofore in the control of the Bedford Mining company. The new corporation is comprised of the fee owners of the property, the Pillsbury-Bennett-Longyear interests, and it is the intention to restore the mine to the shipping list at an early date. The Pearce was opened in 1901 and became a shipper the following year. Ore was also sent out in 1903, but last season and this year the mine has been idle. The Pearce will be a shipper during the winter, sending the ore to the Zenith Furnace company at West Duluth. The property is not a large mine, but its ore is very desirable for furnace use.

Whole Village Must Move.

The reports have been revived that it is the intention to remove the village of Sparta because of the large body of ore found beneath it by the steel corporation which holds the ground under lease from the fee owners, Murphy, Dorr & Flynn, and it is gossip that the task will be undertaken this winter or early next spring. Just what location has been selected as the site of the new town has not been given out, but while the village may be removed to the Pettit mine, a short distance to the east, it is considered improbable that the community will be incorporated with the city of Eveleth, a few miles to the west, as has been suggested, a plan which has stirred up considerable opposition in the town. Sparta is a pretty little village, situated on the banks of Ely lake. It has an excellent water system, is electric-lighted and has graded streets. Its opera house and fire hall are owned by the village. However, wherever the town is moved, the undertaking will be accomplished at the expense of Murphy, Dorr & Flynn, who will give lots equivalent to those abandoned and will provide streets, water and sewers as was done in the case of the original town of Eveleth, the site of which was owned by the same people.

INDIANA HOGS IMBIBE CIDER AND INDULGE IN SHORT SPREE

PERU, IND., Nov. 18.—Thirty-six hogs in an intoxicated condition is the story that comes from John Landwerlin, a farmer in Shelby county, Indiana. Mr. Landwerlin says he had been making cider and had put a barrel of it in the orchard, where it fermented. Forty-five hogs made their way into the orchard. In the meantime fermentation forced the bung out of the barrel, and the contents ran into a trough two or three inches from the barrel. Thirty-six of the hogs drank all the cider. Mr. Landwerlin visited the orchard an hour later and saw his hogs staggering around and falling down. About 5 o'clock they were all sober again.

BEARS HUNTED ON MAINLAND SWIM TO GAME PRESERVE

MUNISING, MICH., Nov. 18.—A bear hunt is in progress on Grand island, the big game preserve off Munising, in Lake Superior. Two bears are being hunted down. They had been hunted on the mainland and in their efforts to escape they swam to the island, a distance of two miles, showing that these bruins' aquatic accomplishments are entitled to respect. They were seen disappearing in the woods, just after they had landed. The presence of bears on the island in an unconfined state is anything but desirable, as they would be a constant menace to much of the game with which the preserve is stocked.

WIRELESS WORK OF BOY INVENTOR

He Sends Messages to Sea from Navy Yard—Aims for Fortune and for Fame.

IMPROVING MARCONI SYSTEM

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—In a home-made hut about the size of a drygoods packing box on the top of the brick building at 18 Irving street, West End, Leon W. Bishop, 17 years old, is battling with the mysteries of wireless telegraphy and telephony, hoping to perfect a system that will make him famous.

He has erected a wireless telegraph station on top of the roof, and has often received messages sent from the Charlestown navy yard to vessels at sea.

Young Bishop has already sent messages through the air a distance of 1,500 feet, his chum, Charlie Murray, receiving them. In the little experimenting station, which is about big enough to accommodate two people comfortably, are all kinds of electrical apparatus, most of which young Bishop has bought at junk shops because of the small amount of money in his pocketbook.

The boy is very handy with tools, and teaches manual training in a private school two nights a week. With the salary received he buys more fittings for his station. He spends every spare cent on electrical apparatus. His father is a grocer, and, believing in his boy's ability has offered to give him money to help him experiment, but the boy has refused to accept any. He intends to earn all the money he puts out for experiments.

Already he has two wires from the top of his house to the room of his chum. They telegraph back and forth every night. Young Bishop had the misfortune to be sickly when young and did not start to school until ten years old. He is now in the last grammer grade.

"My knowledge of electricity has been gained almost wholly from library books," said Bishop. "The system of wireless telegraphy which I am trying to perfect contains parts of all the leading systems, combined with my own. Already I have telegraphed through space a distance of 1,500 feet with a hill intervening. I hope to improve the receiving instrument which all wireless telegraph experts are having so much trouble over. The receiving instruments of all systems, including Marconi's, are very erratic and there is a fortune in it for the person who invents one that will receive correctly without becoming erratic and refusing altogether to work at times.

"My ambition is to be the inventor and operator of the best wireless system and I hope to attain this ambition within five years. I work almost every night now on the problem. Every cent I get I spend for this object.

"I think wireless telegraphy will eventually supplant all cables, but for short distances it is not practical because of interference, all stations catching the same message. Tuning may overcome this. I have often caught messages sent by the navy officials at Charlestown to ships at sea and have also caught messages sent by Prof. Stone of M. I. T. while he was sending to the navy yard. I am also at work on wireless telephony. The principle has been discovered. The great trouble to overcome is the sending instrument, just the reverse from telegraphy. I hope to accomplish that before long, too."

NEW WESTERN SWINDLE VERY CLEVERLY WORKED

Frosted Globes That Would Double the Power Light—Sharper Skips in Time.

COLFAX, WASH., Nov. 18.—A clever swindler did a nice stroke of business here yesterday. The man drifted into town Thursday evening and visited many places of business, where he offered to show the workings of an electric light globe which he had frosted by a method which he guaranteed to nearly double the power of the light. He carried one of the frosted globes, which he declared was a common 16-power burner, and, putting it in place of the 16-candlepower globe in use, showed the superiority of his wonderful invention. True enough, the new globe gave almost double the light that the old globe had given, and the man took orders for frosting globes at the rate of 10 cents each. He declared the secret of the increased candle power was in the frosting, which he guaranteed to last as long as the glass of the globe. He offered to guarantee that with his frosting an ordinary 18-candle power burner would give as much light as a 25-candle power unfrosted burner.

He took many orders for work to be done the next day and many citizens took their burners to the "magician" to be frosted, while they saw plainly a marked decrease in their future electric light bills. The stranger did a thriving business during the day, but disappeared just before time for the current to be turned on in Colfax.

Those who invested in the stranger's wonderful secret, could scarcely wait for the current to be turned on in the evening so they could exhibit to their families and friends the brilliant light that would shine forth from their frosted globes. But what a sad disappointment! When the current was turned on, instead of the brilliant light given by the stranger's magic lamp the previous evening, a sickly glare, less brilliant than the lamps gave forth before they were frosted, shown forth. Then the purchasers realized that the stranger had a 25 candle power globe, no larger than an ordinary 16, frosted, and had used this to illustrate the workings of his wonderful invention.

It is not known how many victims the swindler secured here, but it is known that he did a rushing business. He sold one man $5 worth of the preparation and instructed him how to put it on the globes. He was trying to sell the agency for $25, and two young men were trying to raise the money to buy it, but it is not known if they succeeded.

Just as the train was leaving the depot for Portland last night the man who had worked the swindle here rushed down and boarded the train. No effort is being made to apprehend him, but those who "bit" at his game are being freely joked about their frosted lamps, and the affair has created much amusement here.

Such Friendly Friends.

Maude—"Jack" Huggins has been calling on me for nearly three months. I expect a proposal soon.

Clara—Oh, "Jack" never rushes things. It was at least five months before he proposed to me.—Chicago News.

EXPECT A FIGHT ON FREE SEEDS

Cost to the Government Is Used As Argument Against Annual Distribution.

BIG INCREASE IN DEMAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Members of congress from agricultural districts are anticipating a renewal of the fight at the coming session of congress against their pet hobby, the free distribution of seed by the government, on which a determined attack was launched last year. When the appropriations for the agricultural department are made it is expected that the item providing for the maintenance of the seed distribution bureau will meet with vigorous opposition on the ground that it is an extravagance and an expensive burden on the government.

It is the contention of those opposed to the appropriation, who consist almost wholly of representatives from city districts, that the distribution of seed in the manner in which it is now carried on is practically worthless as a means of promoting agricultural industry in the country.

On the other hand, it is held by the representative from the country districts that the free distribution of seed has given a great stimulus to the farming industry, and that to abolish it now would tend toward restraining the natural development of the country.

In 1839 congress appropriated $1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seed. Year by year these appropriations have steadily increased, climbing from the original sum to about $300,000 annually, which is approximately the amount of the appropriations for the past few years.

The process through which the seeds pass from the time of entering the building until they are sent without cost to the public is a marvel of inventive genius. Upon delivery at the distribution bureau, the seeds are weighed and taken to the third floor of the building, where they are emptied into hoppers and permitted to filter down into the bag filling machines placed under each hopper.

There are 17 of these machines in the building, and they are indeed wonderful pieces of mechanism. Each machine has a revolving wheel containing 14 small cups, which, in turn, as the wheel revolves, catch the falling seed from the hopper above. As each cup descends filled it comes in contact with a small paper envelope fed into the machine and automatically opened in time to catch the contents of the cup as it empties. A steel hand then catches the envelope, seals it and drops it through a hole in the floor into the seed bin on the floor below.

The seeds are then ready to be placed in a larger envelope, each containing five small packets of different varieties. The first step in this operation is the counting of the franked and addressed slips, which is done by means of an automatic counting machine. This machine is the invention of Prof. Galloway of the agricultural department and is capable of counting on an average of 500 slips a minute, registering at the same time every slip counted.

The counting finished, the addressed slips are taken to the second floor, where they are pasted on large envelopes, after which they are ready to be filled with the five smaller packets containing the seed.

The filling of these large envelopes is done in a novel manner. Running almost the entire length of the room are four seed bins. In front of each row of bins runs an endless belt a foot and a half in width, moving slowly toward the rear of the room. On a level with the belting, each bin has a small outlet for the packets containing the seed.

The large envelopes in which the seeds are to be put are placed one after another on the continuously moving belt. When the empty envelope reaches the outlet of the first bin, on its journey to the rear of the room, a small packet containing the variety of seed in that particular bin is placed upon the envelope as it passes. As it reaches the outlet of the next bin a similar process occurs, but this time a different variety of seed is put upon the envelope, and so on until five varieties, in turn, have been dropped upon it. On reaching the end of the belting the envelope is picked up and the five packets of seeds upon it are placed within and passed on to the sealing machine, where it is closed automatically by means of small wire rivets.

The addressed envelopes containing the seeds are then ready for mailing. The packages are counted, placed in large government mail bags and are sent to the postoffice department to be forwarded to the states in which they are to be distributed.

At the present time the bureau is preparing to handle the annual distribution which will take place next spring, and which will be larger than in previous years. While the force of workmen employed at the bureau is engaged in putting the seed in packets, thousands of mailing slips are being addressed by secretaries to the representatives to be attached to packages containing the seed.

JILTED LOVER SUES TO RECOVER TROUSSEAU

KENOSHA, WIS., Nov. 18.—William Neubauer, a wealthy retired farmer, aged 50, has started an action in the justice court to recover a wedding trousseau from Miss Alexandria Bukowska of Milwaukee. The two were to have been married in this city and they went to the church for a communion service.

When they returned to the home of relatives of the young woman, Neubauer alleges she left him standing on the sidewalk and eloped with another man, the couple taking a train for Milwaukee. The feast, which had been prepared for the wedding, was served by Neubauer as a celebration of his escape from matrimony. Neubauer claims he spent $200 in purchasing the trousseau for Miss Bukowska and asks that it be returned to him.

Retribution.

Applicant (at the pearly gates)—May I come in?

St. Peter—What business were you engaged in while on earth?

Applicant—I owned several apartment houses, and——

St. Peter (interrupting)—Sorry, but I'm afraid the children here would annoy you. Go bump the bumps.—Chicago News.

...ENTERPRISE...
NATIONAL BANK

Failure made it necessary to close out the

Mazer Plan of Lots

in the quickest manner possible.

Every Lot will be sold

At Auction

to the highest bidder. Sale starts at 2 p. m., Wednesday, November 22nd.

A most excellent opportunity to get a home site at your own price.

Take a car on Wood Street marked "Knoxville via 22nd Street Bridge," go to end of line, thence along Church Avenue to Mazer plan of lots.

Suitable terms will be made on the grounds or at the office with those who cannot pay cash.

J. C. VINCENT,
AUCTIONEER.

For particulars apply to
MAZER & ROBSON,
417 Ferguson Block.

TWO LAWYERS SUE MRS. E. L. FLOWER

Wise & Minor Claim $50,000 for Bringing About Settlement in the Lockhart Estate.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR ROBB

Attorneys Jesse H. Wise and William E. Minor filed their statement in the suit instituted against Mrs. Sarah Eleanor Flower, daughter of the late Charles Lockhart, in which they claim $50,000 fees for work and money expended in aiding Mrs. Flower to reach a compromise in the estate of her father. The Gazette is the only paper that published the exact terms of the settlement between the heirs.

The statement recites the facts in connection with the death of Mr. Lockhart and his will, under which Mrs. Flower was to receive the income from $300,000 during her lifetime. In May last, it is declared, the defendant through her agents went to the office of the plaintiffs and represented she was desirous of contesting the will to compel a compromise under which she would get her proper share of the estate, and that she desired to employ the plaintiffs to look after her interests. Mrs. Flower's agents, it is said, represented the estate to be worth $110,000,000, which would make Mrs. Flower's share $22,000,000 if the will were broken, and these agents informed the plaintiffs that when the will was made Mr. Lockhart was weak in body and mind and incompetent to make a valid will.

Allegation of Undue Influence.

It is also alleged that it was represented to the plaintiffs that James Lockhart, a son, and Mrs. Mason, a daughter of the deceased, had influenced Mr. Lockhart in making his will and that the defendant did not have the means to pay the plaintiffs for the proposed services unless a compromise could be effected that would give her sufficient money from the estate or the will be declared void.

The plaintiffs say they immediately entered the defendant's service, and so continued until October 16, 1905, when they were informed a compromise had been effected by which Mrs. Flower had received an additional sum beyond that left by her father which amounted to about $1,475,000, making a total of about $1,700,000. The plaintiffs claim that they had devoted time and attention to the case and their work was instrumental in securing the compromise. For their work, services and money expended they ask $50,000.

Judge Buffington in the United States district court issued a writ of habeas corpus for John W. Robb, a prisoner at the penitentiary. Robb was sentenced in 1902 to four years' imprisonmen for breaking into a postoffice at Springdale. He claims that under the commutation act his time has expired, but the prison officials contend that through his bad behavior Robb has forfeited his good time under the provisions of the act.

Asks for Heavy Damages.

David Geddis, throu his attorney, R. H. Jackson, sued H. L. Blind for $25,000 damages. Both were members of the same firm and the plaintiff avers Blind falsely accused him of taking funds of the partnership.

Joseph H. Greenberg, in an answer to the rule to open judgment obtained by W. E. Blaney, trustee of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, says Blaney is barred by laches.

In common pleas court No. 2, tomorrow, the equity trial list will be taken up. The first case concerns the famous "Yellow Row," and is an action by the city of Pittsburgh against John Nicholas, Jr., and others to have the row declared a nuisance and to have it demolished. The suit was entered some time ago by City Solicitor William B. Rodgers and Assistant City Solicitor L. S. Levin at the instigation of the city authorities. Other cases to be called are: R. G. McAuley vs. Chaplin-Fulton Manufacturing Company, William A. Munhall et al. vs. A. Hoffman, H. L. Graham vs. M. E. Graham, Thomas Westerman vs. Verona Cemetery Company et al., M. Konkart vs. A. Hedman et al.

Bessie Kimelman of McKeesport had a capias issued for William Bluestone and had special bail fixed at $1,000. She demands $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. She says they began "keeping company" in June, 1905, that he proposed July 25 and the wedding was to be held in August. She says she made all preparations but the defendant has not married her.

Mary Haggerty demands $10,000 damages from Louis Reizenstein, one of the proprietors of a Sixth avenue china store. She avers she went to the store to buy some china, and while examining some goods, she says, the defendant without provocation or explanation violently ejected her from the store.

Payne Will Fight Divorce.

Arthur J. Payne was allowed to file an answer to the divorce proceedings filed against him and to offer testimony before the commissioner. He says he was not permitted to offer testimony because he had not filed his answer. Payne denies the charges of desertion and ill-treatment of his wife, and says their difficulties arise from her misconduct. Notwithstanding this, he says, he tried to effect a reconciliation, but, he says, she refused all offers in this direction.

The commissioner in the divorce suit of James E. Cole against Margaret F. Cole has filed his report. Desertion is alleged. The commissioner in the suit of Bennie Sharrow against Blanche Sharrow has also filed his report. Sharrow says sometimes when he came home from work she was so drunk she could not get supper.

Libels in divorce are: Catherine M. Brooks vs. Robert E. Brooks, desertion; Katherine Vetter vs. Philip Vetter, indignities and cruelty; Pearl V. Leibold vs. Louis A. Leibold, desertion; Mike Gaidos vs. Susie Gaidos, infidelity; Laura B. Russell, vs. David M. Russell, indignities and desertion; Katarzyna Skora vs. Walanty Skora, desertion; Louisa Halter vs. James Halter, desertion; Clarke K. Richter vs. Paul Richter, infidelity, cruelty and indignities; Hattie Edwards vs. Edward Edwards, Jr., indignities.

The Lawrenceville English Evangelical Lutheran church of Pittsburgh was allowed to be changed to the Mt. Zion English Evangelical Lutheran church of Pittsburgh.

A charter was granted the Beth David congregation.

The Conservative Health and Annuity association has appealed for a charter.

John Weinstein secured a rule on Abraham Sigel to open a judgment on a $1,000 bond to secure a $500 mortgage. The defendant says the plaintiff violated an agreement of sale by closing an alleyway leading to the property.

Michael J. Lahey petitioned Judge Macfarlane in quarter sessions court to be appointed constable of the Twenty-third ward, in place of Martin Flatley, who resigned recently.

Judge S. A. McClung refused new trials in the case of John J. Dowling for use, against the Iron City Deposit and Loan association, and the case of James Hawkins against the borough of Rankin. No opinions were filed in the cases.

A. C. Evans sues Maggie and J. C. Sloan for $735, alleged to be a balance due on a grocery account.

The preliminary injunction granted Versailles township against the Pittsburgh & Westmoreland Railways Company was dissolved, because the plaintiff did not file a properly executed bond within a reasonable time.

Willis Jackson, an express company employe of Erie, filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as $2,481 and assets $150.

The taking of testimony in the case of Redick Otto against the German-American Fire Insurance Company on trial before Judge R. W. Archbald in the United States circuit court, was concluded yesterday.

An execution for $31,973 was issued by William W. Vensel against Huldah Cramer, with notice to Blanche Cramer Ranson, intervening terre tenant, on a mortgage for $29,759 on the Midland Hotel and brick dwelling in the Nineteenth ward. Other executions are: Peter J. Pierce, in trust, etc., vs. George B. Agnew, et ux., $5,600, same vs. same, $3,000; C. W. Sheriff, use, vs. B. M. Hanna, $1,026.

William Wenzel Pechar and Anton Pechar have petitioned for the changing of their family name to Baker.

Butler Foundry Is Destroyed.

BUTLER, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The foundry of the Evans Manufacturing Company of Butler was this evening destroyed by fire. The loss on the building, patterns and castings amounted to $5,000. A splash of hot metal falling among wooden patterns is supposed to have caused the fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

PLAN FOR UNION READY FOR VOTE

Inter-Church Federation Meeting Prepares Plan for Christian Unity.

WILL NOT DISTURB CREEDS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM J. H. RALSTON, Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Saturday morning session of the inter-church conference, the only one of the day, was one of special importance as positive steps were taken in formulating a federation. While waiting for the report of the committee of 40, representing each denomination of Christians having delegates in the conference, a resolution was offered to the effect that the time had fully arrived when federation should be adopted.

This resolution was offered as a kind of vent for many delegates who would likely want to talk on the general subject, and who might not get an opportunity when the business committee reported. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The topic on the program for the morning was "The Essential Unity of the Churches," Bishop O. W. Whitaker, D. D., being in the chair, and while such men as the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Denver, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York and Bishop D. A. Goodsell were speakers, the interest of the morning crystallized about the report on the plan of federation. The committee was a long time in coming to a unanimous report, but finally concluded their labors. The plan is quite lengthy, entering into details, but the following accurately gives its salient features:

Whereas, In the providence of God, the time has come when it seems fitting more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian churches of America in Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and co-operation among them, the delegates to the inter-church conference on federation, assembled in New York, do hereby recommend the following plan of federation to the Christian bodies represented in this conference for their approval.

Will Be the Federal Council.

The name of the body is to be the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the names of 32 denominations were given and other bodies are to be received on their own request, if approved by two-thirds of the members voting at a session of this council and two-thirds of the bodies represented, the representatives of each body voting separately. The first meeting of the council is to be in December, 1908, and shall be held each four years thereafter.

The object of this federal council shall be:

1. To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian church.
2. To bring the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world.
3. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.
4. To secure a large combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.
5. To assist in the organization of local branches of this federal council to promote its aims in their communities.

No Power to Make Creeds.

6. This federal council shall have no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province shall be limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils and individual Christians.

It has no authority to draw up a common creed, or form of worship or of government, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it. Each denomination shall be entitled to four representatives in the council and one additional representative for each 50,000 communicants or major fraction thereof. Any action taken shall be by general vote of its members. One-third of the members can require a separate vote of the bodies represented in the council. The officers are to be a president, a vice president from each body, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee.

The executive committee shall consist of seven ministers and seven laymen, together with a president, all ex-presidents, the corresponding secretary, the recording secretary and the treasurer. The plan is to become operative when approved by two-thirds of the constituent bodies, and each delegation to this conference is to report at its next annual meeting and ask for consideration and action. If two-thirds of the constituent bodies approve the plan the executive committee is authorized to call the first conference for December, 1908.

Discussion on the report will be at 9:30 Monday, but no serious division is threatened, the only changes anticipated are slight adjustments and other modifications.

PLAN EASTERN OUTLET.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Engineers Going Over Road Laid Out by Mr. Carnegie.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie civil engineers are making surveys along the south bank of the Youghiogheny river, east of Connellsville, over the route laid out for the Carnegie railroad just before Andrew Carnegie retired from the steel business. Mr. Carnegie planned to get an outlet to the east by a railroad other than the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

The engineers are using many of the stakes driven by the Carnegie engineers. As the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie has taken over Mr. Ramsey's holdings in the Kanawha syndicate, it now appears the "Little Giant" instead of seeking an opening through the south end of Fayette county is trying to get an outlet to the eastern ports. The route is practically clear as far as Cumberland.

VETERANS ARE GRATEFUL.

Return Thanks for Result of Vote on the Memorial Hall.

At the last meeting of Major W. G. Lowry Post 548, G. A. R., of Wilkinsburg, the following resolutions in regard to the Memorial hall were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having heard the result of the election on the memorial hall in the Twelfth district of Wilkinsburg (and the county of Allegheny), authorizing the erection of said memorial by the county commissioners to the memory of the 50,000 soldiers and sailors in the war of the rebellion from Allegheny county, and as Maj. W. G. Lowry post, No. 548, of Wilkinsburg, claims the honor of starting the present movement of presenting a unanimously signed resolution to the Allegheny County Grand Army association, it being the executive body representing all posts of said county, we take this method of returning heartfelt thanks to the loyal and patriotic citizens of Wilkinsburg and Allegheny county for their very flattering support on November 7, 1905, in favor of the said memorial hall.

Names Pension Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Commander-in-Chief Tanner of the Grand Army of the Republic today announced the committee on pensions as follows: Chairman, Bernard Kelly, Ottawa, Kan.; David F. Pugh, Columbus, O.; Henry M. Nevins, Red Bank, N. J.; William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, Mich.; D. E. Denny, Worcester, Mass.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. Adams, Superior, Neb.

THE TOURIST SEASON IN CAIRO

The streets of Cairo abound with light and color, and during the season one may often see such curious contrasts outside the cafes as that which our artist has taken for his subject. Street merchants press around the tables offering their wares, and beggar boys kneel before the European visitors clamoring for the eternal baksheesh—The Illustrated London News.

CAUSES MANY WRECKS OFF THE FRENCH COAST

Week of Severe Storms in South of Europe Closes With Brilliant Sunshine.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Opening with storms, which caused many wrecks around the French coasts, and were accompanied with heavy rains inland, this week is closing in brilliant sunshine. The gale was especially severe on the northwest coasts.

The trainingship Nissus broke from her mooring at Brest, the cruiser Glorie, anchored in the sheltered roadstead of the same port, dragged her anchors, and for a time drifted before the storm, eventually managing to reach a safe anchorage. A number of small vessels and fishing-boats were lost.

Mediterranean waters were also lashed by the gale. Marseilles telegrams spoke of a veritable typhoon raging in the Gulf of Lyons, ships being unable to enter or leave port, and the reports from Naples, Corsica and other Mediterranean stations testify to the violence of the meteorological disturbance.

PITTSBURGHERS IN NEW LINE.

Will Start Fleet of Lake Steamers Next Season to Touch at American Ports.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Several Buffalo men, headed by Captain M. J. Calvin, are associated with F. W. Wheeler of Detroit and some Pittsburgh capitalists, in forming the Niagara and Saint Lawrence Steam Navigation company, which will be known as The American line. The company is now in process of incorporation.

Two steamers, the Chippewa and Iroquois, now operating on Lake Michigan, have been bought and will be taken to Lake Ontario to be used next summer. The line will run between Lewiston and Alexandria bay. The boats will touch only at American ports, Lewiston, Charlotte and Oswego.

Assault Causes Teacher's Death.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Walter O. Smith, the Hoult school teacher who was assaulted Thursday evening by B. F. Kayle, whose child Smith had whipped, died at the city hospital here last night without regaining consciousness. Kayle has escaped.

THE THREE RIVERS

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 5.2 feet and the river was stationary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—River 10.2 feet and falling. Departures—Queen City, Pittsburgh; Henry M. Stanley, Pomeroy and Charleston, and City of Cincinnati, Louisville. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE—River 5 feet in canal, 2 feet 8 inches on falls, 9 feet 9 inches below locks. Clear and warmer.

OIL CITY—River 2 feet 5 inches and falling. Clear and mild.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet and stationary. Cloudy.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 2 inches and stationary. Cloudy and cool.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5 feet 9 inches and falling. Clear and cool. Down—Greenland. Up—Frank Gilmore.

PARKERSBURG—River 7 feet and stationary. Clear and mild. The Kanawha and Keystone State left for Pittsburgh.

WHEELING—River 6 feet 3 inches and falling. Cloudy and cool.

GALLIPOLIS—River 5 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear and cool.

WARREN—River 3 feet and falling. Clear and cold.

MARIETTA—River 6½ feet and stationary. Clear and pleasant. Ben Hur, Kanawha and Keystone State up.

BOATS HAVE LARGE LOADS.

Arriving and Departing Packets Are Doing a Good Business.

The packets which left yesterday for points down river carried very good cargoes of freight and the usual allotment of Saturday passengers. The Virginia of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line left at 4 o'clock for Cincinnati and at the same hour the Lorena left for Zanesville.

The Rose Hite arrived early yesterday morning with a good cargo and was scheduled to leave at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, but was held over until today, probably getting away some time this morning.

The delegates who attended the annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Improvement association, which met at Cairo during the past week, returned to Pittsburgh yesterday morning. All of them expressed themselves as being well pleased with the work done at the convention and with that outlined for the future.

Capt. John Todd of Wellsville, O., was on the wharf yesterday. Capt. Todd is one of the oldest rivermen in this vicinity and is well known to everyone along the Ohio.

The boats due to arrive tonight are reported as having big loads. Saturday is usually a popular day with farmers on which to ship and the approach of Thanksgiving is bringing a large amount of produce into the market. The boats scheduled to arrive tonight are the Keystone State, Capt. Knox, Cincinnati; Kanawha, Capt. Roe, from Charleston, and the Ben Hur, Capt. Donnelly, from Parkersburg.

Howard Cavett, engineer on the steamboat Diamond, is here attending to his sick wife.

The Death Roll.

Finley Torrens.

Finley Torrens, probably Pittsburgh's oldest business man, died yesterday morning at his home, 450 Rebecca street, East End. Mr. Torrens was 88 years of age, and for 35 years was agent for the Denny estate. He was an uncle of Francis J. Torrance, the father of Mr. Torrance having changed the spelling of the family name. Mr. Torrens was in good health until Friday evening, when he was stricken while eating dinner. He rapidly sank into unconsciousness and died shortly after midnight. Paralysis is supposed to have been the cause. Mrs. Torrens was prostrated by the same malady eight years ago and since has been an invalid. She has not been told of her husband's death and it is feared that she cannot long survive. Mrs. Torrens was Katherine Huber of Johnstown. Mr. Torrens was born in Donegal, Ireland, and came to America in 1842. He was manager of the O'Hara glass factory in Pittsburgh. Subsequently he managed glass furnaces in Somerset and Clarion counties and in 1870 became the resident agent of the Denny estate. For a long time he resided in lower Penn avenue, but when the residence district was removed to the East End he built a home in Frankstown avenue. About 15 years ago he went to his present home in Rebecca street. Mr. Torrens for 50 years was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church and was the presiding elder at the time of his death. He is survived by one son, Finley H. Torrens, and one daughter, Mrs. J. S. Davidson.

Mrs. Mary Jane Rippey.

Mrs. Mary Jane Rippey, widow of Hugh Rippey, died yesterday morning after an illness of two days. Mrs. Rippey lived in Allegheny for over 50 years. Born 70 years ago in County Tyrone, Ireland, she came with her husband to this country when she was 20 years of age, and settled in Allegheny, where her husband died 23 years ago. Mrs. Rippey is survived by one son, William Rippey, a real estate and oil operator of this city, and two daughters, Mary Jane, wife of William J. Mullins, Allegheny and Martha, wife of W. C. Ebert, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Rippey was a member of the Second United Presbyterian church, Allegheny. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after which the interment will take place in the family vault in Uniondale cemetery.

Mrs. Eliza J. Carter.

Mrs. Eliza J. Carter, aged 81, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at 2109 Sidney street, South Side, the residence of her youngest daughter, Mrs. L. P. Gearing. Mrs. Carter was born in West Virginia, near Morgantown, and went to Brownsville, Fayette county, when she was 16 years old. She married Martin Carter, a river engineer, about 60 years ago, but has been a widow for 28 years. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter, of whom the following survive: Mrs. L. P. Gearing, Pittsburgh; Mrs. William Farrow, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. John Wilson, Knoxville; Mrs. George Clise, Pittsburgh; Thomas and Bennett Carter. Mrs. Carter was a member of Grace Lutheran church of the South Side. Funeral services will be held this evening at Mrs. Gearing's residence, and interment will be at Brownsville cemetery tomorrow.

Charles B. Andrews.

Charles B. Andrews, aged 45, formerly of Allegheny, died Friday at Fort Collins, Col. Deceased was born on Nunnery Mill and was a son of the late Col. James Andrews. His early education was received in the public schools of Allegheny, and for a time he attended the Western University. When about 20 years old his health failed and he went to Colorado to live, settling in Fort Collins. Deceased was president of the Poudre Valley bank and was connected with other financial institutions in Colorado. His widow and one son survive.

Mrs. Ellen J. McElhinney.

Mrs. Ellen J. McElhinney, widow of the Rev. Dr. J. J. McElhinney, who was a member of the faculty of the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at her home in Washington, D. C. Her husband died six years ago and the remains of Mrs. McElhinney will be brought to Pittsburgh for interment, the funeral taking place tomorrow afternoon from the residence of her sister, Mrs. David Aiken, in Amberson avenue. Mrs. McElhinney was the daughter of the late Reese and Catherine Jones, who resided in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. William Harris.

Mrs. Annie Harris, wife of William Harris, a former resident of Pittsburgh, is dead at Granite City, Ill. Her illness was a brief one. Mr. and Mrs. Harris moved from this city about six years ago. Besides her husband she is survived by three children, Mary, Thomas Lloyd and Annie Florence, her father and mother, a brother, David, and three sisters, Mrs. Evan Williams and Margaret and Elizabeth Jenkins of this city.

Mrs. E. M. Taylor.

Mrs. Clara D. Wolf-Taylor, aged 65, wife of E. M. Taylor of McKeesport, is dead at the family residence in Beech street. She is survived by her husband, three sons and four daughters. She was a member of the First Baptist church.

Obituary Notes.

Michael Degnan, aged 68, a prominent business man of Bethlem, died of pneumonia yesterday. He is the father of the Rev. George P. Degnan of Philadelphia, and of Thomas L. Degnan of the postoffice department in Washington.

Benjamin Allsworth, aged 81, a pioneer business man of Irwin, Pa., died yesterday. He was born in Salem township. He lived in Irwin 49 years. He retired from business several years ago. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Sadie Miller of Irwin.

Mrs. Zillah Neville, aged 85, widow of Edward Neville, died yesterday at her home in East Liverpool, O. She was born at Burgettstown, Pa. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church. One daughter, Miss Annie, survives.

Mrs. Jane Quinby, widow of William Quinby, the oldest woman in Sharon, died Friday night at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Jacob Crone. She was born near Cincinnati in 1813 and had lived in Sharon for 50 years. Her husband died in 1885. She leaves one grandchild and one great great grandchild.

John S. Miller, a lifelong resident of Washington, died yesterday, aged 50. He married Miss Margaret Stoocker of Greene county. Mr. Miller was for years a tinning contractor and later engaged in the glass business. Besides his widow, he is survived by one son, Dallas J. Miller of Washington.

SAY THEY HAVE SOLVED PROBLEM

Two Lawyers Believe They Have Figured Out a Constitutional Senatorial Apportionment.

CLAIM A REWARD OF $1,000

Two Allegheny county lawyers, W. T. Tredway and James L. Adams, have prepared a draft of a senatorial apportionment bill. They say it is within the constitutional provisions and invite all persons and lawyers especially to point out any constitutional defect in their plan. Accompanying the draft is this statement:

Senator Flinn some years ago offered a reward of $1,000 to have an apportionment figured out, as to which there could be no constitutional objection, and unless some flaw is picked in the above plan of apportionment we will stand to win the $1,000.

Certain Philadelphia newspapers have also offered a reward to have an apportionment figured out that would stand the test.

In this calculation the counties having more than one senator, which includes Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lackawanna and Luzerne, have not been divided into separate districts, but that is the simplest and easiest part of the problem.

It will be noted that there is a great disparity between the size of certain districts, and yet this is not nearly so great as under the present senatorial apportionment.

Figure 30 Votes for Bill.

A careful study of the apportionment here suggested will show that it is not only constitutional in every particular, but also that with Philadelphia and Allegheny counties performing their duties, and the other counties whose districts are not disturbed by this apportionment, that there would be no less than 30 votes for the bill. This is provided influence is not brought upon those that are disinterested in behalf of members who, by this apportionment, would lose perhaps a chance to represent a district. If a senatorial apportionment is not now had when there are no private interests to be subserved, and with the governor's influence in favor of it, it is probable that no senatorial apportionment will be had for many years to come.

The last senatorial apportionment was made in May, 1874, under the present constitution. Since then it has repeatedly been said it was impossible to draw a constitutional bill. Section 16 of the constitution, providing for senatorial apportionment, reads as follows:

The state shall be divided into 50 senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one senator for each ratio, and to an additional senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio, but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more senators, when such county may be assigned a senator on less than four-fifths and exceeding one-half a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-fifth of the whole number of senators. No ward, borough or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the state by the number 50.

Tredway-Adams Draft.

The population of the state at the census taken in 1900 was 6,302,115. This sum divided by 50 gives a ratio of 126,042. The three-fifths ratio is 75,624, four-fifths ratio is 100,832, and the one-half ratio is 63,021. The following is the draft prepared by Tredway and Adams:

District No.	County.	Population.	District Population.
1—8	Philadelphia	1,293,697	......
9	Delaware	94,762	
	Chester	95,695	190,457
10	Montgomery	138,995	138,995
11	Lehigh	93,893	93,893
12	Bucks	71,190	
	Berks	159,615	165,083
13	Lancaster	159,241	159,241
14	York	116,413	116,413
15	Dauphin	114,443	
	Lebanon	53,827	168,270
16	Schuylkill	172,927	172,927
17	Northampton	99,687	99,687
18	Carbon	44,510	
	Monroe	21,161	
	Pike	8,766	
	Wayne	30,171	
	Susquehanna	40,043	144,651
19—20	Lackawanna	193,831	193,831
21—22	Luzerne	257,121	
23	Bradford	59,403	
	Sullivan	12,134	
	Wyoming	17,152	88,689
24	Lycoming	75,663	
	Montour	15,526	91,189
25	Columbia	39,896	
	Northumberland	90,911	130,807
26	Potter	30,621	
	Tioga	49,086	79,707
27	Union	17,592	
	Snyder	17,304	
	Mifflin	23,160	
	Juniata	16,054	74,110
28	Perry	26,263	
	Cumberland	50,344	76,707
29	Adams	34,496	
	Franklin	54,902	
	Fulton	9,924	99,322
30	Clinton	29,197	
	Center	42,894	72,091
31	Blair	85,099	
	Huntingdon	34,650	119,749
32	Cambria	104,837	104,837
33	Clearfield	80,614	
	Cameron	7,048	87,662
34	Forest	11,039	
	Elk	32,903	
	McKean	51,343	95,285
35	Clarion	34,283	
	Jefferson	59,113	126,299
36	Armstrong	32,551	
	Indiana	42,556	95,107
37	Westmoreland	160,975	160,975
38	Somerset	49,461	
	Bedford	39,468	88,329
39	Fayette	110,412	110,412
40	Washington	92,181	
	Greene	28,281	110,462
41—46	Allegheny	775,058	775,058
47	Beaver	56,432	
	Lawrence	57,042	113,474
48	Butler	56,462	
	Mercer	57,387	114,249
49	Crawford	63,643	
	Venango	49,640	124,330
50	Erie	98,473	
	Warren	48,946	137,419

Under this apportionment Philadelphia would have eight senators as at present. The constitution prevents it from having any more. Allegheny will gain two, making a total of six.

Delaware and Chester each have a senator. They are consolidated in the proposed bill. The same is true of Bucks and Berks. They are now represented by two Democrats. Lancaster has two senators and is cut to one. Dauphin and Lebanon now in separate districts, are consolidated. Schuylkill loses one senator. Wayne and Susquehanna are now represented by a Democrat. They are thrown in with Pike, Monroe and Carbon, probably insuring a Democratic senator.

Lackawanna and Luzerne now have two senators between them. The new bill would give each county two. Sullivan is taken out of Senator Cochran's district and put in with Bradford and Wyoming. Cochran, the Democratic leader of the senate, is given a district comprised of Lycoming and Montour. Columbia was in his district, but it is combined with Northumberland.

Potter and Tioga are made a separate district. The district now includes McKean. The latter county is put in with Elk and Forest. Senator Hall, the Democratic state chairman, lives in Elk. Union and Snyder are in with Northumberland. They are joined with Mifflin and Juniata. These last two counties with Perry now form a district. Perry is now thrown in with Cumberland. Adams, which has been with Cumberland, is joined with Franklin and Fulton. Franklin is now with Huntingdon and Fulton is in the Somerset-Bedford district.

In the West.

Clearfield is grouped with Cameron. Clinton and Centre, now with Clearfield, will form a district. Blair and Huntingdon are put together. Blair is now with Cambria. The latter county is made a separate district.

Clarion and Jefferson are put together. Clarion is now in the Hall district and Jefferson with Indiana. The new bill joins Indiana and Armstrong. The latter county is now with Butler. Westmoreland remains a separate district. Somerset and Bedford are left together, with Fulton taken away. Fayette and Greene are now together. The former is made a separate district and Greene is put in with Washington. Washington is now joined with Beaver. Lawrence and Beaver are put together. Lawrence is now with Mercer. Butler and Mercer are made a district. Crawford, which is now a separate district, is put in with Venango. Warren is taken away from Venango and joined with Erie. The latter county is now a separate district.

MANY MAYORALTY BOOMS LAUNCHED

W. H. Coleman, John M. Dersam and J. D. O'Neil in Field in McKeesport.

LADIES ARE ASKED TO HELP

Three mayoralty booms were launched in McKeesport last night. The entries include William H. Coleman and John M. Dersam, as Republican candidates. The third man is J. Denny O'Neil. His Citizens friends declared for him, but he has not admitted his candidacy.

O'Neil was a candidate for re-election as county recorder on the fusion ticket. McKeesport gave him a remarkably large vote, and last night he entertained about 1,000 of his supporters. Resolutions were adopted urging him to be a candidate for mayor. O'Neil refuses to discuss the launching of his boom.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the governor in calling a special session, with the exception of the Greater Pittsburgh bill. The crowd said it would include the annexation bill if it gave each municipality and township a separate vote.

Mr. Coleman is cashier of the City bank. Last year he made a good fight for the Republican nomination for assemblyman in the district. In his signed statement announcing his candidacy, Mr. Coleman says: "I am not unmindful of the ladies, and request their influence in this fight."

Mr. Dersam, who has previously been a candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination, has served continuously in councils for 15 years, and has been chairman of the select branch for one term.

Chairman A. B. Campbell of the organization formed to oppose the Greater Pittsburgh legislation, announced yesterday the following committees: To go to Harrisburg, Mayor J. G. Falkenstein, E. P. Douglass, Dr. T. L. White, T. C. Jones, Col. W. E. Hhompson, Robert J. Black, Peter S. Langsdorf, R. A. Hitchens, Jesse E. Long, W. S. Abbott. Finance, Enoch W. Pitts, Charles W. Tawney, Max Bachman, Robert E. Stone, J. M. Borland. The committees will hold meetings soon and elect officers.

M'ILVAIN IN TERRIBLE RAGE AT HIS PAYROLL

Says Employes Who Voted Republican Ticket Are Grafters and Judas Iscariots.

Director McIlvain promises many more new faces in the Allegheny department of public works this week. The director, who was boasting before the last election that the Citizens party would be reinforced by Republicans, because he alleged they were dissatisfied at the result of the Republican primaries, now brands as "grafters" and "Judas Iscariots" employes of his own department who exercised their right of suffrage by supporting the Republican ticket against the corrupt Wyman machine.

Director McIlvain is in a terrible fury and threatens all sorts of dire things to his subordinates. He declares that as many as 25 employes of his department will have to go this week.

"I am going over the payroll carefully and every man who broke his promise to our organization will be discharged," said he last night. "I have no respect for men who take money from a party that has given them their bread and butter and then go out and betray that party to its enemy. Every man that has betrayed the party that has given him a livelihood will be discharged. All such men must leave my department, for I will show them up as grafters. What can you call men in an organization who have sworn it their support and then have sold out, but grafters? I will not tolerate Judas Iscariots in my department. Such people will sell out any party as they have sold us out."

PLENTY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT AT PARIS

Weddings Are Claiming Attention, Though the Season Is Not in Full Force.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Though the attractions of shooting continue to take numbers of people out of Paris, Grands Battues at celebrated preserves being recorded from time to time in the society columns, and although "La Vie de Chateau" keeps a section of the population in the country, these absentees are so few as to be almost imperceptible.

While entertaining on the larger scale to which it will develop later in the season has hardly yet begun, there has been plenty of social movement, weddings particularly claiming attention.

Of these the most important of the week was that of Mlle. Rose Ney d'Elchingen, a descendant of Napoleon's Gen. Ney, to the Duc De Camastra. The bride, who looked very charming in a princesse costume of white satin, with a long tulle veil falling from a small wreath of orange blossoms, was given away by her stepfather, the Prince d'Essling. Infanta Eulalia was among the brilliant gathering at the Church of St. Augustine, where the religious ceremony was held.

Explosion Causes Another Death.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The second death resulting from the mine explosion on Monday at the plant of the Taylor Coal and Coke company at Searights, occurred today at the Uniontown hospital, the victim being Joseph Larue, aged 27, who died from shock and burns. There are seven more injured at the hospital.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—Situated in Wilkinsburg, doing large business; rent of store and 4 rooms and bath, $35 per month; to a quick buyer can be had for $1,000.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE—Situated on Atwood st., Oakland; cheap rent; $40 per month and now clearing the present owner about $100 per month; can be had for $800 to a quick buyer.

OWNER MUST HAVE THE MONEY
So we will sacrifice one of the best pool room propositions in Allegheny county; room consists of 8 large tables with room for more, and is now doing a good business. This place can be had at your own price. Any one looking for a proposition of this kind had better investigate it. See
STEWART & MITCHELL,
806 Wylie ave.

RARE BARGAIN FOR THE PERSON LOOKING FOR A SALOON.
On account of the owner retiring from the business, we offer for sale his up-to-date saloon and restaurant, which is situated in the downtown district, and is one of the rare bargains in Pittsburgh, and can be bought by a quick buyer very reasonably. Any one looking for a large proposition in the saloon business had better see us at once.
STEWART & MITCHELL,
806 Wylie ave.

WHO WILL BE FIRST
to secure the up-to-date tobacco, cigar, confectionery and stationery store situated in the busy town of Homestead, which is now doing a large business and the stock of which will invoice at $1,800. On account of the owner retiring from business we will sell this place at less than invoice. See
STEWART & MITCHELL,
806 Wylie ave.

BUTCHER SHOP
This is one of the best shops in the city and is up-to-date in every particular; now doing a good business. The furniture alone costing over $1,200. This place can be bought by a quick buyer at cost. See
STEWART & MITCHELL,
806 Wylie ave.

WHO WANTS IT? WE DON'T.
MACHINE SHOP.
On account of the owner having to leave the city, we will sacrifice his machine shop. This is one of the best and most up-to-date little machine shops in the two cities. See
STEWART & MITCHELL,
806 Wylie ave.

WANTED—To buy butter and egg store, situated in either East Liberty or Homewood district; price not to exceed $1,000. See Stewart & Mitchell, 806 Wylie ave.

A1 ACCOUNTANT would like work on books evenings; fine penman; best of references; Allegheny preferred. Address F. 26, The Gazette.

NORTH CRAIG, 226, between Bayard and Center—All conveniences; electric light.

CLOTHING
PAYMENTS
$2.00 EVERY 2 WEEKS

If You Have No Money Remember Your Credit Here Is As Sweet As Honey

Come this week to our great credit picnic. You are heartily invited as one of the selected guests, so you don't have to bring any refreshments except a dollar or two down to show your good will.

Then You Stick in Your Thumb

and draw out a plum from our thousands of swell fall and winter garments.

Remember We Don't Want Your Money

Only your honesty and that goes a great ways here. Any stranger can have our free to all easy credit by simply asking for it.

Our Conditions Are So Simple Anyone Can Comply With Them

We only want a bite of the cherry. A small portion of your earnings paid here weekly or monthly will dress yourself and family, and no questions asked, no security required, or reference wanted.

COME THIS WEEK

Before the frosts get on the window and your clothes look too seedy. We dress you up so you can withstand the severest winter weather and laugh at Jack Frost and tell him to do his worst.

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.
319-321 FIFTH AVE.
OVER MELLORS MUSIC STORE

TECH STUDENTS BEGIN ATHLETICS

Brains With Brawn Is the Characteristic Keynote of Their Organization System.

CARNEGIE PLAID SWEATERS

The Carnegie Technical school students next spring will have a star baseball team and in the fall will have a whole trackful of athletes. When the institution was first projected the impression got into the public mind that hard work and practically no play would be one of the characteristic features of the "tech." To the visitor who happens to go through Schenley park, however, it will be seen that athletics in moderation are being encouraged by Director Arthur A. Hamerschlag and all the members of the faculty.

Athletics at the Tech school is being organized on the old-time plan. The professional is tabooed. Students will not be invited to the new institution because he is a star pitcher or a heavy center rush. Brawn will be encouraged, but it must be the kind of brawn that goes with brains.

The Tech school athletic committee, which was organized the first week of the present session, has taken the matter in hand, and is making rapid strides in selecting the best available men from the student body for the team work next year. A hockey team will be organized for work this winter, but beyond this there will be not attempt to do much competitive work with outside organizations before spring. Next year the membership of the school will be materially increased and recruits among the athletes are expected to be numerous.

With no athletic field, and without the time to prepare one, the students have appropriated the broad acres of Schenley park for their campus. The only opportunity offered in this ready-made field was for the cross-country run. The first of these was taken one afternoon in the most impromptu fashion, when half the students in the school started in a wild chase to the race track and back. In this the good runners soon became conspicuous, and cross-country runs have been held twice a week. Several exceedingly fleet men have been developed. Three of the men who have made good records are W. Clark Bates, John H. Hezlep and Warren Lytle.

The athletic suits of the Tech students will be the most unique in the whole country. Since the colors of the school is to be the quaint combination of the Carnegie plaid, the athletic comittee has decided to take the two most pronounced combinations for their jerseys. This probably will be green and steel blue. The plaid will reach the school shortly and the orders for the jerseys will be given in time for wearing at the hockey games.

EXCITED DRUMMERS AROUSE THE SLEEPER

Indignant Traveler Gives Signal That Calls Forth Unbounded Abuse of Puzzled Man.

Mack had to make a long run to catch the train, and after fussing around on the platform for several minutes waiting until the Pullman conductor collected transportation and exchanged checks with several belated passengers, he got aboard and sank into a seat in the smoker with a sigh of relief. The day had been a hard one and he was dead tired.

It was some time after midnight and the berths were all made up and occupied with a few exceptions. After a lonely smoke Mack unlaced his shoes, took off his coat and collar, and walked into the car. His orders had been sudden and the best he could get was an upper berth. This was not pleasing, for Mack is big, but he "climbed the golden stairs" and after some gymnastics got his trousers off without throwing the train off the track. He distinctly recalled all that Mr. Dooley said about the hazards of traveling in an upper berth and agreed with the Irish philosopher. Utter fatigue soon brought him sleep and he was oblivious to everything until the train stopped at Harrisburg.

A traveling man stopped in the aisle under his berth and began talking outrageously loud to another drummer in the bunk under Mack.

"Where are you going to get off, Morris?" asked the one in the aisle.

"At Harrisburg," was the sleepy answer.

"Well, we have been in Harrisburg 15 minutes, and the train leaves here in one minute."

This was followed by an excited chatter between the two. The one in the berth was in a frenzy and wondered how he was going to get off the train. Between them the two got everyone in the car wide awake and Mack could not stand it any longer, without expressing his disgust.

"Well, you gibbering idiot, if you start to get dressed now, perhaps you can get off the train when we reach Lancaster."

This seemed to be just what everyone else in the car was waiting for, and the abuse that poor little drummer got was something awful. After Mack broke the ice, there was no hesitancy upon the part of the others, and the clamor became so great the conductor came in from the platform.

This, too, proved a fortunate thing, for the Manhattan special lay in Harrisburg almost two minutes longer than usual to let that drummer get off the train. Perhaps this can be explained by the fact that the Pullman porter, or the conductor, forgot to call the man after he had asked to be called at Harrisburg.

BOHEMIAN FARMERS PROSPEROUS IN TEXAS

Their Exceptional Energy and Thrift Under Adverse Conditions the Causes.

PARIS, TEX., Nov. 18.—Notice was recently called to a colony of 40 or 50 Bohemians in Delta county, the adjoining county to this (Lamar) and their exceedingly prosperous condition. The Bohemian colonists are everywhere known as people of tremendous energy and remarkable for their thrift, and the Delta county colonists are no exception, as is evidenced by their bank accounts and bursting wheat bins, filled by them in the most adverse conditions of weather.

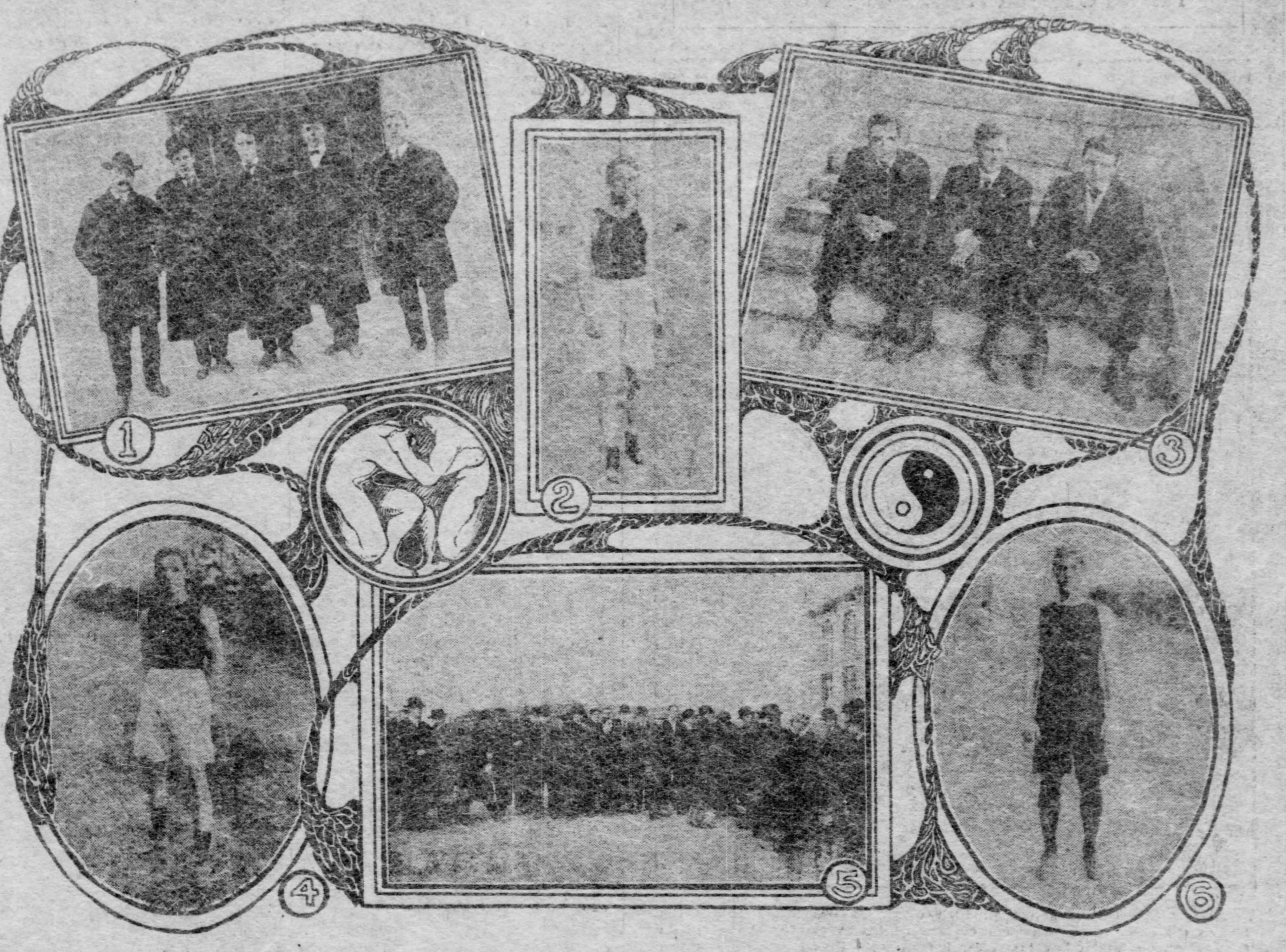
When, last June and July, almost this entire section of Texas was deluged by daily rainfalls for weeks and many hundreds of thousands of acres of fine wheat from Wills Point to Dallas, and from Dallas to the Indian territory line, were lost from damp rot, these Bohemians gathered their entire crops. Following the methods employed in their native land, their crops were stacked in the fields and kept covered until the weather permitted threshing them, while the crops of the native Texans were only "shocked" in small piles and consequently rotted and were lost.

A peculiarity of these Bohemians is their common contempt for the mule as a work animal. They own nothing but brood mares of Percheron or Hamiltonian blood and raise their own stocks. One Bohemian paid for an $8,000 farm in two years off the proceeds of the land.

GRANTED DIVORCE BECAUSE DOG ATE WITH THE FAMILY

KOKOMO, IND., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Carrie Swift, in her application for divorce from Alonzo Swift, in the Howard superior court, stated that her husband insisted that his bulldog should have a seat at the table and eat his meals with the members of the family, and that the dog ate regularly with them. There were no other allegations, and the court promptly issued the decree, the woman being given $25 alimony and the custody of the children. The husband was not deprived of the dog.

SOME OF THE PROMOTERS OF ATHLETICS AT CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS



No. 1—Athletic Committee. No. 2—John H. Hezlep, Track Team. No. 3—Class Officers: Left to Right, Robert Parsons, Secretary-Treasurer, Fred L. Hunt, President; Clarence Overend, Vice President. No. 4—W. Clark Bates, Track Team. No. 5—An Impromptu Athletic Meeting. No. 6—Warren Lytle, Track Team.

EXPORTS EXCEED THE TOP RECORDS

October Shows Greatest Tonnage Ever Shipped by Steel Corporation.

WHERE THE MATERIAL GOES

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square, NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The United States Steel Corporation exported more iron and steel material during October than has ever been accomplished in any one month since its formation. In all nearly 65,000 tons of steel billets, beams, blooms, hoops, steel rails, wire, wire nails and pipe, manufactured in the Pittsburgh district, were consigned to various parts of the world through New York and eastern seaboard points last month. In addition to these shipments big lots went overland to the Pacific coast for export to the far east.

The billet exports were made chiefly to England, while the principal rail shipments went forward to the Argentina republic. South America and Australia were the largest buyers of wire. The nail consignments went mainly to the United Kingdom, and the leading pipe shipments were dispatched to continental Europe.

Twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-three tons of billets were shipped to the other side last month. England was the largest buyer, 10,852 tons being forwarded to Liverpool, while 4,883 tons were forwarded to Glasgow. To Welsh ports 8,795 tons were consigned, Newport taking 7,841 tons and Cardiff 954 tons.

The steel rail exports aggregated 23,489 tons in October. To South American ports 19,245 tons went forward, 18,079 tons going to the Argentina republic and 1,134 tons to Chili. Twenty-nine hundred and ninety tons went to Cuba and 1,096 tons were forwarded to Mexico. Small shipments were also made to Australia, the Philippine islands and Japan.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-six tons of wire, wire nails and pipe were also exported last month. The wire shipments amounted to 6,928 tons, 3,212 tons of which went to South American ports, the Argentina republic taking 2,623 tons, while to Chili was forwarded the balance. To Australia 1,963 tons were shipped. Seven hundred and eighteen tons went to different parts of the United Kingdom, the ports of entry being Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Belfast and Bristol. Five hundred and ninety tons went to South Africa, while smaller shipments were made to Mexico, Cuba and Hawaiian islands.

The nail shipments aggregated 1,918 tons, 1,273 tons of which went to Europe, 1,163 tons being divided in about equal proportions between Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Bristol, Belfast, Glasgow and Dublin. The nail exports to the continent of Europe were made to Genoa, Malmoe and Copenhagen. Other shipments went forward last month to the Argentina republic, Chili, Porto Rico, Cuba, Australia, Straits Settlements, Japan and South Africa.

The iron pipe shipments represented a total of 4,440 tons. Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight went to Continental Europe, provincial receiving ports being Rotterdam and Antwerp, the first named taking 751 tons and the last named 651 tons. Exports were also made to Swedish, Italian, Danish and German points. Sixteen hundred and seventy-seven tons went to Panama. To Japan 333 tons were forwarded, while shipments were also made to Cuba, Australia, the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, Mexico and Turkey.

HE COUGHED UP A BURR.

Boy Being Treated for Consumption Is Now on the Road to Recovery.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 18.—A case which has baffled the members of the medical fraternity of San Antonio has just been revealed. It is that of John Schwarz, 19 years old, who lives with his mother and brothers on Government hill. About nine months ago while he was picking some grass burrs from his clothes Schwarz accidentally swallowed one of the seeds. Nothing more was thought of the incident until a month later when he showed symptoms of lung trouble. Physicians pronounced it tuberculosis.

A lung specialist advised that the boy be taken to another climate. This was done, but the boy's condition became worse. He returned home.

Two weeks ago while seated on the back gallery of his home he was seized with a violent coughing spell and he coughed up a hard lump. His mother discovered that it was the identical burr which he swallowed nine months previous.

As soon as he had become rid of the burr he began to regain his health.

Of Very High Birth.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 18.—While the eastbound passenger train on the Rio Grande was crossing Tennessee pass, 11,000 feet above sea level, it took aboard a passenger who could produce no ticket for his journey. The conductor, however, did not put the stranger off. Mrs. Antone Russ became the mother of a boy, and when the train reached Leadville a physician was summoned, who took the mother and baby to the hospital.

TO IMMORTALIZE "ABIDE WITH ME"

American Churchmen Asked for Funds to Complete the Lyte Memorial.

STORY OF A FAMOUS HYMN

A touching appeal is made to American churchmen to contribute to a fund which is being raised for the completion of a memorial to the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, the parson poet who wrote the immortal hymn, "Abide With Me." The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackey-Smith, coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania for the Protestant Episcopal church, has taken the matter in charge and has issued the following appeal to patriotic churchmen:

"It is 60 years ago since the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, who wrote this beautiful hymn, died at Nice and this year a final effort is being made in the far-distant little seaport in Devonshire where he lived and ministered for 25 years, to complete the rebuilding of the memorial church which has taken the fishermen 30 years to build. Now it is finished all but the upper portion of the great belfry tower, but their own money is exhausted and they have begged me to say a word for them to the great heart of the American people who love this hymn so well, as do their English brethren, and to ask for help, so that they may not have the pain and disappointment of seeing their scaffolding taken down and the end of the work indefinitely postponed. Ten thousand dollars more is wanted to build the rest of the tower and to provide and hang the bells. Will America give half of this and let England give the rest?

Story of a Hymn.

"The story of the writing of the hymn is very touching. The gifted preacher and poet, who had refused all preferment and lived only to devote himself to the Brixham fishermen, found himself at the age of 54 stricken with consumption and grieved to the heart to think that he would soon be called away, leaving his work only half done, he prayed that it might be granted to him at least to write something which should live to the glory of God and the comfort of his fellowmen when he was dead.

"The prayer was granted. On the very last day of his ministry at Brixham, when he had preached and administered the holy communion to his flock for the last time, as he sat in his study and gazed at the sun setting over the bay, the words of the hymn came into his mind like an inspiration. He wrote them down and gave them to his wife to keep. Next day he bade farewell to her and to home and set forth with his son to go to Nice in search of health, which was never again to be his. He died a month later and the hymn was first sung by the fishermen in Brixham on the Sunday in November when the news reached them of his death.

"Thirty years later that church in which he had ministered became so dilapidated that a new generation of fisherfolk, among whom his memory was tenderly cherished, resolved to rebuild it. But Brixham is a poor place, and although the parishioners have ever since given and collected all they could, the work has gone slowly. Bit by bit it has been rebuilt as the money came in, and it is only now, when the work is nearly done, since the task is beyond their strength to finish unaided, that they cry to you for help to save the scaffolding.

Awakening Sad Memories.

"Perhaps millions of English-speaking men, women and children in every quarter of the globe have at one time or another felt a real uplifting of the heart when they sang this hymn. Round many an open grave it has been sung, to many it brings tears to the eyes—tears of sweet, sad memories. Will not those who love the hymn do some little thing for the sake of the poor old parson-poet who wrote it, in sorrow of heart, all those years ago, and who, to use the words of his intimate friend, Dean Hole, who was known to many in America, 'would have rejoiced to the very bottom of his heart' to see the beautiful church rising on the bleak hillside—a beacon to sea and land—and to hear the bells ring out over the bay on Sunday when the harbor is filled with boats as the fishermen come ashore.

"Brown Brothers, bankers, New York, have both promised to receive subscriptions and to transmit them to Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, London, and we shall be pleased to receive and acknowledge any response that may be made to this little appeal if addressed to the Rev. T. J. Garland, 1129 Walnut street, Philadelphia."

THE LAKE OF A LEGEND CLAIMS ITS OWN

ANOKA, MINN., Nov. 18.—In the township of Ramsey, three miles west of Anoka, is a phenomenon which is puzzling the farmers. Many years ago, according to Indian legends, a big lake covered part of the township. When civilization came the land was found tillable, no water being there. For 50 years crops have been raised with unbroken regularity.

This year the crops were planted as usual, but today much of the land is under water. There is water in the cellars of the farmers to a depth of several feet. Where it comes from is a matter of conjecture. Some believe it due to the wet season. Yet other seasons have been as wet and cellars did not fill or fields disappear beneath a sheet of water.

UNCLE SAM HAS FOUL QUARTERS

Pittsburgh's Federal Building Lacks Accommodations and Reeks With Odors.

ONLY ONE DOOR FOR PUBLIC

If there is one building in this city which needs the attention of the state factory inspector more than the Pittsburgh postoffice, it must be a curiosity. Without a doubt, the big building in Smithfield street, which is owned and operated by Uncle Sam, is the foulest-smelling, most illy-kept establishment, and with fewer accommodations, than any other public building in Pittsburgh.

To begin with, the building is dirty. It has not been clean for years. It is not that the poor scrubwomen employed do not go about enough on their hands and knees, for they are always at work. But the ventilation of the big structure is scarcely short of being criminal. During the warm months it is bearable, for then every door and window that can be opened is flung wide and the odorous breezes of downtown Pittsburgh are allowed to course through the corridors. But at the earliest frost, the building superintendent at once becomes jealous of the welfare of the clerks who overcrowd the structure, which is entirely too small for the purpose for which it is used.

When the leaves begin to turn the building superintendent gets busy. There are ugly-looking, dirty, wooden storm doors on three sides of the building. Once the temperature drops to the frost line these are closed and fastened, and so remain all winter, until the robins and bluebirds are back to stay in the spring and until the last danger of frost has passed and tomato plants and other vegetables may be set out in the open air. This government nursery does not follow the calendar. The superintendent of the building opens it up when the ice man makes his first rounds in the spring, and closes it when the gas man sends his first big bill in the fall.

Ill-Smelling Days Are Coming.

There are times, and especially on certain days of the month, when there are a couple of hundred of those miserable beings known as "the public," standing about in the postoffice corridors. Many, perhaps most, of them are foreigners who are purchasing money orders to send home to loved ones in the old country. From now until after the holidays these crowds will be on the increase, and the week before Christmas there will be, perhaps, 500 persons waiting in line to exchange their cash for the government's receipt. Nor it is not with any desire to throw aspersions on our foreign citizens, but when you get that many of them in one bunch in a superheated building, they are bound to be unpleasant. The writer had the misfortune one day last winter to make a call at the Federal building with J. Frank Tilly of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. He became ill walking from the door to the elevator, and we were both happy when the elevator man let us off at the floor occupied by the United States engineer. That odor remained all the way up. The elevator shaft was filled with it. The elevator man said it made him sick the first month or so, but after that he became used to it.

Then the economy of the building superintendent is demonstrated in another way. The entire Pittsburgh public which uses the Smithfield street entrance, and two-thirds of the patrons of the postoffice use that side of the building, has to pass in and out at a single doorway. There is one of those revolving storm doors fitted in the narrow aperture, and you watch your turn and dodge into one of its compartments and get a hurry on to keep it from banging you on the heels as the hurried followers on your trail come along behind you.

Door Is a Menace of Safety.

That one door goes like a machine, and a pretty fast machine at that. From 8 a. m. until about 5 p. m., which are the busiest hours at the postoffice, that door is never still. It is going all the time, and going fast. Women have great difficulty getting into it, and equally as much getting out. That some one has not had his fingers pinched off or his face crushed out of recognition long before this with that door, is an accident, and not due to any good management on the part of the building superintendent.

The reporter stood in the building the other day and waited several minutes to get a chance to jump into one of the compartments of that door and dodge out of the building. There were women there who had waited longer than he did. Two women had their fingers pinched as he waited and one man got a bat on the nose that made him see stars.

And then over all and above all and through all, is that smell! There are several hundred employes in the building, 500. Added to these is the several hundred of the public, coming and going at all times. Working in there must be about as pleasant as laboring on the inside of a corked jug. All fresh air is jealously excluded. If the state factory inspector should step around there some day he would discover that our Uncle Sam is running a sweat shop, which would put almost any of those in the hill district and the South Side in the background.

WARDS ENTITLED TO MORE COUNCILMEN

Reapportionment Not Made Since 1900—Bosses Want Membership Kept Down.

There are half a dozen or more wards in Pittsburgh which are deprived of the representation in the city councils to which they are entitled, by the failure to make a reapportionment of common council members every four years, as the laws requires. Among the wards to suffer in this respect are the Thirteenth, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Nineteenth, and several others.

If a reapportionment were made, the Twentieth would have four members in common council, instead of three, and would have equal representation with the Fourteenth, which has more members than any other ward in the city. The last reapportionment was made in 1900.

New apportionments are not made because of the failure of the administration bosses to take the initiative. They do not want the membership of councils to increase, because it means that they will have more members to control, with heavier expense at the election. It is not anticipated that another apportionment of common council will be made until Pittsburgh and Allegheny are merged into the Greater Pittsburgh.

An Excellent Freight Service.
Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet line steamers for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and way points. Freight received daily. Excellent passenger service. Telephone 1762 Court.

GOLFERS INVADE CITY BY THE SEA

Big Resort on Jersey Coast the Mecca of the Devotees of the Links.

PITTSBURGHERS AT THE SHORE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 18.—Golfing cracks here in competition for the score of more of handsome trophies awarded by the Atlantic City Country club to the champions of the annual fall tournament at Northfield, were compelled to divide interest this week with the five thousand or so tillers of the soil whose action on matters agricultural and governmental during the yearly meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is being closely watched in all sections of the country. The golfers held their sway at the pretty Northfield links, where a gallery of hundreds followed the expert wielders of driver and putter to victory or glorious defeat. Absence of W. C. Fownes, Jr., champion of the links and hero of many hard-fought golfing battles here, was a disappointment to the followers of the sport who voiced their regret over his non-appearance even while they watched the great Travis win from the big field of amateur competitors, who value the winning of Atlantic City prizes.

Grangers Own the City.

The Grangers have simply owned the town since their arrival early in the week. Staid hotels, headquarters of seashore fashion, have been glad to entertain the pick of the American farmers, while sheaves of wheat and shocks of corn have been used for decorating hotel piazzas and exchanges. Members of the Atlantic City Hotel Men's association have been acting as hosts to the rural guests, whose business sessions have been interlarded with rolling chair rides, pleasure excursions and sailing trips, novel to many of the western delegates who had never seen the ocean. The Grangers will be with the resort for another week at least and appear to be thoroughly enjoying their seashore trip.

Barney Oldfield, intrepid driver of one of the fastest racing automobiles in the world, is here trying out the Atlantic City beach track for practice before the Ormond races and has set the official seal of his approval on the fine stretch of strand which he claims is one of the best straight-away racing courses in the country. No official accounting has been taken of his time, but he is reported to have smashed several records on daily spins at high speed.

Tammany Leaders Confer.

Mayor Weaver and Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy of New York have been numbered among the strollers on the boardwalk this week and have attracted attention from the visitors who followed the political affairs of the country. Mayor Weaver stayed at Haddon Hall long enough to recover from the strain of his arduous municipal campaign and Murphy is still here, sandwiching daily promenades on the boardwalk with conferences with New York political leaders here for consultation.

The breach of promise suit in which a jury awarded Miss Lombara, former sweetheart of Oreste Vessela, the interesting leader of the Steel Pier band, and husband of the former Miss Egan, daughter of a Cincinnati millionaire, was again brought to mind of seashore society this week when the highest courts of the state decided that the amorous bandmaster should pay the $10,000 awarded his former sweetheart. Vessela left immediately after the handing down of the verdict, for the home of his bride's parents and has not yet announced his willingness to pay the heart-balm in exchange for peace from the girl who once stole his heart.

Pittsburghers at the Shore.

Charles H. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston of Pittsburgh are registered at Haddon Hall, where William W. Ford and Mrs. Ford and spending the month. F. J. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the same hotel and Miss Anna R. Burgwin of Pittsburgh is visiting Mrs. James P. Speer for several days.

B. B. Case of Oil City is spending several days of a vacation trip to the coast at the Marlborough.

The Rev. J. A. Haas, a Western Pennsylvania divine, is enjoying a visit at the Seaside.

J. E. Speakman, a leader in business circles in Allegheny, is a recent arrival at the Glaslyn.

Charles J. Shoemaker is visiting George Shoemaker and Mrs. Shoemaker at the Brighton. The party will remain until the end of the month.

Thomas Jarnes and Mrs. Jarnes, well-known Pittsburgh folk, have pleasant apartments at the Glaslyn.

Dr. C. A. Wishart of Pittsburgh is resting from professional cares at Haddon Hall.

Charles F. Patterson, Alfred Bowker and Allan Bowker of Pittsburgh are at the St. Charles on a gunning trip after waterfowl.

Other Pittsburgh visitors of the week are:

Chalfonte—M. G. Leslie, Mrs. Rowland Ewing, Paul N. Stevenson, Donald C. Stevenson, Miss Nell McMahon, John A. Murphy, A. C. Robertson, A. P. Marshall, Peter Daniels, Miss L. C. Raynor, Miss Helen Raynor, E. C. May, Mrs. May.

Morton—J. E. Engel, Miss Daniels, Miss S. E. Daniels, Mrs. D. D. Phillips.

Strand—R. E. Cluley, Miss Cluley, H. Lynn, Miss E. Crawford.

Runnymede—Mrs. T. W. Fitch, M. S. Fitch, G. M. Morrow, D. W. Hunt, G. R. Davis.

Wiltshire—J. T. Cox, J. T. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins, J. Sweeney, Mrs. Sweeney, H. B. McCool, Mrs. McCool.

Traymore—T. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, T. G. Scott, B. F. Miller, Mrs. Miller, A. F. Smith.

Haddon Hall—Mrs. James P. Speer, William W. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Charles H. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston.

Seaside—P. C. Robbins, S. H. Hoover, Mrs. Hoover, W. H. Switer.

New Holland—Mrs. R. F. Moyer, of Allegheny; J. P. Kuhn, S. P. Kumles.

Abbey—F. P. Howell, Mrs. Howell.

Phillips House—Mrs. G. L. Johnston.

Glendale—T. B. Addis, Mrs. Addis.

Pennhurst—Miss Breefort, A. T. Fisher, S. H. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Miss Burke.

Rudolf—Mrs. A. Wolfson, J. S. Slater, F. M. Scott, Mrs. J. Reid, W. J. King.

St. Clare—A. B. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Gates.

Are Arrested for Stealing Newspapers.

Joseph Lombard and Tony Donato are locked up in No. 6 police station charged with stealing newspapers. Their arrest was caused by Mrs. H. B. Smith of 610 Fifth avenue extension, who keeps a news stand. Complaints of missing papers throughout the East End have been numerous. It is said the prisoners took papers and gave them to boys to sell.

A famous New York Hatter makes
Oetting's Hats

Court Derby

There weren't enough Court Derbies here last week to meet the unusually large demand.

To those of you who were disappointed I wish to say:

"Come now, Court Derbies are here aplenty."

The 5 and 5¼-inch small and medium heights, and the 5½ and 5¾ large and extra large shapes have each three widths of brim.

So it is simply a matter of selecting the right height and proper width suitable to your face.

Best hats at $4 and $3.

Next best $2.25 and $1.75.

The Court

Otto Oetting
FIFTH & WYLIE | SEVENTH & SMITHFIELD, PITTSBURGH, PA. U.S.A.

QUITTING BUSINESS!

½ PRICE ½ PRICE

Two pieces of furniture for the price of one, or one piece for exactly half what you could buy it elsewhere. Same way with Carpets, Rugs, etc. Your dollar counts two all over this store.

Nine floors filled with house furnishings! Land on any floor you wish and buy what you will—our word for it, the articles selected will cost you only one-half regular prices.

There's a reason for it—we're

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

EXTENSION TABLES
CHINA CLOSETS
SIDEBOARDS
BUFFETS
DINNER SETS
ANYTHING
AND EVERYTHING

½ PRICE

Think over your Thanksgiving needs. If it's a new dining room outfit, why spend double the money elsewhere that it would cost you here?

Lots of people buying furniture and carpets during this sale and storing them away for spring. It pays them handsomely to do it, too.

BLACK & BARKER
817 PENN AVENUE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SUNDAY NOVEMBER 19th 1905
HOME JOURNAL SECTION and ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

EXILE

Sometimes, as in a yearning dream,
  A misty memory comes to me;
I see the sunset's golden gleam
  Kiss the Saronic sea.

Like marble wraiths, behind me rise
  Fair temples in a lofty tier,
And through the shield of sapphire skies
  Is thrust Athena's spear.

Then, murmurous, like a singing rill,
  A chant comes faintly from her shrine,
Where maidens ward the holy hill
  And weave her robe divine.

'Tis then I know—ah, then I know—
  On hither sullen century hurled—
Once mine the glory and the glow,
  The waking of the world!

When Pan in verdant hollows sung,
  Where now the weary plowman plods;
When still the ancient gods were young,
  And men were as the gods.

Then, as my errant dreams retrace
  Their steps from yonder sunny clime,
I come a stranger to this place,
  Lost on the road of time.

GEORGE SEIBEL.

The Occult In Dress

By Kate Masterson

Who Gets the Position?

The Rose & The Lily

THERE is nothing new under the sun, and the cult that includes the meanings of colors, the significance of lusters or dead surfaces, straight lines or curves, is really older than the Pyramids.

The queen of Sheba in all probability had more than an inkling of this when she put on her glorious duds and went to call on King Solomon. Cleopatra, if we are to believe the theatrical representations, donned a very stagy boating dress for her journey down the Cydnus to meet Antony.

Since then even the least of us have learned that white muslin and blue ribbon stand for extreme innocence, black alpaca for misfortune and spangles for a certain degree of racy impropriety—a code that will not balk at any small risks.

Blue is sweet and good and true. Bouguereau said that the color blue was the most beautiful thing in all the world. Nine men out of ten like a woman in a blue gown, although they may not be able to explain just why.

Brown is demure; gray is modest and discreet; all the shades of purple from mauve to deepest violet are disturbing, languorous and luxurious, while the different shades of scarlet, from pink to crimson, go even deeper than purple into the realms of the Ought Not.

It is a fascinating study even in its kindergarten stages, and when you can have jewels to play with as schoolbooks it is like handling the living colors themselves. For the occult in dress and in sheen and lacklustre and tint has its beginning and end in gems and their history.

Think how forms and outlines, the silhouettes of men and women, have changed within the century. From the times of powdered hair and patches, the dandy days when men sported ruffles and brocade coats, high heeled shoes with flashing buckles, silk stockings and garters, to those of the billycock hat and the cutaway—what a stretch there is in times and manners!

Observe how the clothes of the dressy periods expressed the emotional rampantness of the age when every man's hand was either in his snuff box or on the hilt of his sword, when he incessantly made love or fought duels with only slight pauses for meals.

The days were beruffled as well as the over-mannered heroes that go so well with De Koven music and a Hope libretto, but we latter-day women who have passed the stage of matinee actor worship are sincerely grateful that our men do not wear feathers in their hats or lingerie ruffles on their shirt bosoms.

Man's Real Place.

It is not that we object to feathers, but we know that a modern man who could wear one without feeling several kinds of a fool must be of far different caliber from the men we wot of today, lacking upholstery, lingerie and frills generally, but accomplishing things and signing checks for us with a graceful insoucience that impresses us more deeply than the sweep of a sword. The stub pen is mightier by far, believe us.

Men's dress today has been objected to by artists who love to deck themselves in loose, baggy velvet effects, murderous sombreros and flowing silken ties. But no one would care to have the Latin Quarter fashions transplanted to America.

A little of that sort of thing goes a great way with us, for although we are yet in our primer stage of dress mysticism we could not associate manly American manhood with the lace collar and knee breeches that Edmund Russell and some others have sought to infect our civilization with.

It is because we are beginning to perceive truths in the relations of clothes to the times and the individual that the plainness of the American man's dress pleases us so much. We are quite aware that the moment they began to trim up their hats and wear openwork shirts there would be a corresponding lack of simplicity in personality, manners and morals.

No real man can afford to go in for beauty in his clothes, to pin bunches of violets at his horse's ears or on his bulldog's collar. Women were built for the purpose of hanging beautiful laces and jewels upon, and when man admires a well-dressed woman, as he does almost childishly, he is admiring fineness, delicacy, color, richness—all the gorgeousness that is denied him in everything but his dressing gown and pajamas.

The moment he dares to go in for a frill or two himself he is lost. He can have purple orchids on his mantelpiece, but if he wears one in his coat it argues a desire to be conspicuous or a strain of the feminine desire for frivols and clothes that rustle.

In this automobile age we will not for a moment admit the use of the beauty man. We want the male person who builds bridges and invents flying machines and wireless cables, or, lacking that, then the man who can crawl under the machine and juggle successfully with the cogs and levers.

The modern man's dress in this country expresses this sort of thing, and does so very mysteriously rather by an absense of things, a lack of color and a sparsity of what in a woman's dress we call lines. Even the least little touch of gayety blights a man these days, and only a broker or an actor can afford to wear a boutonniere.

You may have admired a man for some masterful attainment—the discovery of a new star or a smashing game of polo, but if, when you meet him, you find him with a pale blue band on his hat and a diamond horseshoe in his scarf, his mere humanity is at once apparent—he is throwing away an aureole for the sake of a sparkle in his necktie.

American Men Manly.

And so loud checks, violently striped shirts that light up well, in the haberdashers' windows, but never on men; stones that shine, pallid spats, cloaks instead of coats, tassels where other men wear studs—all these things impress you vividly and occultly with the unfitness of the wearer, usually an unfitness that is a part of youth and passes with it unless it has been allowed to sink into the bone.

American men set an example to the world in this respect. On the continent you see masculine creatures sporting the most absurd togs for traveling, or cloaked in fringed shawls like bearded ladies on tour. Then the delightful truth dawns distinctly upon you that we are after all a distinctly breed of humans and that, whatever advantage seniority in art and culture gives to the Old World people, our fashions in dress for men are saner, finer and more manly.

Of course, our men are not so easy in their wearing of evening clothes as the Englishman, nor so dapper as the Frenchman, but this is a fault of our youth and is again an occult expression of the fact that we are not yet socially developed. The actor who comes on like a lurid sunburst in black and white, holding his shoulders like a motorman, to suit the tailor's pressing, stands with too many of us for the real thing, when he is only the really nobby thing.

But it is the dress that is conveying the impression, mark you, and not the man, just as the frayed, carefully-brushed, tightly-buttoned condition tells its own pathetic tale—a sad little story that we can read so often.

And then there is the comedy that we gather from the young man of ingrowing social ambitions, who in spite of his savoir faire and his intense admiration for the good, the beautiful and the true, is wearing evening clothes one or two sizes too large for him, or what is much worse, too small.

In women's dress the occult speaks so strongly that we have learned to be subtle. The honest working girl knows in her heart that her proper garb is a neat black ankle-length gown, sleekly brushed hair, stout boots, an umbrella and a little formless hat that one might wear to funerals with propriety.

Knowing this she avoids it and goes to the office in a startling pompadour under a stunning hat with six plumes, an open work waist, stockings to match and a vanity bag.

Her employer is vaguely impressed with something he cannot understand, poor man. But it is her manner of dressing that is appealing to certain unused brain lobes. The show girl catches nine out of 10 men either on the stage or at a typewriter. And so it is that these girls are marrying all the wealthy men while the industrious little girl in the black gown and stout shoes keeps on slaving to the end of the chapter. Her dress tells the truth, and that is something no woman must ever do if she wishes to charm men.

Symbols and Other Things.

It was not until a smart London modiste began to exploit the occult idea seriously, a season or two ago, that women commenced to understand why it was that three feathers in the hair, with a court veil and a bouquet, made even a plain looking woman suggest pomp, royalty, power.

Feathers have always stood for rank, and the plume invariably signifies ceremony and state, whether it is on a hearse or on the head of an Indian chief.

The feather is the symbol of pomp, just as white muslin is innocent and black velvet is stately. The reason for this lies not in custom, but in the line and texture and color of the plume itself. So we wear six in our hats this season, to emphasize the fact that we are not nuns. And so the cardinal's cloak and the soldier's coat speak to us eloquently.

The London dressmaker made something of a furore among the English fashionables when she began to put tears and smile into lace and taffeta. She seized upon an old motif and built up an idea, delving into undiscovered depths for her themes.

So when she put gold spangles on a sulphur colored satin skirt under five falls of chiffon, through which one only got the dullest and least occasional glints, she was expressing a thought that only a graduate in clothes mysticism could appreciate. She called it the "harp of a thousand strings" and let it go at that.

Then she put forth a creation of peach colored velvet, with a little Irish point lace coat, and she hung a few crushed plum colored roses about the bodice and called the thing a "lure to happiness."

Violet embroidered mousseline de soie over a deeper shade of taffeta, with transparent sleeves and a garland of pearls about the shoulders, was "a wave of glory from a distant shore;" surely an inspiration for a youthful widow who had passed the teething stage of her bereavement.

These were only a few of the simple ones in style and treatment and title, but of the many shown on the tall models during long afternoons in those moss green parlors there were dozens purchased by peers, earls and a few dukes and their wives, who came to have a cup of tea and pick out something soulfully lovely for the next garden party or a wedding in St. George's.

Of course, London is magic mad and is finding the occult in everything, from Japanese crystals to the American cakewalk, but the mystical thought expressed in costumes was one of the greatest things that ever came there since the obelisk was floated down the Thames and set up on the embankment.

Here in America we have unconsciously exploited the idea for many seasons, during which we have been industriously eliminating evil things in the war of dress, street sweeping trains and such.

The American woman needs no Japanese crystal to tell her how to dress. She takes a daily hint from Paris, embellishes it here and cuts it down there and you have, as Worth declared before he died, "the best dressed woman in the world."

Our horse show has become one of the greatest dress meets in the world, great even as the Grand Prix at Longchamps or Ascot Cup day in England. Our restaurant dinners Sunday nights are certainly occasions in which one not gifted with second sight can read the story of woman's emergence from her shell and man's effacement of himself that she may shine against a fitting background.

LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG

By R. NEISH.

DICK came into my room and flung himself gloomily into a chair. "Nell, I'm in an awful mess."

"So I see," I said, favoring my youngest brother with a glance of disapproval.

Dick unconsciously fingered his tie. "How beastly literal you girls are," he said with contempt.

"What's the matter Are you in love again?"

"In love!" echoed Dick, who is hardly ever out of it; "ye gods, how the feminine mind will turn to sentiment."

"Well, tell me what you have been doing, then," I said severely, "and don't sit there abusing women."

"It's Aunt Penelope," said Dick. "I went to see her this afternoon."

"Poor you," I said with sympathy.

"Poor her," replied Dick. "I did a most awful thing, Nell."

"What was it?" I asked flippantly. "Did you upset your tea or sit on Hector?"

"My dear girl, however did you guess?" asked Dick in astonishment. "Nell, however did you guess?"

I stared at him. "Guess what? Why, Dick," I gasped, "you don't mean to say you really sat on Hector?"

Dick, lying back and stretched out in my armchair, looked even more than his usual six feet; moreover, he is inclined to be heavily made.

"You might have killed it."

"I did," said Dick solemnly, "and here it is."

I gave a scream and jumped to my feet. "Oh, Dick!"

"Don't say 'Oh, Dick,' in that rotten tone," said my brother irritably; "I couldn't help it; it was a horrible accident. That fool of a butler put me in the morning-room, and the lights were not lit, and it was asleep in the armchair, and I just flung myself down, and, of course, I felt I was squashing something, and I jumped up at once. My dear Nell, I can't tell you what I felt when I saw I'd killed the poor little brute," and Dick held up a still warm and limp little dog for my inspection.

For a moment I struggled between a fit of hysterical laughter and a burst of tears, and then I decided to indulge in neither, and betook myself to consoling Dick, who, I could see, felt like a murderer. All my sympathies were with him, for Aunt Penelope is my pet aversion; but Dick is her heir and favorite nephew, and, after having taken the fullest advantage of this knowledge to lead a pleasantly useless life of ease, his profession and his future idleness were now in sudden danger of coming to an end.

I pictured Aunt Penelope's anger—a stern old lady at her best, whose only soft spots were Dick and Hector. Of the two she infinitely preferred her lap dog, and I felt sure that, as Dick had killed it, she had dismissed him with ignominy forever from her presence. Poor Hector, too—a minute morsel of snappy fluff, with a kingly name and an insufferable presence—now lying dead on Richard's knee (Aunt Penelope always calls him Richard), basely murdered, she would call it, and Dick would be disinherited and cast adrift on the bosom of a family who would be quite unable to supply his somewhat expensive needs.

"Poor darling," I said—referring indiscriminately to either Dick or the dog—"whatever did Aunt Penelope say?"

Dick placed the dead lap dog on the floor and looked half deprecatingly up at me. "She doesn't know," he said, looking very sad and solemn.

I fell limply back in my chair. "Does not know?" I echoed; "what do you mean?"

He looked half-shamefacedly at me and then at the poor old dob on the floor.

"No," he repeated, "she doesn't know—the—er—the fact is, Nell, I was in such a blue funk for fear the old lady would come in and see him that I just slipped the poor little brute into my pocket."

"Into your pocket?" I repeated stupidly.

He nodded. "Yes, into my overcoat pocket, and when Aunt Pen came in I just managed to talk to her for a few minutes, and then I somehow got away."

"Didn't she miss Hector?"

"Rather, and I believe she suspected something because she stared so hard at me when she asked if I'd seen him—and you know how she can stare, Nell—and she asked me to stay and look for him; but I said I'd go and see if I could find him in the street. She seemed to think it was due to my carelessness he had got out of the room," he added, gloomily.

"So it was, Dick."

"And she seemed quite huffy because I had not seen him slip out of——"

"Your pocket," I interrupted. "Oh, Dick, I do hope he didn't stick out of your pocket."

"No, of course not, I meant slip out of the room—but, Nell, whatever shall I do? The old lady will never forgive me; she thinks I have been the means of losing Hector."

"H'm," I said, "and if she does I'm afraid she only thinks the truth."

Aunt Penelope was inconsolable at the loss of her pet dog, and Dick was in great disfavor, for she declared emphatically that she had left Hector in the armchair, and Dick must have wilfully let him slip out of the room. It was in vain I explained how deeply Dick felt for Hector's loss, and told Aunt Penelope how dearly Dick loved her; the old lady merely pursed up her lips and said: "If my nephew is fond of me, the best way he can prove his affection is by finding my dog."

One morning while I was sadly revolving Dick's future and fading inheritance in my mind, I was suddenly struck by a great idea, and calling him into my room, I hastily unfolded it to a bewildered and somewhat doubting masculine brain, and then hurrying him into a waiting hansom, I proceeded to carry the brilliant suggestion out.

* * * * * *

It was a week or so later when he and I called at Aunt Penelope's house in Eaton square. The old lady was sitting despondently over an early autumn fire, staring into the flames with the look of despair that is usually worn by elderly ladies who lose a pet dog, but on seeing us she sprang up with indescribable agility, and, crying, "Oh! my dear, dear boy, my dear, kind, clever boy," she fell first on to Dick's neck and then on to her knees on the floor and began wildly caressing a minute dog that was gamboling aimlessly after a woolly mat. "Oh! my precious, precious lamb," cried Aunt Penelope; "here, Hector, Hector, my love, come here, my pet."

The small dog merely wagged his tail at the sound of his name, but otherwise ignored this loving outburst.

"Look! he knows me," cried my aunt, ecstatically. "Hector, here, my precious pet."

"He seems a bit dazed," said Dick; "you see, the man that stole him has evidently been very kind, and they soon forget people, this breed of small dog."

"He could never forget," cried my aunt, indignantly, as she made a grab at her pet and covered the fluffy morsel with fond caresses; "you couldn't, could you, my precious, precious pet; it's only because he's a little dazed at finding himself home again—isn't it, you darling?"

"That's it," said Dick; "he'll soon come round when you're alone with him."

We left them together, knowing how easily small dogs made friends with whoever gives them food, and we went out into the lamplit street—Dick almost overcome with shame as auntie murmured she would never, never forget his kindness and would make it up to him handsomely in the future; and I swelling with triumph as a consciousless and successful female diplomatist always does.

As we reached the waiting cab Dick turned to me with a sigh of relief. "By Jove, Nell, I was awfully afraid she'd spot the fraud, and it's jolly lucky you thought of teaching him to answer to the name of Hector.

Little Tales Told by Well-Known Men

The Deceitful Accomplice.

George W. Whitehead, appraiser of merchandise at the port of New York, was talking about smuggling.

"No great amount of smuggling is done," he said. "To smuggle extensively it is necessary to have accomplices. These accomplices cheat you, or you cheat them. Altogether, in the end, you lose rather than gain."

Mr. Whitehead smiled.

"Not long ago," he said, "a certain skipper hailed a fisherman off the coast and asked him if he would smuggle ashore for him a cask of brandy.

"The fisherman agreed, and two casks of brandy were lowered into his boat.

"'One,' said the skipper, 'is for your trouble and risk, my man.'

"Well, a week or so later, the skipper called with a team at the Jersey fisherman's house for his cask of brandy. It was night. He got the cask, and started on the dark and lonely way back home.

"But the custom house people have sharp eyes and ears. They lay in wait for the skipper. They caught him a mile outside of the fisherman's village, and there was the cask of brandy in his wagon.

"He said nothing. There was nothing to say. The cask was opened.

"'We'll sample this fine liquor,' said a custom officer.

"And he put his mouth to the bung, and then drew back, amazed. The skipper was amazed, too. The cask contained nothing but water."

Altogether Too Trustful.

Hemery, the winner of the Vanderbilt cup, was being condoled with on the destruction of his superb car.

"I was too trustful," said the younger Frenchman, with a rueful smile. "I let the people crowd around me, trusting them implicitly, never thinking that any one would be so careless as to throw lighted matches about. And hence—pouf—my car went up in a mass of flames."

He lighted a cigaret. He sipped his coffee.

"To be too trustful," said Hemery, "is a fault of the French people.

"A stranger once visited a merchant of Marseilles with a letter of introduction from Alexander Dumas. It was a glowing letter. The merchant welcomed the stranger warmly, and entertained him with great hospitality for three weeks.

"Then, in the night, the guest disappeared, taking with him his host's best horse, and a quantity of silver plate.

"The merchant, on his next visit to Paris, sought out Dumas.

"'A pretty guest you sent me,' he said bitterly. 'The fellow decamped with my best horse, and plate worth 5,000 francs.'

"'What!' cried Dumas, horror-stricken. 'Did he steal from you, too?'"

Perilous Speed.

Governor Folk of Missouri praised in Philadelphia the deliberate way in which Mayor Weaver had set about reforming the city.

"All reform," he said, "must be deliberate and gradual to be lasting. If your mayor had set in to reform your city a year ago, he would have failed. Corruption is a dangerous thing, and its dangers must be escaped from cautiously, as a ship escapes from the dangers of a fog.

"Your mayor," said Governor Folk, "has not been like the foolish sea-captain.

"To this man, in veritable pea-soup weather, when you could not see your hand before your face, a passenger came and said anxiously:

"'Captain, why are you steaming through this thick fog at such a dreadful rate of speed?'

"'Fogs, sir,' said the captain, 'are very dangerous, and I am always in a hurry to get out of them.'"

Italian Railroading.

Alberto Fredericci, the head of New York's roast chestnut trust, an organization not to be despised, was praising Italy in a cafe.

"The only bad thing about Italy is its train service," he said: "I shall never forget a winter experience of mine on the railroad that runs along the Mediterranean from Vetimille to Genoa.

"I boarded this train at Ventimille one morning, bound for San Remo. Off we started, snow-covered mountains to our left, orange groves and rose farms about us, the blue sea on our right, and after some minutes we stopped.

"'Is this Bordighera?' I said to a guard.

"'No. It's a cow,' he answered. 'There's a cow on the track.'

"Well, after a while the cow was driven off, and we got under way again. Some few miles were traversed in a leisurely way, and then—we stopped again.

"'Another cow?' I said to the guard bitterly.

"'No,' he replied. 'The same one.'"

A Deadhead.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics of Philadelphia, was talking about the disastrous games with the New York Giants.

Suddenly the look of pain faded from his face, and a gentle smile appeared.

"One funny thing, though," he said, "I did not see on that unlucky day.

"As the crowd was pushing and struggling to get out at the game's end, a boy bored his way to the fence, and began to climb over it.

"A policeman hastened towards him.

"'Hey, there, kid,' he yelled; 'none o' that. Go out the way you came in.'

"But by this time the boy had reached the top. He said, as he vanished on the other side:

"'This is the way I came in.'"

A Yankee Trick.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, the distinguished young author of Philadelphia, was describing the games at Monte Carlo. He had spent the previous winter in Nice, going over to Monte Carlo almost daily.

"I heard," he said, "of one man who got the better of the game, though by how large a sum I do not know.

"It seems that, when a ruined gambler kills himself at Monte Carlo the employes of the casino, to avoid scandal, fill his pockets with gold and banknotes. Thus the real cause of his suicide does not appear.

"Well, this man, a Yankee, came to Monte Carlo with about $100 in five-franc pieces. He lost the money slowly and painfully, and, late that night, in a black corner of the gardens he fired a revolver and with a loud groan fell full length on the grass.

"Instantly three or four lank, silent figures rushed up, filled his pockets with money and left him there to be discovered in the morning by the police.

"But long before morning the enterprising Yankee, his pockets distended with gold, had shaken the dust of Monte Calro from his feet."

The Edited Comedy.

Clyde Fitch was greatly enjoying a musical comedy.

"It is superb," he said to one of the authors. But that gentleman, with a sour smile, replied:

"You are not complimenting me. You are complimenting the manager. I confess I don't recognize my own book at all."

Mr. Fitch laughed.

"Take that in good part," he said. "You are coining money. Then take it as a friend of mine in London did.

"At a musical comedy in London, from my seat in the stalls, I noticed a young man in one of the boxes laughing uproariously. My companion was a critic. I said to him:

"'That chap in the box seems to be enjoying himself.'

"'He is the author,' said my friend.

"'Well, then,' said I, 'I think he ought to have better taste than to laugh so loud.'

"'Oh,' said the critic, 'he is the author, but he never heard these jokes before. They were put in by the comedian.'"

Woman's Incredible Industry.

The late Edward M. Paxson, former superior court justice of Pennsylvania, praised, at a dinner in Philadelphia, woman's industry.

"Sitting in a certain case," he said, "I heard an attorney say to a woman witness—a pale and slender woman witness:

"'Now tell the court, please, what you did on the morning in question between the hours of eight and nine?'

"'Well,' that slender and pale lady began, 'first I dressed the three children, and saw that their breakfast was properly served. Then I darned two pairs of stockings, mended a hole in my husband's pocket, made the five beds, bathed and dressed the baby, curled its hair, and heated its biscuit and milk. After that I dusted the parlor and dining room, watered the plants, and picked fresh flowers for the parlor vases. Then I ordered the day's meat from the butcher, the bread from the baker, and the vegetables from the grocer. It was now time to—.'

"Here," said Justice Paxson, "the good woman was interrupted. Who knows, otherwise, how long our case would have continued?"

Millionaires Please Read.

In the University hospital William Hollenbach, the unfortunate Pennsylvania football player, whose leg was broken in the great game, talked facetiously about the physicians' price list recently adopted in New Jersey.

"The New Jersey homeopathists," he said, "have made the union rate for amputating a finger $5, for amputating a leg $50, and for a stomach operation $50 up to $500."

"A wise thing," said a young oarsman.

"Not a bit of it," Mr. Hollenbach contradicted. "Not a bit of it."

"Is it right or just," said the oarsman, "to charge you, say, $5 for a broken leg, and to charge a multi-millionaire, simply because he is a multi-millionaire, $500 for the same job?"

"Perfectly right," said Mr. Hollenbach. "A doctor explained the philosophy of this matter to me yesterday. It would be illogical not to charge a rich man more than a poor man; for isn't life worth a great deal more to a chap with $100,000 a year than it is to a sailor or a mill hand living on 75 cents or so a day?"

A Bitter Disappointment.

Jerome K. Jerome, at a dinner in New York, expressed his disappointment at not having met Mr. Howells, the novelist.

"Perhaps you think," said Mr. Jerome, "that I am not great enough to meet Mr. Howells. You think I have not done enough to merit meeting him. At any rate, my disappointment is great. I am in much the same position as the disappointed window cleaner.

"This poor fellow was cleaning the great plate glass windows of the first floor of a Park Lane mansion when—r-r-r-r—thud! he slipped and fell to the hard stone sidewalk below. It was a matter of some 10 feet.

"A crowd gathered, full of sympathy. Fortunately the man was not much hurt. Dazed and sore, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and a servant ran to him with a glass of water.

"Bitterly disappointed, the window cleaner waved the water aside.

"'Only water?' he said. 'From what height should I have to fall to get a glass of beer?'"

Pathos Between Lines.

John Mitchell, in a description of one of the historic coal strikes of the last century, said:

"There is a story of the privations of these poor people that has a grim pathos in it. Its pathetic rather than its humorous side makes the story worth repeating.

"A child, during the strike, goes to Mrs. Simpkins on Monday morning and says:

"'Please, ma'am, my mother sent me for the loan of your marrow bones to make soup with.'

"'Tell your mother,' Mrs. Simpkins replies, 'that Mrs. Murphy has them today, and Mrs. McDevitt is promised them for tomorrow; but she can have them on Wednesday if she'll return them promptly, bein' as I want to make soup myself on Thursday.'"

Poor Father.

Representative Chalk Beeson of Kansas is the head of the forestry station that gives trees to farmers.

In an address to a women's congress Mr. Beeson said:

"Trees are like children. In the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are very proud of them.

"Young trees are vexatious. Young children are vexatious. I know a man who sat in his study the other afternoon writing a speech when his little son called shrilly from the garden:

"'Papa, papa, look out of the window.'

"'What a nuisance children are,' grumbled the man, but nevertheless he put down his pen and with a half smile he advanced to the window promptly and stuck forth his head.

"'Well, what is it?' said he.

"The boy, from a group of youngsters, called up:

"'Jimmy Smith wouldn't believe you had no hair on the top of your head. That's all.'"

Few Friends Left.

Senator Foraker was talking about a politician whose erratic conduct had estranged him from his party.

"This man," said the senator, "was showing a visitor over his new house in Washington the other day.

"He exhibited the large drawing room in white and gold, the spacious dining-room in mahogany, the vast ebony hall with its onyx pillars, and then he led his visitor into the littlest bit of a room off the hall—a mere cubby-hole, containing but a table and two chairs.

"'Not very large, eh?' he said. 'Small and cosy, isn't it? Here I entertain my political friends.'

"'Ah,' said the visitor, 'it will be large enough for that.'"

Get the Ax.

Hector de Castro, the American consul to Rome, received last month from a friend in New York the following facetious intimation of a Roman visit:

"I will roam to Rome for the winter.

"Has Rome an aroma?

"You cannot read in Rome at night,

"So poor's the Roman candle light.

"As the Tiber is a swift stream, I suppose that to row on it one must be a good rowman.

"If I meet any Roman beggars, I will do Vatican Forum."

POTATOES AT $1,000 A POUND.

The agricultural and horticultural communities have watched with interest and amazement the trend of the potato boom. This may be said to have started two or three years ago when the famous "Northern Star" appeared before the public. Originally it sold at a few shillings a pound; the boom started and in a very short time the stock was so limited that neither love nor money could purchase it. This fairly took the breath away, but what expression must be used to describe the appearance of the "Eldorado" potato. It is impossible to say what original price this fetched, but before long small tubers no larger than marbles were bought at $20 and $25 each. This would be somewhere about $1,000 a pound.

But how is the purchaser going to make his money back, let alone make anything out of such precious morsels? He undertakes what has been known as an "express" potato culture, a method whereby there is practically no limit to the number of plants produced from each tuber. This may be undertaken in several ways, but all are the same in principle. Each potato may be placed in a box covered with light fibrous soil or leaf mold moderately damp, and then kept in a warm glass house.

Very soon from each eye sprouts appear of varying strength. These are allowed to grow for a short time, producing a mass of fibrous roots. Each sprout now with a root attached is taken from the tuber and potted. It is now placed in a gentle heat to grow and the old tuber is put to sprout again, and so on until the vitality of the tuber prevents any more sprouts emerging. The old tuber is then often cut up and potted and produces a few plants itself.

After the sprouts have grown up into fairly strong stems these are "topped" to form cuttings, which in their turn produce new plants, and the old sprout is meanwhile sending up new shoots, which in their turn can be used as cuttings, and so on. One grower confidently asserted some time ago that he hoped in the near future by express culture to make a pound of sets yield a ton of produce! It is easy to see how the grower gets returns.

A Discerning Bishop.

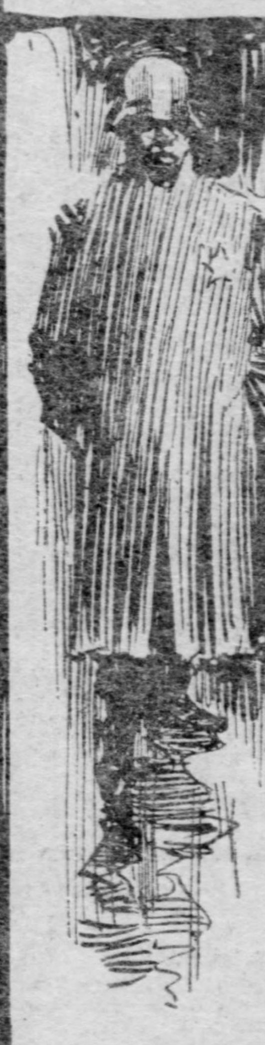
That very worthy divine, the bishop of London, has given further evidence of his judgment and good sense in advice recently bestowed upon some of his parish workers. He advises all ladies doing parochial visiting to go as well dressed when they visit the East End or any slum parish as they would when visiting their social acquaintances. The poor, he says, greatly appreciate the compliment paid them and they are cheered by the sight of the fashions and frivols. It often does the women of the East End more good to merely see a smartly dressed woman in their midst and to talk over her clothes afterward than to have two or three visits from a dowdily dressed visitor, who perhaps better understands the practical side of parochial work. This does not imply, of course, that working women can live upon fashions alone, but the worthy bishop shows insight and a sympathy for the love of "fixins" inherent in the woman heart that may in part account for the universal popularity he enjoys.

Where Other Stories End

A Story of the National Capital • By Arthur H. Warner

"Well I suppose there's no use feeling sorry about it now"

"Landed heavily on his chin"



"What in the name of all the saints?"

This begins where other stories end. It opens with orange blossoms and scattered rice instead of closing there.

The young man had asked the question, and the girl had been willing fully a year before. Thirty minutes since the two had stood together in the bride's house, near Lincoln square, and been joined together until death should part them. Then the last farewells were said, the carriage door slammed and the two drove down East Capitol street toward the yellow, blinking lights of the Congressional library, bound for Pennsylvania avenue and the Union depot. By rights the story should stop here, but this is a tale of how they lived happily ever after.

It was the first night of June, and the air blew warm and fragrant through the open windows of the carriage, but a light rain was falling outside, and as it was already after 10 o'clock the streets were well nigh cleared of people. The two in the carriage had said nothing yet since the journey began.

"Well, I suppose there's no use in feeling sorry about it now," he remarked at length, stretching out his legs and trying to look bored but stoical.

"Sorry about what, dear?"

"Getting married, of course. What else is there to be sorry for?"

"I wouldn't feel so dejected, George," said his companion cheerily. "It may not turn out so badly, and you know it was you who suggested it. I doubt if I ever should have taken any active steps toward getting married if you hadn't brought the topic up first."

"H-m," said George, reflectively, "I don't feel so sure about that, Ethel."

"What?"

"That is to say, I—I was just remarking that I don't feel so sure that I am worthy of you as you seem to think," was the diplomatic response.

"Don't you? Well, perhaps you are right, George. It's not for me to say."

"It's consoling at all events to hear a woman admit on the very threshold of her married career that there is really something that it's not for her to say. Now, I call that promising. Perhaps, dear, marriage isn't so bad after all."

Behind his good natured badinage the young man was really somewhat uneasy—not, however, on the outcome of his marriage, but over the eminently more important question whether or not they would be able to reach the north. So much time had been consumed in the goodbys of parting that only a few minutes remained now in which to reach the depot.

"Hurry those horses along," he called to the driver. "Five dollars for you if you can get us there in time."

Just then a voice hailed the carriage out of the darkness—halted it and kept abreast the vehicle as it dashed along.

"Hold on there, hold on, you driver! Wait a minute!"

George gritted his teeth. "It's probably some benighted fool who wants to borrow a match or find out what time it is," he said savagely.

"You'll have to get down off that seat and come with me to the station house," said the voice outside. "This fast driving has got to be stopped."

"Uh wasn't drivin' too fast. 'Deed, hones' uh wasn't, boss. Lemme go on. Uhs got tuh catcher train wiv these folkses."

"Ho-ho, haw-haw," laughed the voice outside. "You have, have you? Seems to me I've heard that tale before." Then the tone grew grand, gruff and official once more. "That won't go here, my man. You'll have to come with me. Tumble down."

"It's a bicycle policeman," said George, "and he'll want us, too."

"And, oh, George," said Ethel, whose first thoughts were of the embarrassments incident to a free and enlightened press, "we'll get our names in the papers, and everybody will"—

"Not if your Uncle Ezra knows himself," said George. "If we get out of this he can't follow us without losing the driver. Come."

He softly opened the door of the carriage opposite the side where the officer was standing, and, taking their luggage in one hand, he helped Ethel to the pavement with the other. Unnoticed they hurried across the street and were obscured directly by the mist and rain. There had been no time to put on any wraps, and the drizzle wet them through before they reached a sufficient distance from the carriage to be willing to come to a standstill. Then they looked up and down the street for a place of shelter. At first the prospect seemed gloomy, indeed, but after going down a cross street for a few steps the green and red lights of a drug store appeared around the corner, and thither they quickly made their way. George opened the door, glanced around and saw with disappointment that there was no telephone. Then he threw down the luggage and turned toward the street again.

"Wait for me here, Ethel," he said. "I'm going for a cab; perhaps we can make our train yet; goodby, dear, and cheer up."

Ethel could see nobody in charge of the drug store as she looked about, but after waiting for a few seconds a voice called out from the prescription room, "In just a minute." Soon after a young man came around behind the counter.

"What can I do for you?" he inquired.

"I didn't wish anything," said Ethel, who was aimlessly looking over the city directory. "I just came in a moment, out of the rain. May I—why, you are—it's Ralph Williams, isn't it?" she continued, looking up in surprise. "Why, I thought you—I'm glad to see you again."

"Well, I declare. How do you do? I never thought to—why, how are you, anyway?" said the young man, who seemed even more taken aback than she did.

Then they both looked at each other a moment in embarrassment.

"You—are you—do you live here in Washington now?" Ethel finally managed to ask.

"Yes, I've just come. I had an opportunity, you see, to buy the place from a friend, so I came here to live. I'm not usually here in the evening, but our night clerk is ill and I came down to take his place, you see, and"——

Here he came to a stop in order to get his breath.

[illegible] again," said Ethel, repeating what she had already said half a dozen times for want of anything better. Beyond that she didn't know how far she might safely go. Here was the young man she had refused to marry when they had been together at a summering place in Massachusetts two years ago, and since then neither of them had heard or seen anything of the other. It would be cruel, Ethel reflected, to tell him about her marriage just then, and besides she was the last person in the world to whom she cared to confide her predicament. However, the rejected suitor hid his feelings and behaved beautifully. He steered clear of personalities and began to talk of the theater, books, the news and the weather in quite an orthodox, drawing-room way. Ethel concluded she would watch for George, and before he had time to enter the store and spoil things, she would remark that her brother had arrived with a cab, say good night and slip out. Her companion became so interesting in an account of one of his hunting trips in Montana, however, that all of a sudden she was surprised to see the door close behind George as he reappeared gaily upon the scene.

George had given up trying to catch the train they had planned to go on, and had concluded to make the best of it with cheerfulness and good nature. The young druggist was standing just behind the corner of the cashier's desk and George did not notice him upon entering.

"Good evening, fair creature," said George, bowing low in mock deference. "Thy charms enchant me. Oh, fairy princess, let us elope. My chariot awaits without. Wilt come?" and, taking Ethel by the arm, he started toward the door.

"What the devil do you mean—you drunken, low-lived hound? Get out of here or I'll throw you through the window," and, seizing him by the coat collar, Williams started him toward the door, considerably accelerating his progress by a dexterous movement of the right leg.

Now George was not the man to be thrown out of doors with the proverbial equanimity of a book agent or insurance canvasser. He had been too much surprised by the appearance and introductory remarks of his assailant to defend himself at first. As soon as he found himself catapulted toward the outer darkness, however, he recollected who he was, and, swinging suddenly around, brought his right arm whizzing against the young druggist's nearest ear. This checked the stampede for the door and induced the attacking party to step back into a box of sponges. Then George jumped forward and before Williams could guard himself landed heavily on his chin, sending him back against an upright showcase with such conclusiveness that he went down amid a shower of cologne, vaseline, "best soap on earth for the nursery," "beautiful woman's own complexion powder," arnica hastening to salve the wounds he had sustained and an assorted supply of tooth brushes.

"Oh, don't, please don't!" screamed Ethel, and then, overtaxed by the strain and excitement of the evening, she fell back in a faint, just as a blue coated figure entered the door, grabbed George by the shoulder and swung a baton before his face.

"Come out uh this en along with me. Yes," said the policeman, nodding to the druggist as he rose from the debris, "I seen him myself, I did. You take care uh the young lady first, and you kin come and make further complaint agin him later."

* * * * *

A little cold water and a breath of fresh air revived Ethel. At first she looked around the store uncomprehendingly.

"Where has he gone?" she asked, as soon as she was able to say anything.

"Don't worry about him," said the druggist, smiling. "The cop took him to the police station."

"The police station! Oh, dear; I must go there at once."

"Not at all. He'll be locked up for assault, and I'll go down later and make the charge of insulting a woman added. It won't be necessary for you to take any steps against him whatever."

"Any steps against him! Any—what are you talking about? I will go down at once."

"Not now," said the druggist, seeking to detain her. "You mustn't go anywhere until you have rested a moment."

"How dare you, sir!" said the young lady, jumping up and seizing her cloak, and before Williams could prevent it she had rushed out into the street. He stood staring after her at the open door for a minute.

"Well, I'll be blown," he muttered finally. And this really seemed to be about all there was to be said.

* * * * *

When George found himself in the street with the policeman he thought a great deal and he thought it very fast. The result of his conclusions was that it would be impossible to induce the policeman to see his side of the case. The quietest and simplest way out of the matter would be to say nothing in explanation, but simply go to the police station. He gave his name as Edward Sullivan and asked how much bail would be required.

"I ask that he ben't released at all at present," said the officer to the stationkeeper. "I think there'll be another charge to be made agin him later."

"Holy shades of Pilate!" said George, in amazement and disgust. This was a possibility he had not reckoned with.

"This is absurd," he protested, as he was led away to an iron grated cell in the rear of the building; "do you know who I am?"

"Don't make no difference," responded the bluecoat. "It'd be all the same to me if you was the President of the United States."

This was untrue, as the police of Washington, like the police of all other cities, handle a man according to his dress and station of life, and George's appearance led the officer to usher him back to a cell much as he would be shown into a seat in church, instead of hurrying him down the hall by the coat collar and abruptly slamming an iron grating in his face, as he had done with the negro driver preceding.

"Yuh here, too," said the negro driver, as he saw George invited to remain for the night in the cell adjoining. "How did the cop git yuh?"

George made no answer. There were other things he was more concerned with just then than trying to be neighborly. He sent a message to Ethel to take the carriage he had brought to the drug store and come to the station as soon as possible. Then he sat down on the bench at one side and decided that marriage was a failure.

* * * * * * * * *

Meanwhile Ethel was hurrying away from the drug store afoot, and had gone nearly a square in her agitation before she realized that she had not the slightest idea in which direction the police station lay. She concluded to strike for Pennsylvania avenue and trust to some passerby to put her on the right track. At the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth street she paused and awaited the arrival of a tall man in a flowing mackintosh who was coming down the street.

She was standing directly under the glare of the electric arc and a puzzled look came into the man's face when still at a distance, which turned into one of absolute incomprehension as he reached her. He gave a low whistle and stopped short when she turned toward him.

"What in the name of all the saints?" he gasped, looking at her as if dazed.

"Why, Jack—it is Jack, isn't it? You dear, good boy to happen along just in the nick of time. I do believe you are my good angel."

"But what on earth—whatever has happened, Ethel—tell me"——

In her anxiety for her husband, Ethel had forgotten all about herself, but this question recalled to her the surprise which even such a good old friend as Jack Haskell might naturally feel at finding a young woman alone on a street corner within half an hour of midnight, who was supposed to be speeding away on her wedding journey long since.

Quickly and not over intelligently she related the events of the evening. At first Jack merely smiled. Then the smile broadened into a grin. Then the grin gave way to a suppressed chuckle. Then the chuckle broke its moorings and became an unmanageable laugh.

"Jack Haskell," said Ethel, in indignation, "if you don't stop that at once I'll never speak to you again!"

This only brought on another attack, and Ethel was about to walk away in scorn when he recovered himself enough to reply:

"Well, then, he'll be at the police station of the Fifth precinct, on North Carolina avenue. It is only a few squares from here, and luckily I know the night stationkeeper. Come with me!"

As George's name had gone on the books he had to leave his bail, and, full of magnanimity, he left enough also to the release of the driver. Just as the united couple and their rescuer were leaving Jack took the stationkeeper by the sleeve.

"Say, you know these are my friends. You'll keep the matter dark, won't you?"

Then the three of them set out for the drug store after the baggage, where they found Williams just closing up, for it was now 1 o'clock.

Jack and Ethel explained the situation to him jointly, and the two combatants laughed and shook hands.

"I much appreciate your hesitation about mentioning your husband," said the druggist, smiling frankly at Ethel. "It was the same feeling that kept me from telling you I had been married almost a year myself."

"I see my cabman has flown," said George, as the four started for the door.

"We'll have just time to catch the last car down the avenue (in Washington "the avenue" always means Pennsylvania avenue) and go to the depot together. Somehow I think I would feel safer that way than in a carriage, anyhow."

Arrived at the Union station they found there was still 10 minutes to spare before the Owl express left for Baltimore and the north. Part of this time George very diplomatically consumed by taking Jack and Williams aside and swearing them to secrecy, backed up by the promise of his eternal friendship, and, what was more to the point, the best supper they ever set eyes on when he returned in the fall.

"And if ever we get married again, Ethel," said George, as they boarded the train, "it will be at high noon of the day before we plan to start, and we will walk all the way to the station to avoid delay."

AL CHINDUS, THE PRIEST

A Supernatural Experience.

From the Memoirs of Madame Dumaresq, Detective

By DEREK VANE.

I HAVE only had one supernatural experience in my life, but that was a terrible one, which I am never likely to forget. It came about in this way.

I went on political business to Cairo, with orders to obtain, at any cost, the embalmed body of Al Chindus, a priest of ancient Egypt. Some papers of the greatest importance had been deposited in his sarcophagus by a powerful official, who had given us a great deal of trouble. After considerable difficulty the sarcophagus was handed over to me. Nothing had been said about the documents it contained; I was left to discover them for myself—if I could. No doubt the hiding place had been considered a perfectly safe one at the time and it was only by chance that we had heard of it.

I had hoped to have found the papers in some receptacle in the walls of the sarcophagus, but after a close search I could discover nothing from the outside. I must open the coffin. With great difficulty I at length succeeded in raising the lid. I removed the wrappings with reverent hands, but as the form within was revealed I started back with a hoarse cry.

Dead! This man dead? Why, it was as though he slept! I touched the flesh fearfully; it was soft as the flesh of a living creature, and had the look and color of life. Never had I realized that a body could be preserved in so marvelous a manner. On a closer examination I found that, unlike most of the Egyptian mummies, the body had not been disfigured in any way. It was intact, as it had been in life.

I was alone, with the exception of servants, in a little house on the borders of the desert, and it was late at night. Darkness and mystery seemed to wrap me round, and I felt an unusual sensation of fear and trembling expectation. I would have rushed away from it all if I could, but it was too late. I must go through with it now.

Nerving myself to the effort, I searched for the papers, and drew forth at last, not only the modern documents of which I was in search, and which had evidently been slipped just under the lid, but an ancient papyrus, as well, that lay under the dead man's hand, and which I examined eagerly. It was written in bold Hieratic writing, and was of considerable length, but I had not time then to read more than the first few paragraphs.

"It is a matter of established faith with us that an undecayed body will be reanimated after 3,000 years. I am going to put this belief to the test in my own person, therefore my body will not be embalmed after the ordinary manner of the Egyptians."

I read thus far when my attention was attracted to the hieroglyphic legends painted on the coffin, which set forth that Al Chindus was a learned and noble Egyptian priest, and giving the date of his death with other particulars. I made a rapid calculation, ad discovered that this night would complete the 3,000 years since he had died! I started back in a sudden access of fear and horror, but the next moment I was ready to despise myself for being moved by such an old superstition. The day of miracles was over. Who had ever heard of such a thing coming to pass? I was unnerved by my strange surroundings; the mysterious atmosphere of this old land had affected me and made me, for a moment, think all things possible. I must remember that nowadays we believe in nothing that we cannot understand.

I looked again at the recumbent figure, lying in solemn state. This man had been a power in the land in his day, and even death could not rob him of his dignity. The Egyptian priests were divided into four classes, and Al Chindus must have belonged to the Nowto, for he still wore the sign of his order—the flat ring or plate of gold.

My traveling clock chimed the hour of midnight, and, as the last blow fell, a quiver passed over the motionless form before me and slowly—slowly the eyelids were raised. I met the full gaze of his eyes and stopped short, as though a hand had pressed me back, trembling with a sudden unknown fear.

For an instant I tried to meet those awful eyes, while the blood grew cold round my heart and my breath came in heavy gasps between my parted lips, as though I had been running hard. Then, unable to bear that terrible look, I sank to the floor with a low moan and covered my face with my hands.

All that I had heard and read of the power of the "Evil Eye" was now brought home to me for the first time. I realized that a glance may strike like a blow, may penetrate to the heart of one's being like a virulent poison, robbing one of all strength to resist. I grew sick with fear, I who was no tyro in the world of evil, and trembled like a child. Al Chindus had the fatal "double pupil," which from time immemorial has been recognized as giving a baleful power to the eye, and in his life he must have cultivated this power until it had become a deadly weapon, bringing death and disaster where it fell. It was the essence of evil and could strike with more fatal effect than any weapon made by man. A weaker nature than mine would have hopelessly succumbed, but I was protected to a certain extent by the life I had led.

"Unable to bear that terrible look I sank to the floor with a low moan and covered my face with my hands."

Presently a voice sounded in the silence, a voice that seemed to come from my own lips and yet whose every tone was unfamiliar to me, and it spoke of things of which I knew naught.

"I have become a power in the land, all the more powerful, because secret. Few see in me anything more than Al Chindus, the priest, who is devoted to the service of the gods, and rarely ventures out into the world. But the king consults me on every occasion, and my knowledge grows day by day. The spirit that I hold at my command is as wise as it is dangerous, but I can control it and why should I fear? Without its aid I could have achieved little. But it grows too eager for reward. These constant sacrifices will attract attention in time, and may, besides, give a strength greater than I could desire.

"I had thought myself proof against all human emotions except ambition, and yet the sight of Nephthys is beginning to trouble me. When I serve in the temple; when, alone at night, I make my experiments; when, weary and exhausted, I throw myself down on my bed, her face comes between me and my devotions, between me and my art, between me and my rest. It is always before me, that sweet, pure face, with the deep, dark eyes—like black pools on which the sun shines—and hair the color of night. Her hands are slender and white as marble, and her hearing is that of a daughter of the gods.

"Nephthys grows dearer to me and dearer. I no longer try to oust her from my thoughts; I know it is useless. Why should she not become my wife? Though I hold that celibacy is advisable for the priesthood because it gives greater distinction and authority, it is not imperative, and I have risen so high that I can afford to follow my own inclinations. The law does not limit the number of wives a man may take to himself, except in the case of the priesthood; a priest may only have one wife. Well! I do not desire more more than Nephthys! she alone can satisfy my heart. But will she? Such advances as I have made have scarcely been warmly received. It may be that my manner chills her, that my face is more calculated to inspire fear than love. I have thought so little of women hitherto, I know so little of their ways. They have never appeared to me in any other light than as a necessary but lower part of the creation. Now, I would that I understood them better, that I might find my way to the heart of one. For the desire of Nephthys is like a thorn in my flesh, like a flame that bids fair to consume me.

"I have been more accustomed to command than implore, and I know none of the tricks that please a woman. When I look at my dark visage and the eyes before which men shrink away and hide their faces, I am scarcely surprised that Nephthys should avoid me, should shrink from my glance—though its evil is veiled for her—as a flower bows before a hot wind. But though I would it were otherwise, though I would fain have won her love, I can do without it. But I cannot do without her. She must be mine at all costs; life is no longer worth living out of the light of her eyes.

"I have discovered that another man has robbed me of my heart's desire, a man as highly placed and powerful as I am, Amasis, one of the king's magicians. He is the last man I could have desired as my rival, because, though I hate, I cannot despise him. Though he is wise in all the hidden ways of nature, he affects to work for good rather than evil; he will have no dealings with the power of darkness, except to frustrate their designs. More than once his will has met mine, and the victory has not always remained with me. He is of a noble presence, and a favorite with both king and people. As the gods have chosen to set him against me, it shall be a battle to the death; I will sweep him out of my path once and forever. The unseen powers shall help me; I will do and promise anything to get him into my hands. He is the only man who has ever defied me, he has been my enemy and set my plans at naught more than once. Now he has done me this last wrong for which there is no pardon.

"They have played me a trick. Nephthys has secretly become the wife of Amasis, and I have lost her forever. I sit gnashing my teeth, consumed with rage and hate, wondering how I shall avenge myself. Revenge is all that remains to me now, and it must be as deep and bitter as my wrath. I cannot strike Amasis except through the woman he loves, but that is the surest way. He will suffer ten times as much in her

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

Scenes in Camp Grave and Gay

Russian Prisoners In Japan

By Mary Crawford Fraser
(Sister of Marion Crawford.)

Carrying Potatoes to the Kitchen.

Japanese Officers and Russian Prisoners at Narashino.

SOME 15 miles east from Tokyo a low range of hills rises from the plain. As the traveler approaches, spicy scents of pine and balsam are wafted over the rice fields, which climb, terrace by terrace, till they are lost in the maze of pine and chestnut trees which fringe the forest. The last rice fields meander, like an emerald river, up the course of a valley whose steep sides are dense with woods. Through these a rough path ascends, and we must alight from our jinrikshas and follow it on foot. Overhead the branches almost shut out the sky; silvery plumes of "Moon grass" wave in our faces; ferns and bluebells make a border on either side, and everywhere is the scent of oozing gum, mingled with the earthy aroma of mushrooms growing in rich, wild soil. Green chestnut burrs have fallen on the path, and I pause to read a half-defaced inscription nailed to a tree: "It is forbidden to shoot or snare game in the imperial preserves."

These are the woods where empresses and princesses came mushroom hunting when I was last in Japan. There have been sterner occupations—the making of 180,000 sets of antiseptic field dressings, for one thing—for royal hands of late. The flowers must have grown quickly, for not long since this path was trodden hard by the feet of 15,000 Russian prisoners who are waiting for release in the camp on the plateau beyond the woods.

Signs of military occupation had not been wanting all along the road. Great barracks in one place; here and there small guard stations through whose parted screens I saw rifles artistically stacked, and soldiers standing about in khaki—the one comfort evolved for fighting men out of the Boer war. Also, from the point where we left the train at Narashino, the road was dotted with new houses and prosperous little shops of barbers, fruit sellers and tobacconists, all driving a thriving trade with the Japanese troops who guard the prisoners' camp.

The shops stopped short at the imperial preserves, and we came out of the cool green woods to find ourselves confronted by a group of policemen, who demanded to see the permit, without which no one may enter the camp. Satisfied that mine was in order, they passed us on under escort toward the entrance to the wide inclosure. This is surrounded by a line of wire fencing, and again, some 40 feet farther out, by a low, wooden railing. In the intervening space Japanese sentries are stationed, one in 100 yards, all around the camp, a circumference of five miles. The ground is full of tree stumps, for the plateau was covered with thick woods which had to be cleared. This work was done and 75 barracks, with numberless outbuildings, built in 25 days.

The appearance of two ladies, one in foreign dress, caused instant excitement, and my first sight of the prisoners came when scattered groups of men, dressed in suits of royal blue, broke up and came running to the inner railing to stare at me, with such surprise, hope, anxiety, in their eyes that I felt senselessly enraged at myself for not being the bearer of home news to any single poor fellow among them.

Samples of All the Russias.

This feeling increased when we had passed the last guard and were finally within the prison bounds. The men come and go as they please over the huge space, and instantly a crowd gathered round us, a crowd where I saw faces of Poles, Jews, Cossacks, big, fair fellows from Riga, delicate types from the Caucasian provinces, Mongols more than half Chinese—it seemed as if Japan were sampling every nationality that Russia has swept into its monstrous empire.

A young officer in plain white uniform came forward and introduced himself as Capt. Kasebara, the commander of one of the three sections into which the camp was divided. In clear, deliberate English, he said that he was prepared to show me all I wished to see. My companion, a charming Japanese lady who had volunteered to act as my interpreter, seemed to think that her services would not be needed; but I found that the captain's information came forth much more rapidly in his own language than in mine, and we soon relapsed into the three-cornered conversation which has always been the most natural to me in Japan.

Even to my seasoned nerves the experience was somewhat intimidating; hundreds of men followed us from place to place; the escort of captain, lieutenant, sergeant and orderlies, who kept close to us, made us feel a little as if we were prisoners ourselves — two inquisitive women arrested for wanting to know a thousand details about this horde of alien men! But, my friend, in her graceful kimono and snowy footgear, glided at my side with head erect, her bright eyes noting every interesting point in order to call my attention to it. As a side light on the Japanese woman of today the situation was instructive.

"Ladies are always interested in cooking—here is a kitchen," said Capt. Kasebara, as he led us into the first of the 75 buildings which form the prisoners' quarters. Fifty or 60 men, in every variety of costume, were watching the cooks who stood around the vast caldrons where the fish for the day's dinner was bubbling in a savory soup. The tea was boiling already in six kettles holding about 10 gallons apiece. The place was well lighted by glazed windows, all set open on this bright day, and the sun streamed in on the deep blue of the prison dress, mingling with strange oddments of Russian uniforms, which some of the men are too proud to lay aside.

"They may do as they like," said my guide. "We give every man a suit, but if he prefers to wear out his own clothes he may!"

The men here were mostly big, light-haired fellows, few of them over 30. One or two looked pale and sad. I think they were but lately out of the infirmary. The rest brightened up with sudden interest at my arrival, and some were eager to show me the contents of the caldrons. Then a smile of delight went round, as, my camera in one hand and some cigarets in the other, I asked if they would let me take a photograph.

"They love being photographed," said the captain, and, indeed, every man in the place had pushed into line, straightened his back, tossed up his head—and all were watching the camera with expectant joy.

A moment later I was handing round the packets of cigarets, of which we had brought all that we could carry. I did not see a match struck, but as I turned to leave the building the sunlight was dimmed with clouds of smoke, and through it I caught the deep "sough" of contentment that the famished smoker gives forth when the craving is satisfied at last. I had heard pathetic stories of officers in South Africa cutting the last cigaret in two with a sword and sharing it with a comrade—of the men in Schweiger Reinecke rolling cigarets from old tea leaves—and I blessed the inspiration which had made me bring some small comfort to these poor Russians, who, of all people, feel the deprivation most keenly.

The next building we entered stood some fifty yards from the first, and served as a sort of general gathering-place for the section. It was full when I entered, and crowded a few minutes afterward, even the windows being banked up with faces looking in from the outside. We had a Russian interpreter in our escort, but I was keen to talk to the men myself, and I called out: "Can any one here speak German?"

Instantly a young man stepped forward and saluted. "Ich kenne die deutsche sprache," he said: and then we launched into a long conversation, to which my Japanese escort listened patiently, without attempting to check the freedom of question and answer. "How is it with you here?" I asked. "Is the food good? Are you pretty comfortable?"

"Oh, yes, for the matter of that, things might be much worse. They do what they can for us, but, Himmel! We are 15,000 men—they cannot exactly feed us on 'delicatessen!' And we want to know—we want to know what is happening! Can the lady tell us the terms of the peace? and when we are going home?"

As rapidly as I could I gave him such news as seemed permissible to impart. He asked about the indemnity. I shook my head, sadly enough, and he exclaimed, "But our people will pay for us!" Then he thanked me gallantly—as did the rest when my little dole of tobacco went round.

Billiards in Camp.

Coming out into the sunshine I saw a delightful picture. Against the side of the building a little booth had been set between some scraggy trees. Red blankets hung overhead on the branches and in their shade a billiard table had been rigged up. Such a billiard table! The top, about four feet long, was made of rough boards, with narrow strips nailed round to serve as cushions. Somebody's blanket had been sacrificed to make the cloth, and somebody's shirt—seams and gussets all there—cut up and sewn into six pockets. The balls were of pine from the firewood stores, nicely rounded and painted black; and the legs, pathetically groggy, seemed about to give way under the weight of a big, ardent player, who was just then leaning heavily on the side, preparing to make a wonderful carrom with a bamboo cue.

For some unexplained reason a mist came over my eyes. When it cleared away I got a picture of the table and the players. These seemed pleased as children that I should think the thing worth photographing. Scattered about the camp I saw scores of such rough little outfits, and I must say that the men who were playing seemed to belong to the brightest, most self-respecting class of prisoners.

The especial barracks assigned to the navy men are just like the others—high wooden buildings, about 30 feet wide and a hundred long. On either side glazed windows let in the light, and under them run raised platforms which serve as sleeping places. The beds, consisting of a mattress, pillow, two blankets, and a piece of matting, are spread on the platforms, and in the long central space stand tables and benches. Some of the men were drinking tea, a few looking at oddments of books and papers; many had hung their bedding out in the sun on the clothes lines rigged up between one building and another. I cannot say that they kept things tidy, but at least all was wholesomely clean. I was impressed by the extreme care which has been bestowed on sanitation. Nowhere in the enormous camp was there the slightest trace of evil odors, except inside the barracks, where Poles and Tartars, all proverbially savage as to the care of their persons, were crowding away from the mid-day sun. These various nationalities quarrel so desperately with each other and with the Russians that each is given an establishment to itself.

Russians Take to Bath.

"I suppose you will not care to go into the bath house?" inquired Capt. Kasebara, pointing to a long shed whence issued clouds of steam and sounds of mighty splashings. I was content to take external testimony for the bath's popularity. The windows were open, and piled up with garments, many of them just wrung out in hot water. Inside scores of clean-looking bare bodies were jumping about amid a chorus of noise and laughter.

"But I thought Russian peasants were not fond of washing!" I exclaimed in surprise.

"They have taken to it here," said the officer, "and I believe they will keep it up when they leave Japan. All they needed was to be shown how! Now I am going to take you into the church. That is the most popular place of all."

It was a building as rough and barn-like as all the rest, except at the upper end, where on a raised chancel stood the big candlesticks and other sacred symbols of the Greek worship. The little doors leading to the inner sanctuary were covered with spotless muslin and ornamented with crosses in gilt paper. A gilt vase held a spreading bunch of gold and silver flowers, repeated in a chandelier hanging overhead. The walls were covered with "ikons" resplendent with gold backgrounds and painted saints. One or two were costly and beautiful—these were gifts from the church in Osaka and the St. Nicholas cathedral in Tokyo. Most, however, had been brought by the men from their homes. As usual, the prisoners crowded into the church after me, watching my face keenly for signs of my admiration.

"Here is the man who takes care of it all," said the captain, leading up a big man whose face was full of that light of joy which the religious enthusiast carries with him everywhere. "He is a very good fellow," my guide continued, "and cares for nothing but the church. We call him the priest, but he never officiates. No, don't offer him cigarets—he never smokes—but tell him if you like the church."

Of course, I wanted a picture of the place, and the volunteer sacristan, after I had paid his work a very sincere tribute of praise, insisted on presenting me with the photograph of it—"at its best" as he explained—celebrant in place and soldier acolytes on either side. The celebrant in the picture is a Japanese priest of the Greek church. He was not in the camp at the time of my visit, but he hold services morning and evening daily, and the prisoners flock to attend them. "They are always ready to come to church," I was told. Each section has its church and "pope," and there is also a Catholic priest for the Poles, besides a Lutheran pastor for Protestants; so the prisoners, whatever their persuasion, do not lack for the consolations of religion.

Vanity in the Venerable.

A typical group had gathered near the door of the church. One prisoner, the only really old man I saw, had a particularly fierce expression, and he had watched me suspiciously from the moment of my arrival. Beside him was a young moujik in a beautifully embroidered Russian shirt; then a sullen-looking man in a red blouse, crowding out another who still wore his regimental number on his shoulder straps. I made the sacristan stand with them for a snapshot, and the gray-haired warrior was so pleased with the performance that he managed to slip into every other picture taken that day.

Next to the church came the school. Here a volunteer who had been taken at Mukden was giving instruction to a small and very mixed class. He was evidently a superior man, and I learned that he had been a professor in some technical college in Russia—that he had volunteered for the war, and was now teaching reading and writing to the few who would take the trouble to learn. As he spoke French we talked freely, and he repeated what many others had told me—that the greatest hardship of the captivity is the want of occupation.

"The time is terribly long," he said. "The men do not know what to do with themselves all day. There was a library, but that is done away with—I suppose because we are going home so soon—and even when we had it not many used it. Only 50 per cent of the men in this camp can read. Yes, we are desperately homesick, and starving for news of the outside world. What of the peace? Does the lady know what arrangements will be made for sending us home? Will they release us soon?"

To the feverish questions, always the same, I had to give but vague answers, yet even these seemed to bring comfort to the exiles. I could at least assure them that the time would be short now, and that was something.

A little further on I met quite the finest-looking prisoner in the camp, a young giant with brown hair, brilliant complexion, and deep-blue eyes. He had not condescended to put on prison dress. His uniform, a tight-fitting tunic and breeches of thick black cloth, was smooth and spotless, though getting very green on the seams; his high boots had been carefully blacked, and his astrachan cap was cocked jauntily on his curly hair. On his breast was a medal won in the Boxer business at Peking. I would have liked to get at the thoughts inside that handsome head; but he knew no German, and thoughts could not be confided to the Japanese interpreter. The facts I got were these: He was a native of Tomsk, a second-class infantry private; had been taken at Mukden; was very proud of his Boxer medal; very grateful to the noble lady for her kind interest. While we talked his bright, earnest eyes never left my face; and for the rest of the day I had a second-class infantry private from Tomsk at my elbow, my little gift of cigarets sticking out of a breast pocket next to the Boxer medal. He would not even open the packet in my presence.

A request for his portrait brought two or three hundred men flying to the spot. With amazing quickness they grouped themselves, row upon row—the hindmost climbing on benches so as to be in the picture, the foremost throwing themselves on the ground to give the others a chance. All who could ran and pulled branches and flowers to hold in their hands—one would have thought it a village festival! I noticed a whispered colloquy between the fierce old man and a friend of his; the next moment a pocket comb had changed hands, and the aged fighter was anxiously combing his gray hair up "en brasse" and bringing his mustache into more truculent curves. Then the comb was snatched away and went down the line with complete impartiality until the interpreter gave the word of command, and the usual breathless stillness followed, broken at last by the click of the machine.

Lament of New Jeremiah.

At the Jews' barracks I met a rougher-looking crowd than I had yet seen. On my salutation in German a man stepped forward to pour out his own and his comrades' woes. They had been many months in this place; they knew that letters had been sent to them, but hardly any had been received. The speaker had a wife and child at home—a letter from his wife had come, in which she said that she had written nine times before. Where were those letters? Had the Japanese kept them back?

I turned to Capt. Kasebara and laid the case before him. His face clouded as he explained that Russian postal officials were the delinquents. "Many of these letters contain money," he said. "it is stolen before it leaves Russia, and hundreds of other letters are destroyed in the search for it. What are we to do? These men will always believe we are the sinners!"

"And we have no money," wailed my malcontent. "It is dreadful! The czar sent us word we were to have 25 roubles each—15 here and 10 when we get home. In some of the other prisons they have had it. Where is ours? They say we shall be here till November. Are we to be without money till then?"

"Yours has not come. You will have it the moment the czar sends it," I replied, knowing the facts. "Here, have some cigarets."

For "money" means that, the only luxury the prisoners want to buy. There is a little canteen in the camp, where tobacco, sweetmeats, and non-intoxicating drinks are sold; also there is a counter for stationery, post cards, etc. On one side of the room is the barber's shop, and as I entered one affluent dandy was actually getting his hair cut. The whole takings of the canteen do not amount to 16s a day, but there is always a crowd outside the windows, gazing longingly at the unattainable luxury of tobacco. My own store was exhausted, and as I started to replenish it here there was a sudden rush into the building, and my escort had to close round me firmly to prevent my being borne down. I feared for a moment that I might have started a riot, for the men were fighting to get nearest to me, and the fierce faces and outstretching hands looked alarming. But two or three of my former friends, the dandy from Riga and the private from Tomsk among them, stood staunchly before me and rated their greedy comrades soundly, so that we got time to open the boxes and make something like a just distribution. Some of those eager faces were terribly pathetic, worn with previous suffering and the tedium of present exile; some debased and hopeless; some too fierce to soften even when the coveted prize was obtained.

The prisoners quarrel constantly among themselves, the Russians persecuting the Jews, the Poles fighting each other and the Russians; the Tartars thieving indiscriminately, and also gambling, that diversion being forbidden in the camp. As we passed the Tartar quarter we came on a group of men poring intently over cards made of very dirty paper, pebbles being used for counters.

"You know that is forbidden!" exclaimed the interpreter, as he swept the whole outfit off the bench with a kick, and the gamblers looked frightened. The sharp word was the only one I heard from anyone in authority that day. The kindest sort of feeling seems to exist between the officers and their prisoners. Each barrack is under the headship of one man, who has been selected on account of his steady character, and to these the officers spoke with easy familiarity. Seeing a photograph in which officers were sitting side by side with prisoners, I asked if the latter were chosen because of being head men (There are no officers among the prisoners at Narashino). "Oh, no," was the reply; "they are just the prisoners we happen to be most intimate with."

My inspection would have been incomplete without a visit to the bakery, where 30,000 pound loaves are baked every day. The men have a loaf and tea for breakfast, fish and meat on alternate days for dinner, with potatoes and any condiments that can be obtained, and a loaf and tea or soup for supper. This was a fish day, and I had passed some men cutting up huge fish in the open air, with many jokes and songs, preparatory to cooking and eating them with the heads—this last process so revolting to the Japanese that they drew my attention to it as a proof of savagery. As for the rye bread, it is of excellent quality, light and pure, with a pleasant flavor of pine caught in the baking. I was offered a loaf hot from the oven. Then I sampled the flour piled up in the storehouse, a fine, smooth meal, which contrasted very favorably with the sample brought me from a pile of Russian sacks taken at Port Arthur. The Russian meal was dirty in color, bristly with chaff, and gritty with sand. It set my teeth on edge to look at it.

The cost of provisions alone in this camp is 3,000 yen ($1,500 gold) a day. Some of the men grumbled to me about the food, but there is no doubt that it is of better quality than that they had in their own service.

The sun was sinking and I wished to go, but the captain said: "Stay a little longer. I am going to call the musicians and have some dancing."

We were standing on the steps of a guard station. In a moment a great ring was formed, and the prisoners came running from all sides eager for anything which could relieve the tedium of the long day. The "band" marched proudly into place. There was a little Polish fiddler caressing a tiny instrument polished with age; next to him came a big Russian with a flute; beyond was another fiddle—the instrument had been made here in camp out of unvarnished pine by the pale Jew who carried it. The last bandsman had a tambourine, brought from somewhere on the Volga, where it had doubtless jingled in many a marriage procession. The motley quartet struck up one of those wild Slav dance tunes that set your heart beating and your feet tapping, while all the time the tears are standing in your eyes.

A Wonderful Dance.

"Who will dance?" asked Capt. Kasebara, smiling down on his strange family. There was a moment of hesitation and then a man leaped into the space. He had a young, pale face, soft gray eyes, and fair hair. His close black tunic was the wreck of a Polish uniform; he had cast aside the prison shoes and showed small well formed feet in pitifully ragged yellow socks. After poising a moment to get the lift of the music he began a wonderful dance, which I have only seen once before, when some Poles were dancing in Vienna. Every muscle in his body seemed answering to the music as he darted to and fro, leaped high in the air, and turned as he descended, or flung himself across the ring a foot or two from the ground like some low-flying bird. A swaying movement went through the crowd, the music rang out wild and strong, another dancer, with a sick, white face and emaciated bare feet, dashed out and caught the first in his arms, as a man catches a girl; and they whirled round, followed by other couples unable to withstand the frenzy of music and the moment. Faded uniforms and prison suits flashed past in the evening sunlight, bare feet—tired feet that have tramped through God only knows what wastes of blood and rain and bullet-plowed earth—twinkled in quick, intricate steps, and the wonder of it all came over me as I stood and watched them under the conquerors' lenient skies.

A little golden-haired boy came sidling up to me—he had drifted along somehow with the men from Saghalien and is the pet of the camp—and smiled wistfully in my face. Then he began to laugh, for a roguish old prisoner opposite pretended to have caught a bird in his cap and was adding its melodious whistle to the other music. Oh, it would fly away, would it? No use to struggle and chirp—under the cap it must sing, like a good bird! And the flutelike song came out clear and strong, nearly drowning the other flute and the fiddles in the bargain. The artist's eyes danced with fun—he sprang up and threw his cap in the air, and the joyous song seemed mounting to heaven; but out of the cap came nothing but one of my packets of cigarets, caught in the fall, and instantly companioned by another tossed to the artist as a reward by Capt. Kasebara, who had been making largesses of his own to musicians and dancers. Then all were made happy by his consenting, with the rest of our escort, to be photographed.

The duties in the prison camps (the Japanese call them "asylums") are laid on officers who have been wounded and are not yet strong enough to go back to the front. Capt. Kasebara is convalescing from a serious injury; another young officer whom I met lost a leg at Nan-Shan, has limped back to the army with an artificial limb, and means to go on fighting till he requires a second. All have a good word for the men under their charge, who, they say, are gentle and easy to manage—till they begin to quarrel with one another.

I asked how many of their relatives had taken advantage of the Japanese government's permission to come and be near the prisoners.

"Only one person," said the captain, "a Jewish girl, who came to see her brother. But I think, when these men go home, there will be a very different feeling among Russians toward Japan. The peace has begun here."

WHY M'KINLEY GOT NO MOURNING STAMP

Rules of Postal Union Forbid.

By FRANK J. STILLMAN.

NOT the least among the joys in prospect for the people of Finland, incident to the regaining of practical liberty, will be that which will come to them in the resumption of the use of their own postage stamps, a boon that has been denid them since 1890, when Russian stamps were substitted.

Finland was one of the countries to make early use of the postage stamp, having issued its first series, consisting of two denominations, in 1856, nine years after the first United States stamps were brought out. Several different issues were produced between that date and 1890 and these stamps have always been favorites with collectors because of the non-speculative character of the issues; none of them were designed for the purpose of enriching the national treasury at the expense of stamp collectors; a device worked to the limit by certain small-fry countries on the western hemisphere.

When the Czar assumed forcible control of Finland the Finnish stamps were destroyed and Russian stamps, with the denomination in Finnish, were substituted. The Finns were so bitter over this action that secretly a "mourning stamp" was designed and printed. It was a sombre label, indicating the loss of liberty, and was intended to be used on an envelope along with the Russian stamp required to carry the letter, merely to show the grief of the sender. It cost the government nothing, neither increased nor decreased the revenues, yet no sooner did the black stamp appear than an order was promulgated that the use of this stamp should cease. Later the order was made that letters bearing the stamp would be seized. Deprived of giving outward expression to their sorrow the Finns, in writing to their friends enclosed the mourning stamp inside the letter. It was not technically a postage stamp, but philatelists, out of sympathy for the Finns, bought them and many are to be found in stamp collections, the revenue from their sale going into a special fund of the Finns. Poland never had a distinctive postage stamp, having fallen a victim to Russian greed before stamps were in vogue.

Spain's Mourning Stamp.

So far as known, the only governmentally issued mourning stamp was that produced by Spain just at the close of the late Spanish-American war. While this stamp was in fact a mourning label, and intended to afford the people an opportunity to give outward expression to their broken spirit, the primary object of the government was to increase the "cash on hand" in the treasury; to rake in a few pesetas. This label was in the nature of a revenue stamp, inasmuch as the order of the postoffice department required that the stamp, which was of about the value of one cent, should be affixed in addition to the regular postage. The postal authorities fancied that the use of this stamp would actually increase letter writing, believing that the patriotism of the people would induce them to increase their correspondence so as to help fill up the drained treasury and at the same time give substantial evidence of their sorrow over the loss of colonies and prestige.

But the postal experts made a very bad guess or it. The people, however patriotic they may be or how much they desired to exhibit their grief, did not care to put cash into such an enterprise, and instead of increasing, the mails fell off and continued to decline in volume, until the postoffice authorities in alarm voided the order. And thus the only mourning stamp ever issued was catalogued as a failure.

Mourning for McKinley.

The United States came within an ace of issuing a mourning stamp immediately following the death of the late President McKinley. Only mechanical difficulties stood in the way and prevented the production of the stamp. From all quarters came letters urging the issue of such a stamp, and the matter was discussed in the press and in cabinet meetings. Postmaster General Payne was strongly in favor of the scheme, as was Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who has charge of the division of stamp-issue. It was first proposed to print a heavy black border around the current two cent stamp, but this was decided to be unsatisfactory. Then a stamp bearing the likeness of Mr. McKinley was proposed, to be printed, of course, in black. It was found, however, that to design and engrave a new die would require three month's time and by that time the keenness of national sorrow would, naturally, have worn off, it was not deemed practicable to undertake it. Then, too, regulations of the universal postal union require that the stamp in each country which carries domestic mail shall be of red color. To obviate this objection it was suggested that the black stamp need be made available for use in the United States, only. The Superintendent of foreign mails thought that this would result in misunderstandings and confusion at ports of departure for foreign countries, so the project was abandoned.

There is, however, a large demand for a mourning stamp, Hardly a week passes but that the postoffice department is in receipt of one or more letters from persons urging that a black stamp in harmony with mourning stationery, and of current postage value, be issued for the use of the public. It is pointed out that the effect of a black-bordered envelope is destroyed by the use of the red stamp.

Rule Was Against It.

The officials of the postoffice department would favor the issue of a black stamp of low value were it practicable, but for the reason suggested at the time it was proposed to bring out a mourning stamp in memory of President McKinley—the rules of the universal postal union—it seems to be an impossibility. The use of two black one cent stamps is equally impossible, as the same rule requires that the stamp of lowest value shall be green. The three cent stamp, now purple, might be printed in black, but it is questionable if those who are clamoring for a mourning stamp would be willing to pay the additional one cent for the sake of harmony in colors. The only black stamp at present is the $1 denomination. It is quite possible that when the next series of stamps is issued that a three cent denomination may be printed in black with a view to determining how serious are people in their demand for a mourning stamp.

The Boers, when they were finally compelled to give up the fight against Great Britan, sought to get out a mourning stamp but they were unsuccessful. They saw their own stamps overprinted with the hateful (to them) letters, "V. R. I.," the initals used by the late Queen Victoria, during her life. Afterwards these stamps were superseded by an issue bearing the likeness of King Edward VII.

Russia has just issued a set of four stamps for the purpose of raising funds for the widows and orphans of soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the war with Japan. It had been hoped that these stamps might be bought largely by collectors, but the collectors, as showing where their sympathies lie, have boycotted the issue and will have nothing to do with it. The philatelists are actuated in this, first, by their abhorrence for issues to raise money, and second, because of their dislike for Russia on general principles.

THE WAY OF LIFE.

I have loved life, and drank its brimming cup;
I have known joy, and felt it surging up
Through all my soul, as waters fill the sea,
And took my fill, where others only sup.

Once I had love, but love is hard to hold;
Once I had youth, but I am growing old;
Once I had friends, but friendship passed me by.
And what of life is left when this is told?

If love has vanished, so have all its pains;
If hope is gone, then friendship still remains;
If friends have left me, others may be won;
If life has losses, wisdom counts its gains.

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

Japanese Priest (Orthodox Russian Church) Preparing to Officiate in Improvised Church.

Playing Billiards on a Camp-Made Billiard Table.

The Humors of Marrying

By IAN MACLAREN

Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

ONE of the ambiguities of English speech is the verb "to marry" for it may mean either a clergyman performing the marriage service or a man marrying his own wife, and there is a pleasant story which brings out the confusion of meanings. It is said that a learned and eminent theologian who was the head of a college in one of the ancient universities, and a bachelor of many years' standing had a young friend to whom he had shown much kindness and who was much attached to him. One day she came to him and said she had a request to make, and he must promise beforehand to grant it.

"Well, my dear," the distinguished person said, "you know I always do anything you ask me. If it be in my power I will do what you wish today."

"Then," she said, "I wish you to marry me," for she was breaking the news of her love affair, as well as arranging the ceremony.

"To marry you," exclaimed the venerable head of the college in great consternation, "I want to please you, but I can't do that. You know you are only twenty and I am nearly seventy, and don't you see, my dear, you would never be happy," but what his friend wanted was that the famous scholar should marry her to another man which he did bye and bye with great satisfaction.

Professional Marriers.

Whether a minister of religion marries in a personal sense, and some have married in that sense several times, he has to do a great deal of marrying in a professional sense, and some ministers more than others. According to the directory of the Scots kirk people ought to be married in church, but according to the custom in modern times, the vast majority have been married in the house, and the Scots law is so exceeding broad that two people can be married anywhere. The difficulty, indeed, in Scotland is not in getting married when you are set upon it, but in being sure that you have not been married without knowing it. Almost any form of words will constitute marriage, but people do prefer that the form be pronounced by a minister, and certain ministers in a city achieve popularity in this department of clerical service.

They obtain through some attraction of manner, or perhaps through their willing good nature, what would be called in business a large marrying connection, and working people flock in crowds at certain seasons to their homes to be married. When the writer was minister of a West End church in a Scots town many years ago, he came into this proud position, but he owed his high estate not to any gifts of his own, and not to the demands of his own congregation, but to an accident of geography. A brother clergyman who had a large working class parish, and had lived in a neighboring house toward the West End, took a living in the country and departed without, so to say, disposing of his matrimonial business. When the marrying season began, which is toward the summer holidays in that city, the first couples made their way to the minister's house as their friends had done before them, in full confidence that he would be at home on Friday evening as usual and ready to do his duty. He was gone, and the house was occupied by two maiden ladies of uncertain age, and when the first couple simply marched into the hall, and informed a prim maid-servant, who was also past her youth, that they had come to be married, the maiden ladies were furiously indignant, first that anyone should wish to do such a foolish thing, and next that they should propose to commit that folly in their house, and finally proposed to send for the police.

The bewildered lovers left the house disconsolate, and then wandering along the terrace saw my plate, and as the Scots folk are not concerned who the minister is, so long as he be a minister, or, as they would say, "properly ordained," they rang the bell, and being now more cautious about their entrance, sent in a message from the doorstep, asking if I would be so obliging as to marry two folk who couldn't get a minister.

A Labor of Love.

It is a rule of the Scots kirk never to refuse to marry if the papers be in order, and I immediately invited them into the study, together with the two witnesses, whom in such circumstances they must bring with them to identify them—that they are the people whose names are in the documents—and to be present at the ceremony. They were most grateful for my help in time of need, and bade me farewell with something approaching affection, and with complimentary references to the few remarks I had made by way of advice. They also were good enough to find some likenesses in me to my more distinguished colleague who had retired from business, and they promised to mention my name in marrying circles. It is right to say that I had only recently been married myself, and that I was quite young; the romance of first love must have been clinging to me, and I fancy my manner was very sympathetic. When I returned to the drawing-room I described the incident with fervor, and reflected with some pride upon what was evidently a gift for the marriage service. Certainly I would have been disappointed if I had never had another visit of the same kind, but neither I nor my wife, nor the maid-servants within our gates knew what was coming.

They were loyal hearts those first two, and they kept their word, for next Friday I had barely finished dinner before a cab was at the door with a bride and bridegroom and two witnesses inside, and a pair of enthusiastic friends as supernumerary witnesses on the box with the cabman. This was very encouraging, and our servants were quite fluttered with excitement. My wife came in to see the event, which was again a success, and the happy party left profuse in thanks, and more enthusiatic than ever.

We were just settling down to a quiet evening when another cab came, with other lovers, and other witnesses, a complete company again, and I made them also happy. One felt, however, that the charm of novelty was wearing off, and I began to be haunted with the suspicion that I might have more marrying than I wanted, and that the popularity won by an innocent young face and great simplicity of character might have its drawbacks. A marriage now and again was a break in the evening's study, but a succession of marriages, each involving a careful examination of papers and signing of documents and a few words of advice might be called a labor of love, but at any rate it would be distinctly a labor. It seemed, however, that we were taking too dark a view of things, and we laughed at our fears. As a matter of fact we had not the faintest imagination of what was going to happen when the season rose to its height.

Workman-Like Marriages.

When the great Friday came at the beginning of the working class holiday, our quiet and modest terrace was blocked with cabs, for my name had been sent far and wide, through the workshops and possibly the public houses with glowing encomiums. On this memorable night which I cherish as one of the events of my modest and retiring life I began marrying about 6 o'clock, and continued without ceasing and increasing haste till 10:30. There were lovers and their witnesses coming in at one end of the terrace, other lovers and their witnesses coming down from the other, a group at the door and another at the foot of the steps. While I had one party with me in the study, another was sitting in the dining-room, and a third would be accommodated in the hall, for the waitress had a profound conviction that the parties should always be kept separate, in case, I presume, the brides should quarrel, or more likely the bridegrooms, who were occasionally in a very excitable frame of mind and extremely apt to take offense. Within I toiled like a Trojan, but was soon obliged to reduce the service to its legal minimum, and I very soon ceased to give any advice. The lovers were not, as a rule, in a condition to benefit by it, and the object of my conscientiousness was apt to be misunderstood.

"Jean and me," said one bridegroom, "are terrible obliged for yer kindness, and we baith consider that ye've done the job in a verry workmanlike manner. But," he hesitated a little, "I'm no just prepared to promise that I'll gang to Kirk regular. There's ae thing, however, I'll give ye my word for; if Jean and me ever taks a notion that way ye may depend on it ye'll have the first call."

Then I learned that my humble words of advice about church going was thought to be a bid for custom, and when I remembered how amazed my west end congregation would be if the clients of the Friday evening should give us a call, I was greatly tickled, and had a new idea of the ingenuousness of the popular mind.

A Restive Bridegroom.

One could not ignore the fact that many of the bridegrooms had "tasted" freely before coming, or that their manner was what might be called easy, but so long as they knew what they were doing, one made no remark and allowed charity to cover the enthusiasm of the occasion. There were bridegrooms, however, who required to be kept in hand, and whose playfulness was apt to be embarrassing.

"John Thompson, do you take this woman, Janet Macfarlane, to be your lawful wedded wife?"

"That's my name, at any rate," the bridegroom replied with affability, "and you're no far wrong wi' Janet's." It was encouraging to know that one had made no mistake with the names, and then one pressed for an answer to the question,

"It's a serious business marriage," he observed, glancing round the company for support. "I'm judgin'," and now he addressed me with solemnity, "that if I say yes, I'm in for it, and no mistake. It's a risk," he added, "an awfu 'risk," and then relapsing from seriousness, he embraced his friends in a waggish glance. "Is it to be yes?" This was popularizing the marriage with a vengeance, and I informed this humorist that unless he said something, and I suggested that it should be yes, he would leave the house in two minutes.

"Ye're a lad," he said with much admiration; but when the bride spoke to him sharply and clearly that he should be done with his nonsense, and say what the minister told him, he sobered down, and gave his promise. A little later he was wandering round the room examining the books with an air of profound gravity, while his admiring bride explained to me that "he wasna nearly sic a fool as he looked."

A Candid Bride.

It was not always the bridegroom, however, who raised objections, and declined to make dangerous promises, for a bride on one occasion took up a very distinct and uncompromising position. My impression was that in selecting her bridegroom she had been guided not so much by the passion of young love, since both had come to years of discretion, nor by the conspicuous virtues of her chosen mate, for he was not an engaging gentleman, but by motives of worldly prudence. When I asked her whether she would love honor and obey this man, she answered with much honesty, and in a clear, distinct voice (ignoring the question about love altogether):

"Respect him I canna, obey him I wunna, but I'll promise to thole (endure) him."

The bridegroom did not seem at all disappointed by this candor, and after a careful consideration, I read her promise in a large and generous sense, and took the responsibility of marrying them. And if anyone should blame me for trifling with my duty, I can assure my critic that much less than they said that day would bind them fast as husband and wife, according to Scots law.

What supported me in my action was the remembrance of a fond mother's reply when congratulated upon the engagement of her daughter in a certain Scots village.

"Oh, aye, we're very well pleased; he's a weel livin' man, and he had a well-furnished house, and Janet I'll never be troubled wi' him tastin' or wastin'. Of course"—this after a slight pause—"Janet canna bear the sicht o' him, but still there's always some little thing," and I daresay my candid bride not only endured, but guided her unpromising bridegroom to good purpose, and no blame has ever been laid at my door.

ETHEL BARRYMORE TO WED A SOLDIER-POET.

Miss Ethel Barrymore.
The Portrait by Mrs. Leslie Cotton.

Capt. Harry Graham.
In Coldstream Guards Uniform.

SINCE Ethel Barrymore's last appearance in Pittsburgh, the news of her engagement to a brilliant young Briton has gone forth. Capt. Harry Graham owes his military title to his service in the famous Coldstream Guards, England's crack regiment, but he is a literary man, rather than a soldier. He was secretary to Lord Rosebery for some time and has high connections among the British aristocracy of birth and brains. His first book, "Ruthless Rhymes for Heathen Homes," was published under the nom-de-plume of Col. D. Streamer (Coldstreamer), and made a hit, introducing a new variety of nonsense verse as it did. His latest volume, "Misrepresentative Men," contains his famous poem on President Roosevelt. The best critics are agreed that Capt. Graham writes the most amusing verses printed since W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," but all such praise is doubtless less gratifying to him than the satisfaction of having captured one of Uncle Sam's fairest daughters—dainty, bewitching Ethel Barrymore.

Miss Barrymore's personality has been one of the principal factors in her success. When that personality is framed in gowns that are dreams of exquisite loveliness, there is no heart, masculine or feminine, that can resist its charm. And this year Miss Barrymore's dresses are said to be more exquisite than ever.

At a recent portrait exhibition in New York the portrait that easily attracted the most attention was that of Miss Ethel Barrymore by Mrs. Leslie Cotton, a well-known New York artist. Many artists have painted Miss Barrymore's portrait, including John S. Sargent, von Glehn, the English artist, and Paul Helleu, the Frenchman. In the eyes of each she has been the typical American girl. Before leaving New York one of the most prominent artists asked permission to paint her portrait as the ward of the four western miners in "Sunday," but Miss Barrymore was obliged to decline.

Pattison and Blaine Commit Grave Blunders

BY COL. A. K. McCLURE.

GOV. PATTISON was called to the chief magistracy of the commonwealth under political conditions which would have enabled any sagacious man in politics to hold the divided Republican party in open conflict and overthrew its mastery; but, while Pattison was justly estimated for his stern integrity in public and private life, and had exhibited great ability and unswerving fidelity in the important office of controller of the city, he was without political experience when he entered the broad field of Pennsylvania politics. He was unequal to the duty of shaping the policy of his own administration.

His first serious error was the appointment of Lewis C. Cassidy to the attorney generalship. If the public had known at the time Cassidy was appointed, that he would administer the responsible duties of his office, not only with great ability but with absolute fidelity, the wide revolt against the appointment would have been measureably or wholly halted, but Cassidy was the Col. Mann of Democratic politics, and both were ready at times to sacrifice party interest to their own mutual interests. Both were members of the Pilgrim club, an organization made up of the leaders of both parties to divide offices and public profits between themselves, and from the day of Pattison's nomination for governor he was assailed not only by the Republicans generally throughout the state, but by William M. Singerly in his widely-read Daily Record, as "Cassidy's boy" who would be the nominal governor, while Cassidy would be the administration.

The Republicans were warranted in thus assailing Pattison, because Mr. Singerly's Record, the only Democratic organ of Philadelphia, violently opposed him from day to day, and declared that Cassidy would necessarily be his attorney general, and Samuel Josephs, his secretary of the commonwealth. These assults upon Pattison were keenly felt in the contest by those who managed his campaign, as Pattison was little personally known outside of Philadelphia.

A month or more before the election, Cassidy called at my office, and expressed his apprehension that Pattison might be defeated by the charges made, not only by the Republican press generally, but by Mr. Singerly's widely-read newspaper that he (Cassidy) would be one of the Pattison cabinet, and prominent in directing the administration. He insisted that I should announce, editorially, on the authority of Cassidy himself, that under no circumstances would Cassidy be called to any public office under Pattison, if Pattison became governor of the state. In obedience to that direction from Cassidy himself, I announced editorially in The Times on the following day that Cassidy had distinctly authorized a public announcement that if Pattison was elected governor Cassidy would not be called to any official position under his administration. That announcement was given to the Associated Press, to appear simultaneously in all the daily journals of the state the following morning. It silenced the objection which had been urged with greatest effect against Pattison's election. It was accepted by all as the absolute truth, as it was given to the public not only as Mr. Cassidy's own authority, but by his own voluntary direction.

Went Back on Promise.

What was regarded as the gravest obstacle to Pattison's election was removed by Cassidy eliminating himself entirely from the new administration, but a few weeks after the election Cassidy called at my office and appealed to me to release him from the promise that had been given to the public through me, not to accept any position under the Pattison administration. He informed me that Pattison desired him to be attorney general, and that he especially desired the opportunity thus offered him to prove how clean and creditable a record he could make as attorney general of the commonwealth. I did not doubt his sincerity, and personally regretted that I had no right and no authority to release him from the obligation he had made to the public through me. If it had been a mere personal pledge to myself, I could have done so, but it was a pledge that I had given to the public on his authority, and with it had given the positive assurance that the promise was made in good faith, and would sacredly fulfilled.

Cassidy was my own personal counsel at the time, but his acceptance of a cabinet appointment after the solemn pledge given to the public with my own positive editorial indorsement, would involve the Times and its editor in grotesque insincerity, and I informed him that that pledge was made under such circumstances that neither he nor I, nor any other, could release him from its fulfillment. Some time before the interview with Cassidy, Pattison had called at my office, and discussed the question of his cabinet in a general way, giving a number of names that seemed to be considered. He named Cassidy among others, and I summarily dismissed his name, and reminded the governor that Cassidy's public pledge, that was given the widest publicity throughout the state, precluded his selection, to which Pattison made no reply.

I never had another conference with either Pattison or Cassidy about his cabinet or on any political subject, before the inauguration, and when the new governor sent Cassidy's name to the senate for attorney general, the Times denounced the appointment as an act of bad faith on the part of Cassidy to the people of the state that the governor should not have permitted, and demanded that his solemnly plighted faith given to the public by Cassidy should be sacredly maintained. This criticism was resented by both the governor and his attorney general, and the result was political estrangement between the state administration and the Times during Pattison's term.

A Good Attorney General.

It is due to Attorney General Cassidy to say that he masterfully maintained his purpose, expressed to me at the time he desired his appointment to be sanctioned, by administering the office not only with all the masterly legal ability he possessed but with absolute integrity and fidelity. Not one of the many eminent men who have filled the office of attorney general in Pennsylvania made a clearer or better record as law officer of the commonwealth than did Lewis C. Cassidy.

The appointment of Cassidy was the entering wedge that soon thereafter separated the Independent Republicans from the Pattison administration. The Independents expected from Pattison not only an honest administration of the government, but they expected the executive to rise above the more partisan influence in the administration of his office. The senate was largely Republican, and the house largely Democratic, and it was the duty of the legislature of that year, as commanded by the constitution, to pass congressional, judicial and legislative apportionments. The apportionments then existing had been made by the Republicans, and were shaped greatly to the advantage of that party. They had much to lose by new apportionments framed on an equitable basis, and much to gain by allowing the old apportionments to stand.

The Democratic house insisted upon a number of congressional, legislative and judicial districts corresponding to their proportion of the vote of the state, a proposition that was impossible of execution because the party did not have a majority in the counties of the state which would have been necessary to carry out their purpose without violent gerrymander. The Republicans of the state, after much wrangling between the two houses, finally yielded to the independents of the body who desired to act with entire fairness, and presented a congressional bill that was reasonably fair to the Democrats, and much better than the then existing formation of districts, but it was sternly rejected by the Democrats, and addresses were issued to the public by the Republicans of the senate and the Democrats of the house appealing their respective causes to the people of the state.

Finding that it was impossible for the two houses to agree upon an apportionment, the resolution for final adjournment on the 6th of June, was passed by both branches, but on the morning of that day Governor Pattison addressed them a message, summoning them to meet in extraordinary session, beginning on the 7th of June, for the purpose of passing congressional, legislative and judicial apportionments. Both branches met in extra session on the 7th of June, and after introducing a number of apportionment bills, adjourned until the 19th. Partisan prejudices were inflamed by this protracted and bitter controversy, and there seemed to be no prospect of reaching an agreement. On the 11th of July, the Republicans of the senate presented their ultimatum, known as the McCracken congressional bill, and the Longnecker legislative apportionment, with a resolution for final adjournment on the 24th of the month.

Long Session Reaches End.

An agreement was finally reached on the judicial apportionment on the 30th of July that was signed by the governor, but the continued struggle on the other apportionments seemed to widen disputing parties rather than to bring them together. The wrangle continued until the 10th of September, when the two houses adopted a resolution directing the appropriation committee to report an appropriation bill to pay the expenses of the extra session, but the governor returned it with a veto. On the 14th of September the senate decided to meet only on Tuesday and Friday. The house met daily and denounced the senate as revolutionary in its actions for refusing to sit continuously until the resolution called for was completed. Finally, on the 30th of November, the Democrats, satisfied that congressional and legislative apportionments could not be passed, agreed to final adjournment on the 12th of December. On that day the legislature of 1883 adjourned sine die, making a special session of 189 days after a regular session lasting from the first of January to the 6th of June.

In the apportionment dispute the governor became alienated from all his independent Republican support, and at the election of 1883 the Republicans carried their state ticket by nearly 20,000 majority. The Republican state convention had met in Harrisburg on the 10th of July, and nominated J. B. Niles of Tioga, for attorney general and William Livsey for state treasurer. The Democrats held their convention at Harrisburg on the first of August, and nominated Robert Taggart of Warren, for attorney general, and Joseph Powell of Bradford, for state treasurer. Only the friction between the Independents and the Pattison administration to force apportionments satisfactory to the Democrats, made it possible for the Republicans to elect their state ticket. The majority for auditor general was only 17,075.

The state administration of Governor Pattison thus lost its mastery over state and legislation by a struggle for partisan advantages that was not only unwise in conception, but blundering in execution. The legislature at that time had no fixed salary for extra sessions, and the pay was $10 per day for each member with the usual salary to officers, making the legislature of 1883 the most costly in the history of the commonwealth.

Pattison had, with Cassidy as attorney general, William S. Stenger of Franklin, as secretary of the commonwealth, a lawyer of great ability, with large experience in politics, as he was thrice elected to congress in a district naturally Republican. How any administration with two as capable men as Cassidy and Stenger, both ripe in political experience, could have persisted in the blunder of a regular and an extra session of the legislature lasting nearly a year, is difficult to understand.

In all matters outside of mere partisan interests the Pattison administration was clean, aggressively honest and commanded the respect and confidence of the masses of the people. The granger element was then a vital one in the state and Pattison was in sincerest sympathy with its general aims and methods. He thus retired from office at the expiration of his term, leaving an administration that was a failuure viewed from a mere political standpoint, but that was regarded by the people generally as worthy of confidence because of its fidelity to the interests of the people against the encroachments of corporations, and it was that feeling that recalled Pattison to the governership four years later in defiance of the ablest political leaders of the state.

The Presidential Year.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four was a presidential year, and both parties entered the fight with complete organizations, and the hearty support of their followers. The Republican convention met at Harrisburg on the 10th of April. The only state candidate to be nominated was that of congressman-at-large, and Gen. E. S. Osbourne of Luzerne was nominated on the third ballot. The Democratic convention met at Allentown on the 18th of April, and nominated Gen. William H. H. Davis of Bucks congressman-at-large without the formality of a ballot. Prohibition and Greenback conventions were held, the first nominating A. N. Attwood for congressman, and the latter nominating James Black.

For the first time the enemies of Blaine who had defeated him in 1876 and 1880 by diverting Pennsylvania from him, gave up the contest in this state, and the state convention declared in favor of the nomination of Blaine and Robert T. Lincoln for vice president. The Republican national convention met at Chicago on the 3d of June, and John R. Lynch, colored delegate from Mississippi, was nominated for temporary chairman by Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States, and elected over Powell Clayton of Arkansas, by a vote of 431 to 387. This was the first time that a colored man had ever presided over a national convention of either of the great parties.

The contest for president was between Blaine and President Arthur, and there is little doubt that Arthur would have been nominated but for the fact that Blaine had been twice defeated in conventions in which his friends felt that he would have been nominated if fair play had been the rule, and they could postpone his nomination no longer. Arthur was very popular with the people generally, as he had made a most dignified and generally acceptable administration. On the first ballot he received 278 votes to 364 for Blaine. On the fourth ballot Blaine had 540 to 201 for Arthur, with a number of scattering, when the nomination of Blaine was made unanimous, and John A. Logan was nominated for vice-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

The Lady House Breaker an Antiquary's Antics

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH—NUMBER 100.

Mrs. Tieman is fat and ungainly,
But oh, she has taste,
Not for frock or for hat. very plainly,
(Consider that waist!)
But for furniture, ancient and shaky,
For rugs that are moldy and old
For chairs that are classic and breaky,
She hungers far more than for gold.

Now it happened the Tiemans were leaving
The town for a year.
Mrs. T., with foreboding and grieving
Was filled . . . 'twas for fear
That some scratches might get in the varnish
Of her Sheraton table so rare;
That the hardly-won luster might tarnish
On her seven-branch candlesticks fair.

Should she store 'em or rent the flat furnished
At a pretty stiff price?
Could she find folks who'd keep the things burnished
Ah, that would be nice,
So she finally got the flat rented
To a couple who, hearing her prayers,
She thought might perhaps be contented
Just to stand up and look at the chairs.

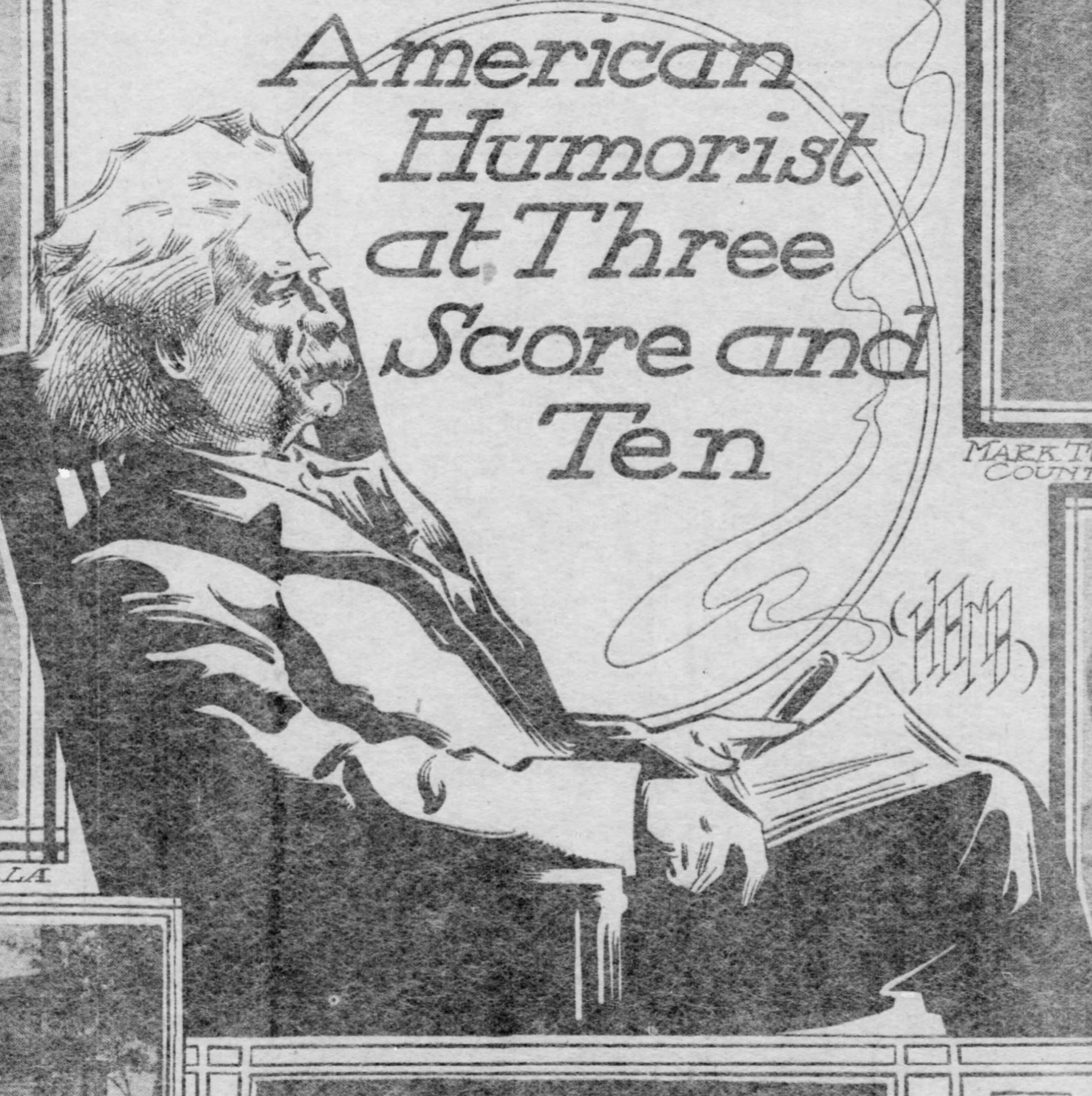
So she left on her little vacation,
But when she returned
What a story of rank desecration
From the servant she learned.
So she even broke in like a bandit
When she knew that the people were out,
For she wished, that's as I understand it,
To go stealthily nosing about.

But oh, there was wrath when the lady
Thus burgled, returned
And was told of these actions so shady,
Her righteous rage burned.
And she said, "I'll not rest from my labors
'Till I've fixed her, the snooping old cat,
I'll most certainly tell all the neighbors
How she broke in and burgled my flat.

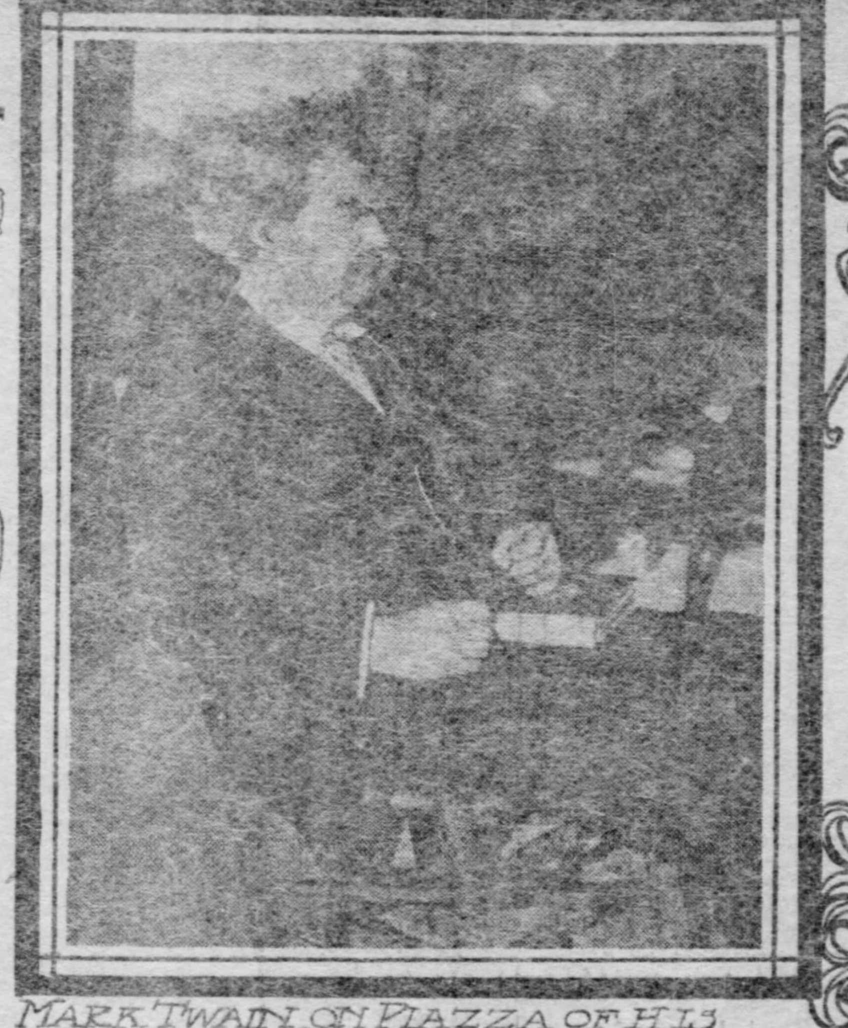
THE TATLER.

MARK TWAIN

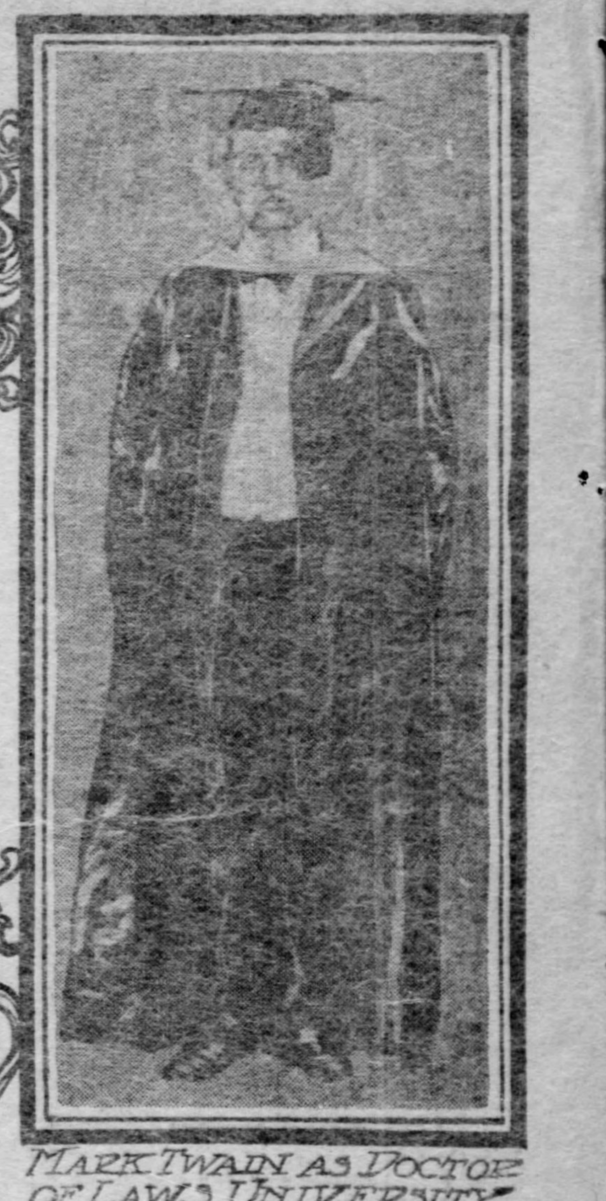
The Famous American Humorist at Three Score and Ten



MARK TWAIN IN THE GARDEN OF HIS VILLA NEAR FLORENCE

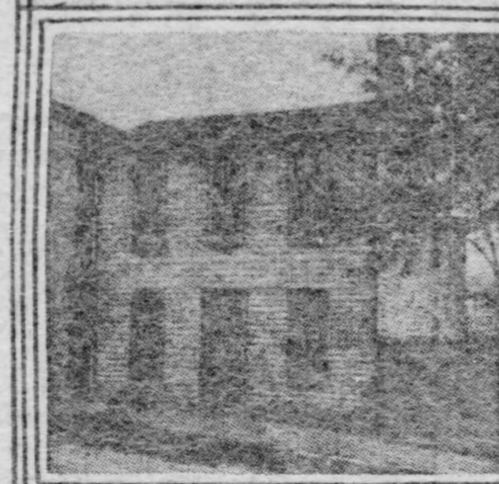


MARK TWAIN ON PIAZZA OF HIS COUNTRY HOME COPYRIGHT HARPER BROS



MARK TWAIN AS DOCTOR OF LAWS UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

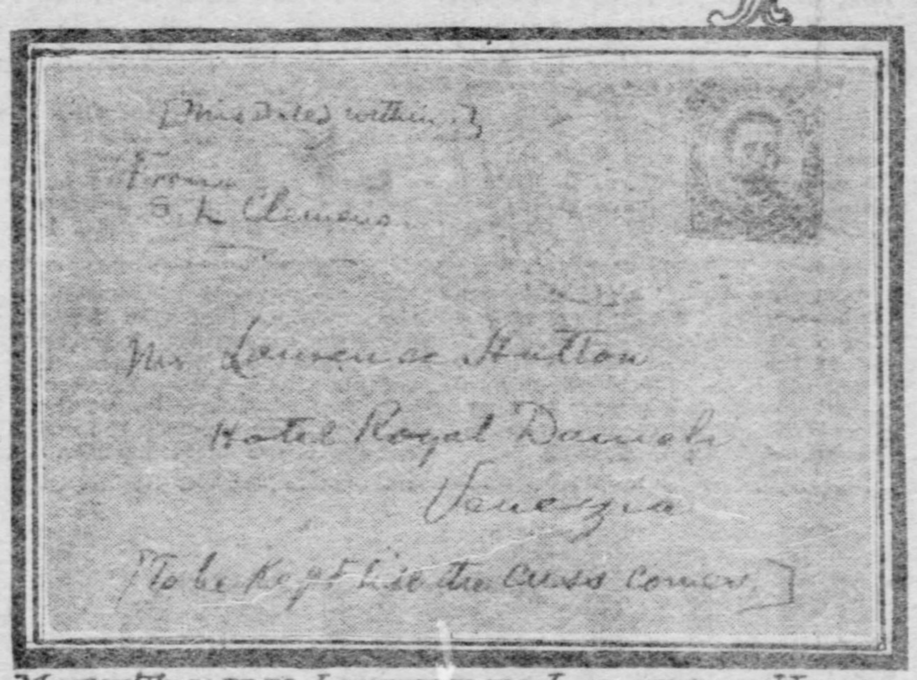
MARK TWAIN'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER



EARLY HOME OF MARK TWAIN

PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN BY F. GELLI

MARK TWAIN WHEN HE FIRST BECAME FAMOUS



MARK TWAIN'S LETTER TO LAWRENCE HUTTON COURTESY G P PUTNAM'S SONS

By George Seibel.

A BIG, burly negro, black as the proverbial ace of spades, was taking soundings of the treacherous Mississippi from the deck of a steamer. There were two fathoms of water, and he called out "Mark twain." Nearby was loitering a young river pilot, a bright and alert fellow, for all his slouchy look. The pilot had a relish for telling a good story; working at the printer's case, he had imbibed the taste for ink, and he had written for local newspapers over the signature "Iosh," which an intelligent compositor or a facetious reader could easily twist into "Bosh." As the negro bawled out "Mark Twain" the pilot may have looked about to see what Mr. Twain was like; then the oddity of such a name made it stick in his memory like a burr, and a year or two later when he was working on a Nevada newspaper, he began signing his letters "Mark Twain."

Today, if anybody anywhere in these United States were to call out "Mark Twain" everybody else would look around expecting to see a big, raw-boned figure, with a shock of gray hair, bushy gray eyebrows, a rough gray mustache and keen eyes, kindling with kindliness, while a quizzical smile broke over a good-humored face. Everybody would know the face of Mark Twain and a blind man would recognize him by his drawl, which figures in every anecdote about him, and without which he would be incomplete, like a saint without a halo or an angel without wings.

Mark Twain—he is better known by that pseudonym than by his real name, Samuel Langhorne Clemens—was born 70 years ago on the 30th of this month in a little Missouri village named Florida. Although he has now reached the scriptural limit of age, Mark is still as spry and hearty as he was some years ago, when he jocosely announced in emulation of D'Annunzio's freak, that he would give his skull to Cornell university, where it could be studied for the enlightenment of future generations. "I am getting pretty old," said Mr. Twain, "and shall probably not need the skull after next Christmas, I dunno. But if I should, I will pay rent." He modestly declined to state what rental he thought a skull like his ought to bring in the open literary market.

Mark's father was one of the Virginians who anticipated Horace Greeley's advice by crossing the Alleghanies in the early part of the century. A more remote ancestor, named Gregory Clement, helped Cromwell chop off the head of Charles I, and lost his own head when Charles II. came to the throne. Perhaps it was from his father that Mark got the impulse to move, generally westward; and perhaps it is due to the more remote ancestor that he occasionally loses his head when speaking of Fenimore Cooper or Sir Walter Scott.

Our Representative Abroad.

Well, the admirers of "Leatherstocking" and "Redgauntlet" may regard Mark's literary heresies with indulgence. He has earned our gratitude in so much that we should be ready to forgive him this little. Not only has he raised more smiles than any other American since he published his story of the "Jumping Frog," in 1867; he has added immensely to the prestige of American literature in foreign lands. A year or two ago, for example, the literary members of the Academie Francaise were asked their opinion of American literature. Eminent authors and critics all, they knew only about half a dozen American writers—and, next to Poe, they knew Mark Twain best of any. Hawthorne, Emerson, Bret Harte and Longfellow almost completed the rest of what these savants knew about American books. But Mark Twain has been known to them ever since Mme. Blanc translated the "Jumping Frog" for the Revue des deux Mondes, sometime in the sixties, the famous translation which Mark re-translated into English.

So, at 70 years of age, Samuel Langhorne Clemens is truly a Man of Mark. None of our writers has a wider following; not one of them wears better. The "six best sellers" may sell with a bigger rush at the start, but the "best sellers" generally last only about six months, whereas all of Mark Twain's books sell all the time. We may not enjoy "Joan of Arc" as much as "Tom Sawyer," and we may prefer the "Eskimo Maiden's Lament" to "King Leopold's Soliloquy," but even the professional critics are generally respectful enough to make no noise while Homer nods.

Twain's life has been that of a rolling stone. He said of himself once that he had "lived more and in more places than any one else he ever knew." It may be the outcome of his vivacity and effervescent spirit. "A perfect little human kaleidoscope," some one called him when he was a youngster, and "he gets that from his mother," added another by way of explanation. His mother was a Kentucky belle—from the state of blooded horses, beautiful women and coruscating corn whisky—and Mr. Twain probably owes much of his humor and sparkle to his maternal inheritance, as he is indebted to his Roundhead Puritan ancestor for a disposition to pay his debts in full and call extortionate cabmen pirates in police court.

Newsboy and Printer's Devil.

There is a period in the early life of every great man when "reverses" befall his family. Of course, Mark Twain is truly great, and so he was once obliged to carry newspapers to swell the Clemens income. That was in Hannibal, Mo., to which place the family had moved from Florida, and where an old playmate of Mark's recently still exhibited the list of subscribers whose papers Mark delivered 60 years ago. It was in this city that Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer played their pranks and had their hairbreadth escapes, ranging the river, the hills and the cave.

His readiness at droll repartee was shown already at that early age. A patronizing elder patted him on the head one day and asked benignly: "Well, Sammie, what are you going to be when you grow up?" "Dunno," said Sammie, "but I s'pose I'll grow into a man."

From paper carrier Mark became printers' devil and typesetter, and then tramped his way to Philadelphia and New York before he was 17. The effete east, however, did not hold him with its siren spell; he soon returned to Hannibal. After a brief career as a roustabout, sometimes guarding freight piles on the levee all night for pocket money, he became a pilot on the Father of Waters. Several years of this work gave him the fund of experience he drew upon for "Life on the Mississippi," a book which did much to establish his fame after he had attracted wide attention with "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

It is not generally known that Mark Twain was once a soldier, for his career of military prowess was even briefer than Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's. When the war broke out he began running blockades on the river, but presently enlisted in the confederate ranks, and served two whole weeks. Then he concluded to do his best toward bringing about peace by setting a good example and desisting from the work of destruction. With an elder brother, Orion, he went to Nevada, tried prospecting and silver mining, and finally drifted into the office of the Virginia City Enterprise. While on this paper he first adopted the pseudonym he was destined to make famous, signing his letters from Carson City "Mark Twain."

From Nevada, where he stayed only six months, he drifted to California. There he fell in with "Frank" Harte, as he always called him; Noah Brooks, Adah Isaacs Menken, Joaquin Miller and others who were destined to become the literary prophets of the "glorious climate." After working a while on the 'Frisco Call, Twain and Bret Harte started the Weekly Californian. Neither Harte's stories nor Twain's humorous sketches could keep this literary venture alive, and ere long Twain was in Hawaii, describing the sugar industry in letters to a San Francisco newspaper.

On the Lecture Platform.

About this time he began lecturing. It is more than a coincidence that the two authors who hold the warmest place in the heart of the American people—Mark Twain and Whitcomb Riley—both made as much money on the platform as by writing. No doubt the personal contact with their audiences helped along their popularity. No one ever knew Twain but to love him. The very expression of his eagle face inspires interest, expectation and regard. We look for that mouth to open and utter some whimsical saying.

An amusing tale is told of his first lecturing experience. At the bottom of the program was the announcement, "Trouble will begin at 8 o'clock," and, so far as Mark was concerned, the announcement was no joke. Distrustful of his memory, Mark had arranged with some friends to form a band of rescue by applauding vigorously if the lecturer should be at a loss what to say next. Twirling his mustache was the signal agreed upon. Unfortunately, this was an inveterate habit of Mark's, and he forgot himself every minute or two, with the result that he was frequently interrupted by boisterous applause when he had not said anything in the least funny.

Notwithstanding his great success on the platform, he cordially detests it. Once, when he heard that W. D. Howells was to give some public talks, he said: "He's a most sinful man, and I knew he would end on the platform if he wasn't good." When Maj. Pond offered him $10,000 for 10 lectures he replied that no terms that could be offered would remove his prejudice against the platform. He said he had lectured once in Vienna and once in Budapest for fun, not for money; that he liked to talk for nothing about twice a year; but talking for money was work, and "that takes the pleasure out of it."

Next to lecturing he dislikes letter writing. When he does write a letter it is characteristically whimsical and generally laconic to absurdity. One missive to Maj. Pond contained simply the line: "Dear Pond:—

"Oh, b'gosh, I can't. I hate writing.

"Ever thine, MARK."

Even the envelopes often bear his earmarks. Thus one addressed to Laurence Hutton in Italy bore the instruction: "To be kept till the cuss comes."

"The Jumping Frog," his first book, appeared in 1867. Then came the turning point of his life. He went to Europe on an excursion, sending home a series of letters to the Alta California. These sketches he afterward collected into a book, under the title of "Innocents Abroad," and it made Mark Twain famous. Ever since then he has been the king of American humorists. Crown princes have come and gone, but Mark the First still sits upon his throne. The generation that laughed over "Cristoforo Colombo on a Bust," and "Huck Finn's Adventures," has passed away; another generation has grown hair as gray as Mark's own; yet he is the favorite among American authors. Mr. Howells has a more exquisite literary style, Edward Everett Hale is more venerable and Booth Tarkington a handsomer man, but Mark Twain has all our hearts.

His Literary Lifework.

In a letter Mark quaintly summed up his early literary experiences as follows: "I fully expected 'The Jumping Frog' to sell 50,000 copies and it only sold 4,000, and I only expected the 'Innocents' to sell 3,000 copies, but it astounded me by selling 85,000 copies within 16 months." This record meant a great deal more then than now, as the cheapest edition cost $3 50.

About a score of volumes have followed those first fruits of his genius: "Roughing It" (1872); "The Gilded Age," with Charles Dudley Warner (1873); "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1875); "Sketches New and Old" (1875); "A True Story" (1877); "Punch Brothers, Punch" (1878); "A Tramp Abroad" (1880); "The Prince and the Pauper" (1882); "The Stolen White Elephant" (1882); "Life on the Mississippi" (1883); "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1884); "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (1889); "Merry Tales" (1892); "The £1,000,000 Bank Note" (1893); "Tom Sawyer Abroad" (1894); "Pudd'n-head Wilson" (1895); "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" (1896); "Following the Equator" (1898); "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" (1900); "A Double-Barreled Detective Story" (1902); "Christian Science" (1903); "A Dog's Tale" (1304); "Adam's Diary" (1905); "Journalistic Wild Oats" (1905).

On the excursion of the "Innocents" he met Miss Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, New York. Miss Langdon became Mrs. Twain. Many are the anecdotes told to illustrate her trials—trials known to every wife whose worse half cares more about literature and comfort than about neckties and conventionality—but their married life was as happy as poet could picture or philosopher enjoy.

It is told of him that when he was shown through the beautiful home in Buffalo which his father-in-law gave the young couple as a wedding present, and was told that it was theirs, he turned and said: "Mr. Langdon, whenever you are in Buffalo, if it's twice a year, come right up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay over night if you want to, and it shan't cost you a cent." Dry humor, some people have called it; but how often it is moist with tears. Even his extravagances have a license of poetry, as when, at a dinner given by the late Laurence Hutton to the late Sir Henry Irving, Mark, who had not been invited, being out of town, heard of the affair on returning suddenly, went to the house, sat down beside the hostess and helped himself from her plate. Any banquet table would have been glorified by that fracture of etiquette. But Mark always rose above conventionalities, though to gratify his wife he sometimes too punctiliously observed them, as on one occasion when he called at the White House during the second Cleveland administration and asked the President's wife to sign a voucher to the effect that he had not worn his galoshes.

Mrs. Twain's death, a year or so ago, was the bitterest stroke of fate the humorist ever suffered—he took it more to heart than the failure of Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishing house in which he was interested, which reduced him to poverty and burdened him with debt in his old age.

In his heroic determination to pay this debt, Mark Twain had two famous predecessors in literature—Sir Walter Scott and Honore de Balzac—and also the example of his close friend, General Grant. Scott did not succeed in clearing off his enormous incumbrance of $750,000, due mainly to Constable's failure; and Balzac contracted fresh debts every time fortune smiled upon him—debt was his literary stimulant, along with black coffee. As for General Grant, a strange coincidence linked his later years with Mark Twain's, a coincidence tragic for the soldier, but furnished with a happy ending for the humorist. Two years before his death Grant found himself impoverished through the failure of Grant, Ward & Co. The dying hero set to work writing his memoirs, which Twain's firm published, paying Grant's family nearly $500,000. A few years later Mark Twain's firm failed, and he was put to the necessity of raising $80,000 by heroic labor—liabilities which Mark considered himself morally obligated to pay, though not legally bound. Mark Twain paid all his bills by a few years' toil—books and a lecture tour—and laid the foundations for a new fortune, ample enough to let him indulge in Italian villas and similar expensive habits. He has the humorist's elasticity of temperament, and it would perhaps be better to say he is 70 years young this November 30th.

Hero of a Hundred Anecdotes.

He is the hero of as many good stories, the mouthpiece of as many droll sayings, as any other American that ever lived, except, perhaps, Abraham Lincoln. There is one story that goes back to his California days that has been told perhaps a hundred times. Even then he was as inveterate a smoker as Gen. Grant. Friends often remonstrated with him about his overfondness for the weed, and he always had some evasive excuse. One day a lady met him with a cigar box under his arm. "I am afraid, Mr. Twain," she said, shaking her finger, "that you are smoking too much." "Oh, no," replied Mark, looking at the cigar box, "only moving again."

Mark never lost the smoking habit, for Maj. Pond's account of the trip around the world tells how he bought 3,000 cheroots in Victoria, hoping they would last three weeks. And when a delegation met him at Olympia, and the spokesman apologized for the forest fires that were shrouding the scenery in a pall, the answer was: "I don't mind the smoke a bit. I'm a perpetual smoker myself."

To his early lecturing days belongs another anecdote recently resurrected—the story of Mark Twain and the barber. "You're a stranger here, aren't you?" asked the man who was shaving him. Mark admitted that he was. "We're going to have a good lecture tonight," said the man; "a Mark Twain lecture. You ought to go." "Yes, I think I will," said Mark. "Have you got your ticket yet?" the barber continued. "No, not yet," said the other. "Then I'm afraid you'll have to stand." "Dear me!" exclaimed Mark; "it seems as if I always have to stand when I hear that man Twain lecture."

On another occasion Mark visited a small town, where he was welcomed at the railway station by the minister as the leader of intellectual society in the place. As they walked up to the parsonage, where Mark was to be housed and fed during the day, his host conversed on several topics, and finally said: "Mr. Clemens, it has always been our custom in this little town to open every entertainment with prayer, and—would you have any objection to my doing so tonight?" "Why, my dear sir," replied Mark warmly, "on the contrary, I should be very glad to know that the lecture was going to be started right, anyhow." With this understanding they went to the lecture-room that evening and the minister left the lecturer sitting in the corner of the platform, took the center of the stage himself and proceeded to offer a prayer about half an hour long, in the course of which he gave his views on all the current affairs of interest and concluded by saying: "And now, O Lord, we have with us tonight a man who is known throughout the world as the great American humorist. Help us, O Lord—help us to understand what he is about to say to us and to be amused by it; and, if possible, grant that we may derive some real benefit from his lecture."

No doubt Mark felt toward the parson as he did toward a conscientious printer who once sent him a proof with all the humor carefully eliminated. Mark complimented him highly upon having "consumed only one week to make sense of a story which it had taken himself two weeks to make nonsense of."

Harper & Bros., his authorized publishers ever since he went upon his globe-girdling tour, have made elaborate preparations to observe Mark Twain's seventieth birthday, both at the festal board and in formal type. But it is doubtful whether any tribute of tongue or pen will gratify him more or find a louder echo in the hearts of all his readers than the stanzas Oliver Wendell Holmes addressed to him in the "Critic" on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday:

Ah, Clemens, when I saw thee last
  We both of us were younger;
How fondly mumbling o'er the past
  Is Memory's toothless hunger.

Before you learned to bite or munch,
  Still kicking in your cradle,
The muses mixed a bowl of punch,
  And Hebe seized the ladle.

Dear babe, whose fiftieth year today
  Your ripe half-century rounded,
Your books the precious draught betray
  The laughing Nine compounded.

So mixed the sweet, the sharp, the strong,
  Each finds its faults amended,
The virtues that to each belong
  In happier union blended.

And what the flavor can surpass,
  Of sugar, spirit, lemons?
So while one health fills every glass
  Mark Twain for Baby Clemens.

HOW CALLS MAKE OR MAR SOCIAL SUCCESS

WE were over at Mrs. Brown's the other day, when she closed the door after a departing caller. "That woman had a pleasant call," remarked Mrs. Brown, who is a great social favorite. "Why? Because she did nothing but talk of herself, her family, children, servants and the thousand other things, big and little, that her life gravitates around. You think I am a good hostess? Well, any merit I possess comes from a secret I learned long ago, and that is to get a caller to talk of herself. This is an easy thing to do if you prompt her occasionally, and she leaves with the impression that she has had a pleasant call, and is unaware that she has been doing the talking all the time. Diplomatic in me? Well, perhaps so; but I think I may be forgiven.

"By the way," went on the astute lady, as she brewed us her favorite blend of tea, "did you ever think how little attention is paid to the fine art of calling; and how important it is in the social world? A person's success or failure may arise from proper attention to the polite art of calling. Nowadays, calling etiquette, particularly in the cities, has reached the acme of fine art, though for a long time due attention has been paid to it in diplomatic circles. Take, for instance, a man who is charge d'affaires or minister to any country. He must represent his country socially as well as from a commercial and business point of view, and as etiquette prescribes for one in his position.

"You know when Sara Davenport's husband got that position as minister from his country to Belgium? Well she wrote me some interesting letters concerning diplomatic etiquette. On receiving his official notice of appointment he immediately called on the minister of foreign affairs. The next day his call was returned. Then Sara's husband made calls on all the foreign ministers, his confreres, which were acknowledged by the ministers leaving their cards. The Japanese minister's card was very stylish and ornate, the Chinese minister arrived in state with the livery of his coachman covered with Chinese characters. The cards of all, the Russian, Italian and Turkish ministers and the rest, were quite full of writing such as "Le Comte d'Ansembourg, Chamberlain de S. A. R. le Grand Duc de Luxembourg et de S. M. La Leine des Pays Bas, Charge d'Affaires du Luxembourg." This was en extended title, but did not compare with the Chinese, which read: 'Yang Tsaa Yun, envoy extraordinary et Minister Plenipotentiare, Commissaire General de S. M. l'Empereur de Chine a' l' Exposition de Liege." Sara said the English minister's card was very small and gave no name at all, only 'Le Ministre D' Angleterre,' and they were impressed with the simplicity of it, which seemed to say that his insignificant name and title were of no importance beside the country he represented, though in reality he is an important personage, with K. C. M. G. C. B. after his name, and any amount of other titles.

"To come back to our own country, so few people seem to know even such trivial things as the regulation size for cards, and in the small places having at 'at-home' day is a rarity. That I consider a foolish omission when one reflects how many calls a woman loses by being out when her friends call any time and how much better she can entertain them if she makes some little preparation. For myself, I always have an 'at-home day' engraved on my cards. In this way I am sure not to miss my friends, and I am able to have ready for them some nice chocolate or tea and wafers. Another part of my popularity, you see. Every woman likes something before she starts out, and a hot cup of chocolate is really refreshing after an afternoon campaign of calls. Of course, I serve this from my pretty but simple tea table, and as my maid prepares everything directly after dinner and the chocolate is kept hot in a chocolataire, it is not the slightest trouble to me.

"Formerly, you know, I had all my cards engraved in script; but now I use the old English. It is better taste, though a trifle more expensive. My plate is kept at the stationer's, who supplies me with cards, and when I get out of them I merely order duplicates. In this way I am not mislaying my plate and hunting for it every time I want some new cards. Of course, I always have my husband's name in full on my card, with the prefix 'Mrs.' If I were unmarried I should have my own name with the prefix 'Miss.' When I am in a town away from home, I draw a line across my home address, which is engraved in one corner, and write the address of the friend I am visiting or name of the hotel at which I am stopping. This shows I come from out of town.

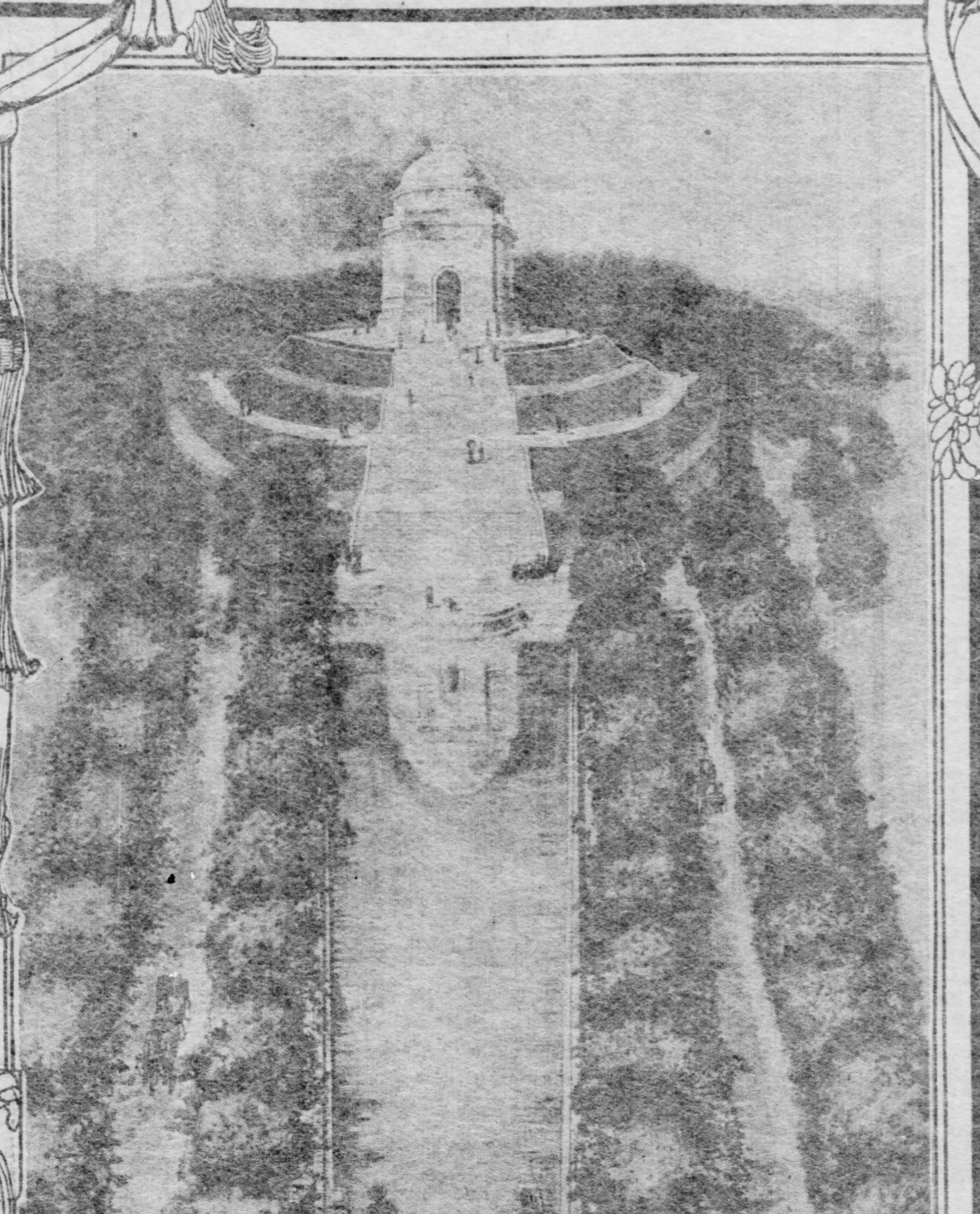
"As a matter of fact, I look on calls and the proper use of cards, as a woman's social salvation. A woman may have gowns galore, the intellect of a George Eliot, but if she allows her calling list to fall off through carelessness, she is a failure socially, and this is a harm to herself and to her husband. Many a man's business success I have known to be largely the result of the judicious calling of his wife, the friends she cultivated and her effort to extend her acquaintances. Possibly when Mrs. James Madison Butler calls on Mrs. Peabody, the latter will tell her husband when he comes home to dinner. A few days after when Mr. Peabody wants some prescription filled at a drug store he says to himself: 'There's Butler's drug store. My wife said his wife did the proper thing in calling and seems a pleasant woman; guess I'll take it there.' And so in larger affairs, the calls of a wife helps along in business as well as socially. Volumes might be written on the 'Pleasing Arte of Ye Calls.' Take another cup of tea and think over what I have said."

The Nation's Tribute to McKinley

Grand Mausoleum for Martyred President

THE McKINLEY HOME

JUDGE W. R. DAY PRESIDENT OF THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION



THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED
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H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE

NOTED men of the nation gathered at Canton, Ohio, last Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and on an eminence overlooking the western portion of President McKinley's home town laid the first stone in the building of Columbia's beautiful memorial to her martyred president. Associate Justice W. R. Day, lifelong friend of President McKinley and president of the McKinley National Memorial association, spread the first mortar and swung the stone in place that started the structure which is to transform an uninteresting hill into sacred ground to every man, woman and child of the nation.

On a commanding eminence on the outskirts of Westlawn cemetery these men bared their heads to do honor to a man whom they knew as an executive, in the presence of a throng who knew him as a man in private life and had long respected him for the qualities which later were to endear him to the nation, while back in the silent city of the dead, soldiers paced to and fro on their beat before a vault which contains all that remains of the nation's martyred chief, and etched clear against the eastern horizon appeared the gable of a house where sits a white-haired and feeble-minded widow in a home bereft by the assassin's hand, waiting for the not distant day when she shall be called to join her beloved husband in a land where assassin's do not enter.

Pay Respects to Mrs. McKinley.

Previous to the ceremony on Monument Hill these noted men paid their respects to the lonely widow who, since the sad day when her husband and constant companion was laid away in Westlawn cemetery, has not missed a day in visiting the vault to mourn over his bier.

Though it was William McKinley's national life that is causing this splendid memorial to be erected in his memory—a life that has been censured by some, perhaps—his home life and loving personality has erected for him a memorial in the hearts of those who knew him best; a memorial not paid for by contributions from the people, but rather by contribution to the people, of that great love and gentleness with which he overflowed. Though the nation at large will flock to the imposing memorial on Monument Hill to do reverence to their martyred statesman, those who knew William McKinley intimately will do greater reverence to their dear friend at the shrine erected within their own hearts.

Probably no more causeless crime was ever committed against a nation than the swift and bewildering blow which fell in Buffalo and took from our midst this great and good man. All our philosophy could not fathom the profound mystery which surrounded the motive of the crime. He alone interpreted the sad and tragic event in those words, now memorable: "It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done."

First Suggestion of Memorial.

It is fitting that the first suggestion for a memorial to William McKinley should have come from these men who were most closely associated with him both in public and private life; the men who knew him for what he was, not what he was thought to be. On the day of the McKinley funeral, in Canton, O., in a conference between W. R. Day, M. A. Hanna and William A. Lynch, the subject of a monument to the martyred president first came up. These men here first settled definitely in their own minds the purpose of erecting a memorial to their lifelong friend, after which they quickly interested other prominent men of the nation and organized the McKinley National Memorial association under the state laws of Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1901. The trustees of this association, chosen from the people, have since had personal charge of the entire affair.

No act of congress has occurred in connection with this memorial; no contributions from the state or the nation have assisted in its being. The McKinley memorial is pre-eminently a memorial erected by the people, to the fund for which over 3,000,000 American citizens have contributed—the rich man's check, the laborer's wage, the widow's mite, the school child's penny. From these sources will spring this beautiful structure in commemoration of a nation's faithful servant, a friend of liberty, and a loving personality, which will look down from its lofty eminence upon the humble home which he loved so well, and where it will stand through the ages, long after we shall have lived and wrought our brief hour, and to which the lovers of human liberty will come and bathe their souls in its holy atmosphere.

From the Hearts of the Nation.

The McKinley memorial could have been erected with less labor and less effort on the part of the memorial association by seeking contributions from the nation and from wealthier sources, but the plan of these friends of William McKinley was to have a memorial, if possible, to which every man, woman and child of the nation should contribute. Not a memorial paid for from the pockets of those who could well stand the expense whether their hearts were in the cause or not, but a memorial erected from the hearts of the nation.

In making up the final total of $500,000, which constitutes the total cost of the memorial, no single contributions stand forth conspicuously. There is no single contribution in the entire amount which has not be duplicated in size 25 or 30 times. Large contributions were not sought for or accepted. Twenty thousand dollars in all was received in contributions from foreign nations, and a number of good-sized checks were sent in by men of wealth; but the bulk of the fund was contributed from the wages of the workingman and from the proceeds of contribution boxes placed in public places throughout the country. And a many a school child thrilled with patriotic fervor and a new love for their country and its great men as he or she dropped their mite in the public school collection.

TRUSTEES OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION SELECTING SITE FOR McKINLEY MEMORIAL LEFT TO RIGHT.— CORNELIUS N BLISS.— WM A. LYNCH.— HENRY C PAYNE.— A. H. REVELL.— GOV. MYRON T. HERRICK.— M. A HANNA — WM. McCONWAY.— JUSTICE W. R DAY.— VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.— FRED S. HARTZELL.— GEO B CORTELYOU

From the Hearts of the Nation.

The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association who have undertaken and faithfully carried out this great work of the people are: William R. Day, Canton, president; Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland, vice president; Gov. Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, treasurer; Ryerson Ritchie, secretary; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; W. Murray Crane, Boston; Alexander H. Revell, Chicago; Charles W. Fairbanks, Washington; Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; George B. Cortelyou, Washington; Eli Torrance, Minneapolis; William A. Lynch, Canton; John G. Milburn, New York; William McConway, Pittsburgh; David R. Francis, St. Louis; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta; Henry C. Payne, Washington; Henry T. Scott, San Francisco; Franklin Murphy, Newark; E. S. Hammond, Memphis; E. W. Bloomingdale, New York; James A. Gary, Baltimore; Horace H. Lurton, Memphis; Charles G. Dawes, Chicago.

Most of the men gathered in Canton on last Thursday morning to witness and assist in the laying of the block of New England granite which marked the beginning of the structure in the interests of which they have labored. In about two years they will gather again on Monument hill when the dedication ceremony will mark the ending of their work, and after which the McKinley National Memorial association will exist as a memory only.

Site for Memorial.

When the collection of the necessary funds assured the success of the undertaking, the selection of a site for the memorial was next in order, and the trustees of the association naturally turned to Canton, McKinley's home town. On the western outskirts of the city, where Westlawn cemetery spreads its tranquil bosom over the rolling hilltops, a particularly commanding eminence juts out to the eastward, overlooking the slope upon which the little city of Canton pulsates and has its being. Here the trustees selected a site which causes the beholder to say: "Why, of course; how could they choose otherwise?"

It seems as though nature had specially designed this piece of earth for the particular purpose for which it is now being used, and had showed her guiding hand in the choice.

Next, nature again fulfilled her part by providing an architect who could adorn this hill in a manner fitting to its natural advantages. In the selection of a design for the memorial an open competition was declared, and over 100 designs were submitted by the best architects the country could provide. From among this number 10 designs were selected, and a limited competition entered into among these 10 architects. As a final decision the present design, submitted by H. Van Buren Magonigle, was unanimously chosen.

In conception of his design Mr. Magonigle has shown a great appreciation of the natural advantages of the site upon which the memorial will stand. Situated upon a promotory 100 feet high, facing the east and the south, will stand the mausoleum, a dome-like structure of white marble, 100 feet high by 80 feet in diameter, on a setting of granite.

Extending out to the brow of the hill, 50 feet on all sides of the mausoleum, will be a plaza of the same material, circular in form and surrounded by a coping of granite. Leading down the side of the hill, in front of the mausoleum, will be a marble staircase 50 feet wide, broken in its descent by three landings, at the foot of which will be another plaza 100 feet wide by 80 feet deep, surrounded by a granite coping. The slope of the hill will be broken by three grassy terraces, the middle one, half way up the hill, accommodating a footwalk which will lead out from the staircase in front and extend completely around the hill. On the north and south sides of the hill, narrower staircases will lead from this walk to the plaza at the top.

Loading frim Linden avenue, a distance of 800 feet, up to and intersecting with the plaza at the base of the hill, will be two driveways lined on either side by a row of tall trees. Extending down the center of the mall, between these driveways, will be a lake of clear water 40 feet long by 50 feet wide, encased between walls of white marble and protected from disturbing winds by the rows of trees lining either side, so as to produce a mirror-like reflection of the mausoleum on the heights above. Between the lake and the driveways on either side, beneath the rows of trees, shaded walks will lead to the plaza.

At the head of the wide staircase, 50 feet in front of the mausoleum and facing the rising sun, will stand a heroic statue of McKinley, executed by Charles Henry Niehaus. On the base of this statue will be an eagle with wide spread wings, and underneath will be inscribed those words which opened the eyes of the world to the unfaltering faith of the dying man: "It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done." The total ground space covered by the memorial will be about 26 acres.

Running streams of water skirt the base of the hill on two sides, the east and the south, and of these the architect has made the most in his design of the approach to the mausoleum. Without disparagement to other memorial structures which have in the past arisen as the visible expression of a nation's gratitude, this latest addition to their number will, in point of imposing beauty, eclipse them all. It will be rendered thus by the natural advantages of its location and the sympathy with which the architect worked hand and hand with nature.

Ground was first broken on Monument Hill on June 9, 1905, and it is expected the memorial will be entirely completed about September 1, 1907.

Open in September, 1907.

Following the precedent established in the erection of the Lincoln and Garfield monuments, no imposing ceremonies will be held at the laying of the cornerstone ofthe McKinley memorial, these ceremonies being reserved for the occasion of the dedication upon the completion of the memorial, when visitors and witnesses of the ceremony will have the opportunity of viewing the finished work. It is expected the dedication ceremonies will be held in September, 1907, after which the mausoleum will be thrown open to the public under proper restrictions, and remain open to visitors each day of the week from sunrise to sunset. After the plan of Grant's tomb, on Riverside drive, New York, the President's casket will rest in a vault in the center of the mausoleum, around which will extend a gallery for the accommodation of visitors, who will be restrained from loitering by guards stationed there for the purpose.

On Thursday last occurred merely the formal laying of the cornerstone by Justice Day, in which was placed a copper box containing a complete record of the McKinley National Memorial association.

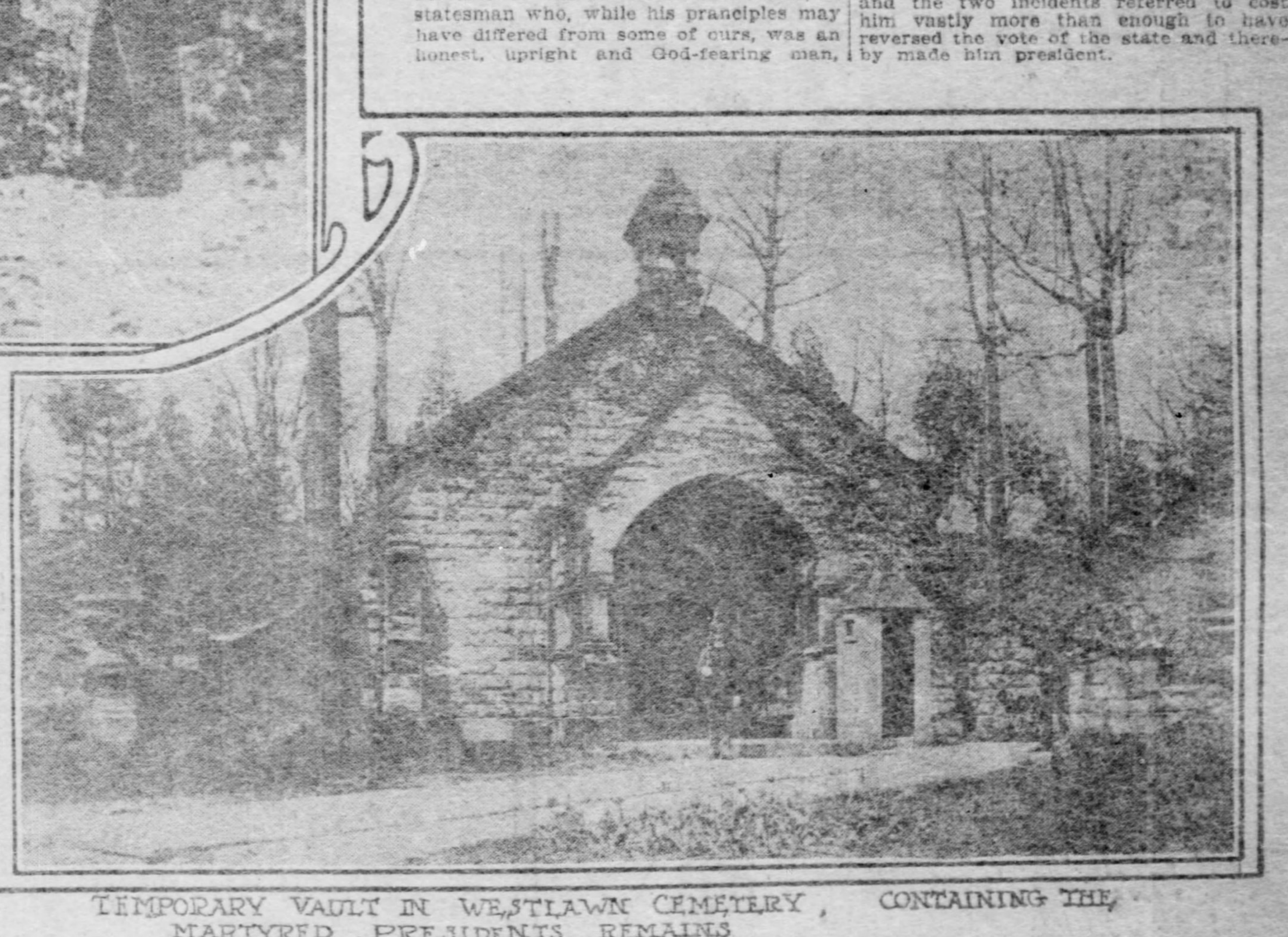
It is fitting that the first stone in the McKinley memorial should be laid by that man who was the martyred president's closest friend in private life, and who stood closest to him, lending his aid and wise counsel, during the most trying period of his public career, the dark hours of the Spanish-American war.

Public Sinks Partisan Feeling.

It takes such instances as those connected with the McKinley memorial to show conclusively how much, after all, the American citizen is neither a Republican nor a Democrat, but an American. How completely, when the occasion arises, he can sink partisan feeling in patriotism. How fully the American public realizes that the McKinley memorial is not a memorial to a Republican official, but a fitting remembrance of the services of an American statesman, a statesman who, while his principles may have differed from some of ours, was an honest, upright and God-fearing man, and who served his country unfalteringly at all times according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Here this visible expression of a grateful country's remembrance will stand through time, sending its message of liberty and patriotism "ringing down the grooves of change," as an object lesson to our children and our children's children of the goal they should strive for. And as time wears on it shall become more and more evident that the dark and heavy day when all that was earthly of William McKinley was laid away was, after all, a triumph—the victory of life eternal over poor mortality—the triumphant uplifting of a deathless fame. And greatest of all the messages which it shall bring to posterity will be those words inscribed upon the memorial: "It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done."

EDGAR FORREST WOLFE.



TEMPORARY VAULT IN WESTLAWN CEMETERY, CONTAINING THE MARTYRED PRESIDENTS REMAINS

PATTISON AND BLAINE COMMIT GRAVE BLUNDERS

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

president without the formality of a ballot.

The Democratic national convention met at Chicago on the 8th of July and I have in a former chapter told how the friends of Randall controlled the state convention and placed Wallace at the head of the delegation with instructions to support Randall for president, and I have also given in detail the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of Randall in favor of Cleveland, thereby assuring Cleveland's success. Cleveland's nomination was effected on the second ballot, receiving 683 votes to 81½ for Bayard, 45½ for Hendricks and 10 scattering.

The national contest was a very earnest one, but Blaine made the mistake of assuming the management of his own campaign. Defamation of both candidates became rife long before the contest ended, but while it figured largely in the political speeches and party organs of the country, it is doubtful whether it changed a thousand votes out of the many millions cast. The principal scandal against Cleveland was sent to Blaine, and he committed the error of forwarding it to his national committee, and the chief scandal against Blaine was sent to Cleveland, but he forwarded it to his national committee with positive instructions not to give it publicity.

When Cleveland was most bitterly and malignantly assailed, the Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading Democratic organ of the west, astounded the country by bringing out the Blaine scandal with picturesque embellishments. When Cleveland was advised of the publication of the personal scandal printed against himself his answer was: "Tell the truth." Blaine, always impulsive and often unbalanced in judgment, as any man would be who assumed the management of his own campaign for the presidency, brought suit against the Indiana journal that had given publicity to the scandal. He evidently did not appreciate the lesson that Clay had learned when he declared after his final defeat for the presidency that if there had been another Henry Clay to direct his battle he would have been elected.

Blaine's Mistake.

That Blaine erred in bringing his suit was later evidenced by the fact that after the election he withdrew it, and never pressed its trial. I well remember the morning the announcement was made of Blaine's suit against the Sentinel. I was then resting in the mountains, and after breakfast was sitting in front of the hotel with President Arthur, Secretary Frelinghuisen, Judge Strong, William Henry Rawle and one or two others when the New York papers were brought to us, and all of them were profoundly impressed with the fact that Blaine had committed a serious blunder. The paper that had made the publication was one of the greatest violent partisan journals of the country, and conducted with great ability. Its answer to Blaine was a challenge for a speedy trial and the emphatic reiteration of the details of the scandal. This action of Blaine greatly magnified the importance of the scandal, and made it a serious political factor, while from the day that Cleveland made the simple answer, "Tell the truth," and thus challenged his accusers, the defamation gradually faded out and ceased to be seriously employed or felt in the struggle.

There was practically no contest in Pennsylvania as it was not possible to wrest the state from Blaine, and the resources of the party were largely directed to aid the contest in New York. Blaine carried the state by 18,019, leading his ticket some 5,000, as the majority for congressesman-at-large was only 75,227. The national contest was decided in New York, where Cleveland carried the state by 1,100 majority, and more than enough to have changed the result in favor of Blaine was lost by Blaine accepting a public dinner from Jay Gould and others, and meeting the ministers of New York where the Burchard incident occurred. He had made his fight and practically won his battle, but on his way home he unfortunately tarried in New York city, and the two incidents referred to cost him vastly more than enough to have reversed the vote of the state and thereby made him president.

An Awkward Position.

G. P. Wilson, who presided at the autumnal convention of dancing masters in New York, said of a certain new way of waltzing:

"Why, to waltz like that would make me feel as awkward as ——." He laughed.

"In Portland one day while walking down the street, I came face to face with a young woman, and in attempting to pass each other we dodged from side to side, both going to the right simultaneously and then both going to the left.

"I suppose this has happened to all of you—this meeting with some one going in an opposite direction, and the subsequent dodging from left to right four or five times before you get by.

"Well, as I dodged before the young woman like that, she suddenly staggered me by saying:

" 'Hurry up. Which is it to be—waltz or two-step?' "

MADAME FULLERTON'S Fashion Chat

Velveteen Wrap in Deep Violet.

Tailored Waist in Plaid Flannel.

A Modified Picture Effect.

THE first hurry and scurry for proper street and reception garments is past, but not by any means is the interest in fall styles abating. The shops have had their grand furore of openings, and to use their own expression, are "looking about for bread and butter." But to femininity, for this season in particular, have many of the more utilitarian garments taken on an air of novelty that is pleasing to behold.

The question of waists for wear with the tailored suit is always up for discussion in fashion articles, and apparently never decided definitely. This season sees a marked leaning toward the light wool waists, with silks also in good favor. This is following out an idea introduced last year of wearing a fine flannel blouse with the street suit, the heavier waist permitting of the use of a lighter coat for this purpose. And so fascinating are the fine flannels and cloths brought out as waistings this year that few women can resist the temptation of purchasing. The best and only possible way for making these up is in true shirt fashion, the sleeve either a shirt sleeve a small coat size, and tucks or plaits introduced in the body sparingly and always to the best advantage of the figure of the wearer.

Plaids are in great vogue for these waists, and the rich coloring combined with the beauty of the new flannel weaves is most attractive. All the clan tartans are represented, and numberless French combinations, startling but delightful. It is almost needless to say that some color note of the plaid must blend with the coloring of the costume it is worn with, for there is no more heinous sartorial crime than a waist out of tone with the skirt and coat.

The net and allover lace waist in color harmonizing with the suit, and as a semi-dress affair, still has a good hold on popularity. One seen recently was a white net, the coarse Russian variety, and worn with a white broadcloth tailored suit. The waist carried out the tailored idea in its trimming of wide plain mercerized braid which was arranged in scrolls and bands to form the sleeve to the elbow and the yoke. By the way, there is a piquant touch in using extremely dressy materials in severely tailored effect that appeals to the women of discriminating taste in dress.

"Wash Shirt" Out of Vogue.

The girl who sticks to her preference for the "wash shirt" may follow her inclination if she will, but she will not hold the field all her own this winter, if present indications make good.

While grand opera is supposed to be the time for the display of the most elaborate of evening wraps, the foyers of the theaters are by no means lacking in novelties. For a few years past the evening coat has been long and loose, with ample sleeves. This year novelty and variety are present in the reappearance of the cape shape and dolman wraps.

An imported wrap in claret velvet is of unique line, the front a short jacket-like affair that reaches back and is attached to a deep boxpleat laid from neck to waist. From the sides the wrap points deeply, reaching within about a foot of the skirt hem in the extreme center back. The general line of this carries us back to the days of our grandmothers and great grandmothers.

Velvets in Divers Colors.

The velvet or velveteen wrap is of marked popularity this winter. It has always been a stand-by in black, but this season we see more of the colors, possibly because of the fact that the English velveteens are now brought out in such delightful shades and in dyes that do not crock. The velveteens are less expensive than the silk velvets and less apt to crush in sitting, or impressing against the theater seat, where they form so effective a background. Of course the favored mortals who patronize the boxes may choose velvets or velveteens as they will, a matter of taste rather than of economy.

A novel velveteen wrap, perhaps a bit "stagey" in effect, yet delightful in line and coloring, was a mantle shaped affair reaching quite to the bottom of the skirt, the whole bordered with an elaborate braiding in dull gold to set off to perfection the dull brown tints of the velveteen. A short yoke, also braided, formed the only neck trimming. The severe nun-like simplicity of line was a characteristic of this wrap which brought it out in strong contrast with the fluffy frilliness that is usually considered a necessary feature of the evening coat.

Hats go on in their perky and jerky way, making rigorous demands on the hair dressing ability of their wearers. Of three things a woman may choose this season. She may learn to do her own hair becomingly and to adjust the novel hat shape properly,—which is the first. She may find a careful hair dresser and have her hair arranged regularly for said chapeau, and accomplish the desired result,—which is the second. Or, barring these two she must resign herself to the third,—that of looking hideous. There is no half way or between place with these new hats. But happy to say, their wearing does not seem as imperative as the season advances as the early indications predicted, for the picture hat with its beautifying effect and charming outline is not by any means banished from the line of swelldom, and at the fashionable restaurant dinners is more and more frequently seen as the weeks pass, a proof that there are some women fond enough of their good appearance to eschew the hat fad of the moment, which has been so aptly described as the "soup plate inverted and balanced on a saucer."

Squirrel-Lined Coats.

Squirrel-lined coats, which might be said to have first made their appearance last autumn, although seen before that in the more expensive and handsomer cloaks, still are decidely in the foreground this year. They have become rather common, having been sold in such astonishing numbers, but for a warm, comfortable, useful coat nothing better could be found. Instead of the squirrel collar a handsomer fur is now used, the kind of animal depending, of course, upon the price of the garment or vice versa.

Even the most inexpensive of these fur-lined cloaks will prove useful, although a costly garment is bound to show its true worth. For hack wear in the country the cheap coat will be every bit as profitable as the more expensive, but for town wear a good quality of cloth trimmed with handsome fur collar and cuffs makes a better investment. The best lengths for this coat is a long three-quarter, reaching a few inches below the knees. If not made to fasten closely about the throat the fur should be put on in such a way that it can be fastened over at the neck so that the cloak can be worn with an evening gown. The majority of these ready-to-wear coats are quite loose and shapeless, but the smartest cloaks are all cut in slightly in back and on the sides—just so as to escape the unbecoming lines of a box sack.

Extremely pretty are the squirrel-lined evening wraps of pale blue, pink or white broadcloth. Pale gray is the most useful color there is, as it always seems light enough when only the most delicate shades are in evidence, and is sufficiently dark to be appropriate among the somber hues. If the coat is to be for a carriage wrap out of town or for the city in public conveyances, red is an excellent shade. Sable or mink collar and cuffs give a rich coloring, while white fur—ermine, fox or lynx—will brighten a red or scarlet coat for evening. If one happens to possess a handsome collar of any fur whatever that may be placed on the coat, a far greater bargain can be obtained among the coats that are only fur lined. Fur cuffs are attractive, but not necessary if the sleeve is prettily finished at the wrist.

The darker the squirrel lining the more expensive, and hence the more fashionable. The white fur comes from the stomach of the animal, and as it can only be used for lining purposes, is very cheap. The dark part of the fur makes a far handsomer coat, no matter of what color the cloth may be. Squirrel fur does not rub off at all, and can be worn over the most delicate gown.

While cloth is in one sense the most serviceable for an evening wrap, as it can be worn with any shade, but blue and pink, are, each of them, very attractive with deep white laces or fur collars and cuffs, and these colors are fashionable to a marked degree at present. Red can be worn for a theater cloak, but is rather dark for the evening.

It is often a good plan not to attach any collar permanently to the coat, as it can then be worn at one time with dark fur and again with light. Marabout and ostrich feather boas and muffs are most effective, and in their soft, becoming tones will make the simplest costume charming. For the play especially these feather sets are now fashionable, and whether of white or the shade of the cloak, are extremely pretty with a fur lined cloth wrap.

Practical and Beautiful.

A velvet or velveteen evening wrap of dark color, if suitably fashioned, is doubtless the most practical of evening wraps, because it may be readily made to combine in itself the elements of beauty and utility. And in these days of many demands on the wardrobe, this feature is one to be considered by most women. The wrap pictured is one of the deep violet shades of chiffon velveteen; the shade that harmonizes most delightfully with many of the most popular tones of the season, and is fetching in the extreme when worn with a gown of lighter shade of the same color in cloth or silk. The lines of the coat fall in shirrs from the shallow yoke, and at knee height is banded with an arrangement of full puffs of dull satin plaits of a panne velvet background, the velveteen, the panne velvet and the satin being exactly of the same tone. Below this is a full flounce of the velveteen edged with a puff of the satin. The sleeves are huge bell-shaped affairs stayed and spread at the wrists with a featherbone tape and the bell filled in with ruffles of lace. A collar of Irish point adds lightness to the whole.

Tailored Waist in Plaid Flannel.

The smart girl, she of the tailored variety, affects the flannel waist this autumn, and nine times out of ten it is a plaid. The shops all are showing the most fetching combinations in fine flannels or worsteds in every imaginable tone and combination, so that one may easily strike the general color note of the costume in some of them. The shirt waist shapes seem not to partake of the shorter shoulder line that fashion decrees right and proper for the more formal bodice. The arrangement of pleats on the shoulder still conveys the breadth that the athletic girl possesses and her less well developed sister affects. Sleeve shapes are divided between the medium coat sleeve effect and the regulation shirt sleeve, without which latter some of the smart shops declared a shirt waist an incongrous impossibility.

A Modified Picture Effect.

The white hat for evening or dressy wear is being pushed aside for the hat of pale blue or pale green. Velvet is the material most chosen; indeed, the vogue of the velvet hat is one of the prominent features of the millinery season. Most often it is a frame smoothly covered and curious of shape. In the one illustrated we see the brim smooth and the softly draped crown, a development most softening and becoming to the face. The simple outline of this hat is in marked contrast to the convolution of brim and crown that characterizes most of the autumn chapeaux, and is a pleasing deviation from that rule, we must confess. The ever-present bandeau is arranged in this hat to give a slight side and more marked back elevation. A cluster of ostrich tips in a shade lighter than the velvet are arranged at the left.

BRIDAL AND TROUSSEAU GOWNS

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

FOR the spring and summer wedding, the orthodox "white satin" is often superseded for the bride's gown by thinner, softer materials, such as chiffon and silk, but this season the bridal satin is decidedly the correct choice as to material. The new satins quite deserve their popularity too, as they are unusually fine in texture and finish, and even among the heavier qualities are soft and graceful in effect.

For the satin gown nothing could be more suitable than the Princesse model, and fully two-thirds of the fashionable wedding gowns of the winter will be made in Princesse effect, a style especially becoming to youthful figures. This cut can also be cleverly adapted to the short plump figure by the use of long lines devised by the trimming. For instance a gown designed for a November wedding is in heavy cream white satin, made with a yoke of point applique. About this yoke is a band of the satin heavily embroidered in a vine pattern, this band extending down the entire length of the front, the robe closing invisibly under it. In the back, the bands were put on in bretelle effect and at the waist line was an embroidered girdle below which the skirt was gathered in.

Many of the smartest wedding gowns are quite simply trimmed, but what decoration is used is always exquisite. The bride who can use old lace which has descended from some great grandparent is considered fortunate, and one who has a real lace bridal veil is much envied. If old lace of this sort is used the gown is often especially designed so that it can be shown to advantage. The drawing of the wedding gown illustrated gives an excellent way to use lace flouncing.

In this design the favorite Princess style is pictured, the satin of the model being of a most lustrous soft quality but quite heavy. The bodice was draped gracefully across the front in soft folds, gored in below to fit closely the waist and hips. The skirt with its long train is perfectly plain and very full about the lower part.

The yoke was of lace lined with chiffon and over the shoulders, back and front were bands of the satin, hand-embroidered in white silks and pearls. A bertha formed of two ruffles of wide lace extended around below the yoke under the embroidered stoles and across the shoulders, and the elbow-length sleeves were of the satin draped crosswise around the arm and finished by frills of lace and white satin butterfly bows placed at intervals up the outer arm.

The arrangement of the veil often makes or mars the entire bridal costume. The veil used in the costume sketched was of the real lace, yellow with age. A little coronet of orange blosoms was placed on the hair. Soft folds of the lace formed into points on either side of the head with a puff in the middle upheld by folds of white tulle served as a foundation.

Often a diamond or pearl pin is used to fasten the veil in front. Where plain tulle is used, it is sometimes sun-plaited, although the draped white veil, falling almost to the bottom of the skirt, is greatly favored.

As to the bride's bouquet, it is always of white flowers, but this winter white orchids, lilies of the valley, and forced white lilacs will be more fashionable than bride roses. Often two kinds of flowers are used together with good effect. The bridal bouquet at a recent fashionable wedding was white orchids, gardenias and ferns, tied with wide chiffon ribbon. Valley lilies and white roses are also used together. White chrysanthemums are also used, although they are more popu'ar for the bridesmaid's bouquets, smaller flowers being preferred for the bride's cluster.

The daytime wedding is much more general than the evening ceremony, so that the hats are an important feature of the costume. They are all rather large this season, and plumes in white or light colors are much liked as trimming. At several smart weddings hats with chiffon streamers or ties were worn, one lovely model designed for a pale pink chiffon cloth bridesmaid's gown being of white lace with its broad brim rolling up at the left side and slightly indented in front. A wide scarf of pale pink chiffon was wound around the crown, and looped to the brim, and two long ends were allowed to fall down the back and drawn over the left shoulder to the front, where they were tied in another long loop with two ends falling over the bust.

The hat shown in the second drawing is also a very good model, this one being of soft, satiny white felt. The shape was large, the crown like an inverted bowl perfectly round. Around this rather flat crown was a wreath of shaded creamy pink roses and dark green foliage, and a the back under the upturned brim were two white plumes shading to green at the tips.

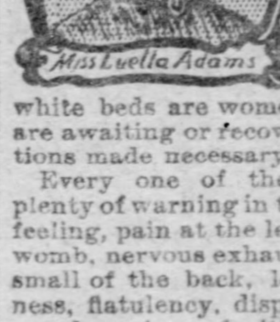
The gown itself was most charming. Of radium silk in pure silvery white it had almost the effect of silver, so lustrous it was. The yoke was of white chiffon finely tucked and ornamented by folds of the chiffon forming ovals filled in with lace stitches in white silk. The collar was of lace and had a band of silver gauze ribbon about the top. The lower part of the bodice was formed almost entirely of lace with applique figures of white radium satin set into and forming part of the design. The lace was touched up, as it were, and embroidered here and there with silver thread. The girdle was of silver gauze and the skirt was plaited about the hips, falling quite full about the lower part and made with a decided train. It was trimmed with a wide band of the lace.

The third drawing shows a smart "goin-away" gown for the bride, the model being in old blue cloth, the coat cut quite to the bottom of the skirt. There was a sort of bolero outline given by the use of a bias piece of the broadcloth, which was stitched on down the front, around under the arms, and across the back. On each side of the front were buttons of the blue cloth embroidered in silver, and the revers were of old blue velvet with two little triangular pieces of white cloth, also braided in silver. The skirt was cut in eight gores, fitted very closely about the upper part, and trimmed by strappings of the cloth. The hat was white felt faced with blue velvet, and trimmed with white baby roses and foliage, set in a quilling of narrow white lace about the crown. A pair of white wings and a rosette of the tiny flowers was placed across the left side under the rolled brim.

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience.



It is a sad but true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals. More than three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow, white beds are women and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the trouble will make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women Miss Luella Adams, of the Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About two years ago I was a great sufferer from a severe female trouble, pains and headaches. The doctor prescribed for me and finally told me that I had a tumor on the womb and must undergo an operation if I wanted to get well. I felt that this was my death warrant, but I spent hundreds of dollars for medical help, but the tumor kept growing. Fortunately I corresponded with an aunt in the New England States, and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was said to cure tumors. I did so and immediately began to improve in health, and I was entirely cured, the tumor disappearing entirely, without an operation. I wish every suffering woman would try this great preparation."

Just as surely as Miss Adams was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The Housewives Congress

WHAT ARE YOUR THREE BEST HOME-MADE CANDIES

THE Congress this week has apparently touched a responsive chord in the housewifely bosom. The responses have been far in excess of those for any previous number, but unfortunately dozens of letters were received in duplicate and consequently ruled out of the contest. New candies have been given, and countless variations of old favorites. Chafing dish candy has also received attention. Home-made candies have come to be looked upon as one of the luxuries of the holiday season, and they prove a veritable boon to the girl puzzling over the gift question. A box of home-prepared sweets makes a most attractive gift, combining as it does daintiness with that touch of individuality which constitutes the real charm of a thoroughly pleasing gift.

One point on which the correspondents to this department are requested to use more care is the matter of address. Frequently checks are returned to us on account of faulty address. In these cases it is necessary to withhold payment until a more complete information is furnished by the writers, and while the check always reaches the proper person, yet a delay is occasioned that might just as well be avoided.

As previously stated, each subject will be announced three weeks in advance of the publication of letters on that theme. However, it will be necessary to have all matter pertaining to each subject at The Gazette office one week before the date of publication. For the convenience of contributors we have decided to append to each issue a tabulated list of the subjects for each Congress, together with the dates when the matter will be published and the date by which it will be necessary to have it in our hands. In this way you can tell at a glance just what matters are up for consideration, and which is the latest day that responses may be submitted to us.

There will be three cash awards each week of $3, $2 and $1, respectively, for the three letters that are adjudged the most worthy. These sums do not, of course, represent the value of the idea, but are intended more as an encouragement and to distinguish those letters that seem to us pre-eminently meritorious.

The letters on each subject should contain not over 400 words. There is no limit to the number of times each contributor may compete, and it is further desired that every reader, even if she does not herself enter the competition, will not hesitate to communicate to the editors whatever subject seems to her ripe for discussion.

The names of the prize winners will be published at the same time that the letters are printed.

The Gazette reserves to itself the right to select and publish letters which are contributed but do not win a prize, without any payment to those contributors. Not all of the letters can be printed owing to a lack of space, but careful selection will be made, and only those displaying the soundest judgment, and the most careful treatment of the subject, will be used. In this way our readers will get the advantages of the very best contributions alone.

All letters must be written on one side of the paper only, in ink, and wherever possible to have it done, it is earnestly requested that all letters be typewritten.

There must be no advocacy of any special brand of canned goods or household supplies. Such a reference will rule the letters out of the contest.

All letters should be addressed to the Housewives' Congress, Home Journal Section, Pittsburgh Gazette.

RULES for Candy Making—Never stir your syrup after the sugar is dissolved.

Never allow the crystals to remain on the sides of the saucepan, but wipe away with a damp sponge.

Do not shake or move the pan while the syrup is boiling.

Stir fondant constantly while melting or it will form a clear syrup.

Make fondant one day, candy the next, or weeks afterward, if your fondant is made right.

Have everything in readiness before beginning.

Buy shelled nuts, thus avoiding waste in cracking.

Buy almond paste already prepared.

If sugar grains, reboil and use for old-fashioned cream candy or plain taffy. Use best granulated sugar.

Cool fondant in a cool, dry place—not in the refrigerator.

You can make candy on a dry day better than on a wet or damp day.

Marshmallow Fudge—One-fourth cake of chocolate, 2 cups granulated sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful of butter. Boil for five minutes, then take off the stove and pour in a heaping saucerful of marshmallows, torn in small bits. Beat until it begins to get stiff, then pour it quickly into buttered pans to cool. Just before the fudge is done you can add nuts, one variety or several kinds, all the way from the peanut to the expensive pecan. Then there is crystallized ginger for those that like it; but newest of all and daintiest, is an admixture of marshmallows.

Penelope—Three cups brown sugar, 1 cup cream, butter size of an egg, ½ pound walnuts cut fine, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook 15 minutes, sure. It should almost sugar before removing from the fire. Add walnuts and beat. Pour into a pan. When cool mark in squares.—Mrs. S. E. E., Crafton.

MY BEST candies I made from fondant. Were I in a city I would probably buy the fondant; but as I cannot do so where I live, I make it myself. It is tedious work, but well rewarded by the toothsome confections which may be made from it.

Fondant—Take one pound (two cups) granulated sugar and one-half pint (one cup) water. Place this in a granite kettle and stir until dissolved. Place over fire and boil slowly until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Do not stir or move in any way while boiling as this will cause it to sugar. Have a greased platter ready and on this pour the fondant, taking care not to scrape the kettle. When the fondant is so cool that you may place your finger in it take a large silver fork and beat rapidly and evenly until a creamy mass is formed. Have a board dusted with powdered sugar and place mass on it, kneading it as you would bread. If too soft, add some powdered sugar. When smooth place in a bowl, lightly greased, cover with a soft rag dipped in cold water, and set in a cool place until ready to use. It is best to stand at least an hour. You must never make more than one pound at a time.

The coloring, flavoring and moulding are the pleasant parts of the work. You may use as many flavors as you wish. Flavor by working essence into the fondant.

For the coloring I buy fruit colors which come in small jars and cost 15 cents a jar. In coloring do not try to color a large amount at once. Take small portion of the fondant and touch tip of finger in coloring and work it well into the fondant. Then keep adding white to that until the desired shade is obtained.

Always have some greased tissue paper, procurable from any grocer, on hand. Take a large bread board and place the paper on it. Mould the candy into small balls and place in even rows on the board. You may place on these anything you wish—halves of English walnuts, pecans, almonds, peanuts, small pieces of citron, candied pineapple or a candied cherry.

Candied Raisins—Take the raisin, open it and fill with fondant. Roll the raisin partly around in fondant and dip in granulated sugar.

Cream Dates—Seed the dates, fill with fondant and dip in granulated sugar.

Raisin Bar—Chop some raisins very fine and work well into fondant. Roll on board which has been dusted with powdered sugar and cut into small strips.

Cocoanut Bar—Work shredded cocoanut into fondant, roll on board and cut into bars as for raisin bars.

Chocolate Creams—Melt some sweet chocolate, roll fondant into small pyramids, take on hat pin and dip into chocolate.

White Grape Mounds—Take a California white grape, cut it, taking out seeds; cover with a thin roll of fondant.

Left Overs—All small bits of nuts, raisins, dates, cocoanut and fruit may be well chopped and worked into fondant, cut in bars and placed on greased paper. After all is moulded, placed on the paper on the board, set in a cool place and let it stand a while. Then carefully turn each piece over and let it stand until firm. The candy is then ready to be packed in boxes if you so wish.

The above all are my well-tested recipes and I can promise that if the fondant is carefully made they rival in appearance as well as taste those made by professional (if I may so use that term) confectioners.—Mrs. W. E. H.

FRENCH NOUGAT—This is one of the most delicious of confections, and this is the way to make it. Be sure that the nuts are fresh and prepare a generous supply. You must have Brazil nuts, peanuts, hickory nuts, almonds and also walnut meats. Chop them all, but not fine enough to make them oily. Strew thickly in a shallow pan that has been well greased with sweet butter. Mix in with the nuts some candied orange, a lemon peel and a half dozen finely chopped, stoned dates. Boil your syrup made of two pounds of sugar and a cup of water until it hardens in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of strained lemon juice and then pour over the nuts. Mark in squares while soft and let it cool before taking from the pan.

Marshmallows—In one pint of water dissolve a half pound of best white gum arabic over a slow fire. Strain and add a half pound of pulverized sugar. Place over the fire and stir until it dissolves and is of the consistency of honey. Add gradually the well beaten whites of four eggs, stirring all until it becomes rather thin and cool. Flavor to taste. Dust square tins with cornstarch, pour in the mixture and when cool mark off in squares.—MRS. L. M., Pittsburgh

THERE are very few modern kitchens in which some cooking utensils may not be found convenient for making candy. A sauce pan of tinned iron, with a handle and flaring sides, and a lip to pour out the contents, will be found best for such use, or a small iron or brass kettle if kept quite clean will do. A good way to clarify sugar or syrup is to put two pounds of sugar, one pint water and a well-beaten white of an egg into a preserving kettle or lined sauce pan. When the sugar is dissolved place over the fire, and when it boils, pour in a cup of cold water. Do not stir the sugar after this is added. Bring it to the boiling point again, and then put it on the back of the stove or range to settle. Remove the scum and the syrup will be ready for use. It will take about 20 minutes for the sugar to dissolve and about five minutes for it to boil. To make most candy bring the syrup very carefully to such a degree of heat that the "threads" which drop from the spoon when you raise it into the cold air will snap like glass. When this stage is reached if you add a teaspoon of vinegar or cream tartar it will prevent "graining." Then pour into pans as directed in the recipes which follow: Butter should always be put in when the candy is almost done, and the flavors are more delicate when put in just after taking from the fire. When you make round stick candies pull and roll into shape with well-floured hands as soon as it is cool enough to handle. In making candy into flat stick squares, or any shape, indent it when partially cool with a warm knife rubbed in butter, and when it is cold it will separate easily. Colored candies are injurious, and sometimes poisonous, and should be avoided. When powdered almonds are to be used, they should be dried in the open air after blanching, and they will pulverize more easily. In pulling candy or taffy always butter your hands to prevent sticking. Flouring your hands often gives an unpleasant taste to the candy. Almonds should be prepared the day before using, so they will be perfectly dry. To blanch almonds, shell them and put into hot water after it comes to a boil, and let it boil a few minutes, then throw them in cold water, slip off the skins and dry in the open air. Never dry them in an oven. It takes away the oil. Shelled almonds are more economical to use for cakes and candy. The finest shelled sweet almonds are the Jordan.

French Cream Candy (uncooked)—Mix whites of two eggs and their bulk in water in a large bowl. Beat very well; add a dessert spoon vanilla and about two pounds of the finest grade of powdered sugar, well sifted. Beat well and the paste is ready. Take one-half pound dates, remove the stones, put in a piece of the candy paste and roll each one in granulated sugar. Nuts of any kind may be made up into candy by using the meats for the foundation or inside of little balls of paste, and then roll in coarse sugar. Set in a cold place to harden. This kind of candy is now being made in society circles a good deal, as there is no cooking to be done, and is very easy and clean work. A dollar's worth of material will make many pounds of candy.

A good way for making fudge is to take two coffee cups of brown sugar, one cup sweet milk, a teaspoon vanilla and a few drops vinegar. Put it on the fire and boil about 20 minutes. Butter your pans and if you like sprinkle some mixed nuts in the pans and pour the syrup over them. Set in a cool place until hard enough to cut into squares. A fine, white taffy is made by taking two cups of white sugar in place of the brown and one cup of water, a teaspoon vanilla and a little vinegar. Boil until it is stringy. Put into buttered pans and before it gets too cold pull until it is as white as snow.

Peanut Candy—Boil two pounds of brown sugar, one gill good molasses and a half pint water until it hardens in cold water, when dropped from a spoon. Add two teaspoons vanilla, a teaspoon soda (dry) and four quarts skinned peanuts (measured before they are shelled). Turn into shallow, well-buttered pans and press down smooth with a wooden spoon. When partially cold cut into strips. Another way is to fill a buttered tin tray to the depth of about an inch with the nuts and pour over them just enough of the candy mixture to barely cover. Cool and mark as directed.—Miss E. B., McKees Rocks, Pa.

FRENCH Cream Candy—Take the white of an egg, half as much water and stir in 4X confectioners' sugar till the paste is stiff. This is the foundation for all French creams. Many different kinds of candy may be made from this foundation, as follows: Cream Walnuts—Crack English walnuts carefully so as to take the meat out whole; take a piece of paste and press a walnut on each side. Stuffed Dates—Chop fine different kinds of nuts, mix with paste and stuff the dates. After removing the seeds figs may be done the same way. Chocolate Drops—Shape little cones of paste between the fingers, put on hat pin and dip in melted chocolate.

Brown Betty—One pound light brown sugar, ½ cup milk; boil 10 minutes and add one cup walnuts chopped fine, a little butter and vanilla; beat until it thickens, pour on platters and mark in squares when cool.

Chocolate Fudge—1½ pounds of A or granulated sugar, ½ cake bitter chocolate, ¾ cup sweet milk; put on the stove and boil 8 minutes; take off and add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of milk and a little vanilla; beat a little until it thickens, but not too long.—MRS. F. R. W., Braddock, Pa.

THERE is no candy more delicious than the home-made. Much of the candy purchased from stores reminds me of paste, sweetened and colored. A great many nice candies can be made at home with very little expense and then you're sure of what your candy is composed and have no fear of it making you sick, as most of the store candies do. Let the candy lovers try the following and see if they won't agree with me that they are very nice.

Cream Nut Fudge—Cut one cupful of walnut or pecan meats into small pieces and set aside. Mix together two cupfuls of granulated sugar and half a cupful of cream. Stir over the fire until the sugar is all dissolved, then boil briskly, stirring occasionally. When it begins to thicken add butter the size of a walnut and boil until when a little is tried in cold water, it will form a soft ball if rolled between the fingers. Remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and the nut meats; stir until smooth and almost stiff. Pour into a buttered pan the depth of half an inch and mark into squares.

Toffee—Put two pounds of light brown sugar and one pound of butter in a clean bright saucepan and stir constantly over a moderate fire until melted; add one tablespoon of lemon and two tablespoonfuls of vanilla and boil to the "crack" degree. Turn into a buttered shallow pan and mark in squares when cool.

Cream Candy—Four cups of sugar, two cups of water, one cup of thin cream, one teaspoon of butter, three-quarters of a cup of vinegar, two teaspoons of vanilla and one-half teaspoon of soda. Boil until it will crack when dropped into iced water, pour onto a flat, buttered dish to cool, then pull until white.—MRS. J. H. L., Courtney, Pa.

AT THIS season of the year, and from this all through the winter, we all enjoy a little home-made candy, which is far better than what is purchased. Velvet Molasses Candy—Put one and one-half pounds sugar, one-half pint molasses, one-half pint water, one-fourth cup vinegar in agate kettle. Heat; when boiling add one-half teaspoon cream tartar, boil till it crisps in cold water. Stir; when almost done add one-fourth pound butter, one-fourth teaspoon soda. Cool in buttered tin and pull. Ice Cream Candy—Three cups sugar, crushed or cut-loaf will do, a little less than one-half cup vinegar, one and one-half cups cold water, piece of butter the size of a walnut, flavor with extract of vanilla. Boil until it hardens, then pull until white. Cream Walnuts—Two cups sugar, two-thirds cup water. Boil without stirring until it will spin a thread; flavor with extract vanilla. Set off into a dish with cold water in; when at blood heat stir briskly until white and creamy; then knead and work with the hands for several minutes. Have walnuts shelled; make cream into small round cakes with your fingers; press half a walnut on either side, and drop into sifted, granulated sugar. For cream dates, take fresh dates, remove stones and fill center of dates with this same cream. Drop into sugar. These are three tested home-made candides.—Miss A. B., Elizabeth, Pa.

I SUBMIT three of my favorite recipes for home-made candies which are easy to make and have always proved successful.

French Candy—To make the cream take one pound four X confectionery sugar, the unbeaten white of one egg and one-half egg shell of water. Beat together and finally work with the hands until of the proper consistency to mold into small balls. This cream may be divided and colored with fruit colorings and any desired flavoring added. Mold into small balls and press on English walnuts, blanched almonds, malaga grapes, etc. Also chop nuts fine and mix with the cream, then cut in squares.

White Taffy—To three cupfuls of granulated sugar add one-half cupful of vinegar and lump of butter the size of a walnut. Mix together before putting on fire, then boil without stirring until it will snap when put in water. Flavor with lemon or wintergreen and pour on buttered pans to cool. Pull until white and cut in squares. This makes a delicious taffy.

Peanut Brittle—To one pint of New Orleans molasses add one cupful of granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and butter the size of a walnut. Boil until it will snap when put in water, then add one level teaspoonful of soda, beat until light and pour on buttered tins, which have been thickly covered with peanuts. Mark in squares.—M. D. O., Latrobe, Pa.

CREAM CANDY—Melt one teaspoon butter in a granite pan. Add two cups granulated sugar, one-half cup water, one teaspoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful vanilla. Set on back of stove to melt, then boil without stirring until hard when dropped in water. Stir in one teaspoonful soda and pour on buttered dish to cool. Pull, then spread on dish and mark in squares.

Nut Candy—First prepare any kind of nuts you wish and spread one-half inch deep on a buttered dish. Butter a granite pan, put in one cup granulated sugar, one-third cup of water, one teaspoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful butter. Set on the fire and boil. Do not stir. Try in cold water and when it is hard and brittle pour over the nuts and set aside to cool.

Molasses Taffy—Melt one teaspoonful butter in a granite pan. Add two cups New Orleans molasses, one cup granulated sugar, one teaspoon vinegar. Let it boil without stirring until hard when dropped in cold water, then stir in one-half teaspoonful baking soda, being careful not to have any lumps in it. Pour on a buttered dish and set aside to cool. When cool enough to handle grease your hands and pull the taffy until it is white. The longer it is pulled the better the taste. Cut in small pieces and allow to cool. Care must be taken to make good candy. It must not be stirred until done, then stir the soda in quickly and pour into dish to cool. It can be cooked too much as well as not enough.—Mrs. G. F. S., Coraopolis, Pa.

CREAM CANDIES—Make a cream paste by breaking the whites of two eggs into a bowl. Add an equal amount of cold water, stir in powdered sugar until stiff enough to mold into shape with the fingers. Now you have a foundation for several kinds of candy, by using different essence, fruits and nuts. Take some of this cream and mold it into little balls, one-half inch in diameter. Place on either side one-half of an English walnut. You make delicious chocolate creams by molding into balls. After they dry, grate some chocolate into a small bowl over a boiling tea kettle, and when melted, take your balls on a hatpin and dip several times into the hot chocolate. Place on a buttered plate to cool. For cream figs, tear the fig in two, leaving it joined at the stem, insert an oblong piece of cream and press the fig together at the bottom. Dates can be used the same way. White grapes, almond nuts, cherries, pineapple, citron or any preserved fruit may be rolled in the cream. Nuts of any kind chopped fine and mixed with the cream and cut into squares or bars make quite a variety.

Vanilla Fudge—Two cups of white sugar and one-half cup milk dissolved together. Add one tablespoon of butter and let it boil slowly, stirring constantly for ten minutes. Have a cup of ice-water ready. Drop a little in and if you can form a ball it is ready to remove from the fire. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla, beat until it becomes cool enough to retain its shape, pour into buttered pans and cut into small squares. Chocolate fudge is made the same only you grate and melt one-fourth cake of chocolate and add while the fudge is boiling.

Nut fudge is made by using two cups of brown sugar, one cup of white sugar, dissolve in three-fourths cup of milk. Add one tablespoon of butter, boil slowly for 10 minutes, flavor with vanilla and add one cup of English walnuts chopped fine. Beat until it becomes stiff, pour into buttered pans and cut into squares.

Sea Foam—Take two cups of light brown sugar, one-half cup of water and boil slowly until it is hard when tried in ice water. Remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Beat the whites of two eggs real stiff, place in a deep dish and pour the sugar into the eggs, beating it constantly until it becomes stiff. Have a buttered plate ready and while dropping the candy from a spoon shape it with a knife, the rougher you make it look the prettier it is when cool. The larger pieces are nice and easier to shape. You can make a variety by putting English walnuts on the pieces while still hot, or by putting chopped nuts or fruit in when you are beating the sea foam.

These are nice mixed and put in fancy boxes for Christmas presents, or served as bonbons.—Miss M. E., Pittsburgh.

MAKING candy is a pleasant pastime and one has the satisfaction then of knowing that no harmful ingredients are employed. Where there are children they greatly enjoy the privilege of helping. What makes so sweet a Christmas gift as a dainty box filled with delicious candies made by some friendly hand?

Fondant may be made the basis for many varieties. Here is how it is made: Put two cupfuls granulated sugar in saucepan with one cupful hot water and stir only till dissolved. Boil rapidly until when tried in cold water it can be worked into a soft ball with the thumb and finger, then turn out on a marble slab or platter and stir constantly with wooden potato masher until white and creamy and no longer sticky. Knead like bread dough until free from lumps, then flavor to taste. If it becomes hard and crusty it has been boiled too long, in which case add hot water and boil again. Fondant may be kept several days by wrapping in a damp cloth and putting in covered dish. Many pleasing effects may be obtainable by using different vegetable colorings and different flavorings. Extract the seeds from dates, and fill the cavity with roll of fondant. Make small balls of fondant and press half an English walnut on top or an almond. Roll small nuts, such as hazel, almonds or peanuts, in fondant. Mix equal parts of fondant and finely chopped nuts together, roll thin, then place on top a thin layer of flavored white fondant, and on top of that a thin layer of pink. Roll in granulated sugar and fold like a jelly roll. When hardened, slice crosswise. To cream fruits, melt a little fondant and dip grapes, red currants, strawberries, cherries or sectons of orange into it.

Fudge—Two cups sugar, ½ cup milk, butter size of walnut and about ½ cake sweet chocolate. Boil until it strings, then remove from fire, flavor and stir rapidly until it grains and is just thick enough to pour into buttered pans. Mark off in squares when partly cool. Prauline is made the same way, omitting the white sugar, one cup water, two teaspoons brown sugar and broken walnut meats.

Ice Cream Taffy—Two cups granulated sugar and chocolate and substituting vinegar, ½ teaspoon cream-of-tartar. Stir sugar and water until dissolved, boil briskly until it hardens, when tested in cold water. Flavor with vanilla and pull snow-white. Do not stir while boiling or it will turn to sugar.—Mrs. E. R. V., Turtle Creek, Pa.

MAPLENES—Two cups granulated sugar, one cup maple syrup and one saltspoon cream-of-tartar. Boil in a granite saucepan without stirring until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Pour on a platter and when partly cool stir to a cream (always stirring one way). Take up in the hands and work until rather soft, then form into balls.

Ribbon Candy—Make a cream fondant by boiling 2 cups of granulated sugar, ½ cup water and 1 saltspoon of cream-of-tartar until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Stir to a cream on a platter, the same as the maplenes, flavoring this with vanilla. Make a second lot the same way and when you are ready to stir it add a few drops of red fruit coloring and a teaspoonful of wintergreen. Make the third lot the same as the first, adding 2 tablespoons of cocoa and the vanilla just as you are ready to stir it. Now work your chocolate in your hands for a few minutes, then press into a smooth even layer in a shallow pan. Then work the pink and press it on the chocolate, and put the white on the pink. Press halves of walnuts on in even rows and when cold cut in squares.

Peanut Brittle—Put 4 cups of granulater sugar in an iron skillet and stir constantly until melted. It will be a clear brown syrup when done. Have a large pan well buttered and covered with peanuts. Pour the melted sugar over them in a thin layer.—N. G. Emlenton, Pa.

FOR fancy cream candies of all kinds the best way is to make fondant which can be kept in a jar for any length of time. Take one cup of water and three cups of granulated sugar. Put on the range in a granite kettle, boil until it falls from a spoon in threads. Take off and let it get almost cold, then beat until it creams. Add a few drops of milk to soften and work as you would bread dough. So many tell me that their fondant always turns to sugar. My way is to always leave it in what you boil it in and don't commence to beat until it is almost cold. I make all kinds of fancy candies with this. Bonbons, cream dates, ribbon stripe, chocolate drops, cream walnuts, and also use it for cake icing by melting in warm water and spreading on while cake is warm. One of our favorite candies that is not hard to make is chocolate chips. Take two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of water, teaspoonful of butter. Boil until it will snap when dropped in cold water. Pour into a pan and when almost cold mark off into squares. Have ready some fondant melted with enough chocolate to color it. Dip your squares in this and lay on oiled paper to cool.

College Girl Fudge—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup chocolate, one-half cup of milk and teaspoonful of butter. Boil all together five minutes, then add teaspoon of vanilla and beat when it commences to harden. When you are ready to pour out, add a half pound of marshmallows cut in small bits.

Nut Prauline—Two cups light brown sugar, one-half cup milk, a lump of butter. Boil until it forms a soft lump, when dropped in cold water. Beat the same as fudge and add nuts when ready to pour.

Hickory Nut Brittle—One cup of sugar melted over a slow fire until it forms a syrup. Have nut meats on a greased pan and pour syrup over them.—Mrs. N. McK., Braddock.

VASSAR Fudge—Boil two cups granulated sugar and one cup cream 5 minutes. Add ¼ cake unsweetened chocolate broken in fine pieces and one tablespoonful butter. Also one pinch salt. Cook until, when tried in cold water, a soft ball may be formed. Take from fire and beat until begins to set. Pour quickly (about 1-inch thick) into buttered tin. When slightly cool mark off into squares.—MRS. W. H. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I OFFER you an original recipe, which, after a number of experiments, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and on account of its similarity to the candy sold in Atlantic City, I call "Salt Water Candy."

Take three cups of granulated sugar, mix in ½ teaspoon cream tartar and add 1 teacupful of boiling water. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then cover, and boil until it bubbles on the top. Then stir very lightly over the surface 1 level teaspoonful of table salt. Boil until a spoonful dropped into cold water will harden. Pour into buttered pans. When cool, pull, then draw out until half-inch thick, cut with scissors in inch lengths. Throw on a pan, being careful not to pile up, and put in a cool place. The pan should be very lightly buttered. When the candy is hard wrap in squares of paraffin paper. By dividing the syrup and putting it in two or three dishes, a variety of colors and flavors can be made. The flavoring and color should be put in just as it is to be pulled.

All boiled candies should be stirred with a spoon.

A Chocolate Candy—One and one-half cups granulated sugar, two-thirds cup of broken chocolate, one-half cup hot water. Put on stove in a granite pan. Stir until the chocolate is dissolved and begins to get a little thick, then put the pan into a vessel of cold water. Stir the mixture from the sides and bottom until somewhat cool and it begins to stiffen. Pour into buttered pans and cut in squares when cooled. Care must be taken that it is not stirred too long. Flavor with vanilla. This is something like fudge but not quite so rich. It is also a good recipe for icing for cake, particularly Devils' Food. It is improved with nuts stirred in.

Peanut Nougat—Put 1 cup granulated sugar in a granite pan. Set on the fire and with a wooden spoon stir (there is no water to be put in) until the sugar is melted to a light brown, then pour into a buttered pan and throw the prepared nuts over, pressing them down in the syrup with a broad-bladed knife. When cool cut in strips. The sugar will become lumpy while cooking and seem spoiled, but do not cease stirring, and as soon as melted pour out. This recipe is fine when almonds are used instead of peanuts.—Mrs. M. C. K., New Brighton, Pa.

AN almost endless variety of candies can be made with fondant basis, using nuts and fruits as centers, or chocolate as a coating. The fondant may be tinted with fruit coloring with perfect safety.

My favorite method of using this fondant is a nut loaf. This you can keep for weeks, cut as needed and you always have good, fresh candy. I divide fondant into four parts, leaving one white and tinting the rest any desired shade. For chocolate I simply knead a little cocoa in the white fondant, then I mold chopped nuts through all and shape into flat pieces, placing one color on another and pressing together. This makes not only a pretty but a delicious candy.

My taffy favorite is made as follows: Put two cups granulated sugar, one cup of water in a pan, place on stove, when boiling point is reached add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one of butter, boil slowly until a soft ball is formed in water, then pour in greased pan, let cool sufficiently to handle, then pull until white, and with scissors, cut in small squares.

Another favorite, which is very simple: Stuff dates with nuts and roll in sugar.—Miss G. R., Emsworth, Pa.

FOR the girl who rooms away from home, and who has not access to a kitchen, I will give three chafing dish recipes.

Panocha—Put one pound (two cups) brown sugar and half cupful of milk into a chafing dish, stir until it melts and boils and forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Take from fire, add half pint shelled pecans, stir until the sugar is granulated and then drop on greased paper in little cakes.

Chocolate Fudge—Take two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk, one-half cup of grated chocolate, put in chafing dish and stir over fire until it forms soft ball in cold water. Take from fire and pour in one teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until creamy. Pour in greased pan and mark in squares.

Maple Cream—Maple cream is made the same as the fudge given above, except you use brown instead of granulated sugar and omit the chocolate.—Mrs. W. E. H., Sault Ste. Marie.

XMAS Plum Pudding Candy—Melt two ounces of butter in a thick saucepan, add a pound of brown sugar, boil the mixture until it makes a soft ball in water. Have ready and a little warm a teacup of seeded raisins, one of citron, two of currants, the grated rind of an orange, and one-half cup of chopped almonds. Mix with the warm candy thoroughly, using your hands to work it. Make it into a ball, press it into an oiled bowl and turn out and slice when cold.

Cocoanut Strips—One cocoanut cut in short, thin strips. Boil slowly one quart of molasses, two cups brown sugar; when the candy begins to thicken add one-fourth cup butter and the cocoanut. When brittle pour it out an inch deep on greased pans. When cold cut into strips.

MISS A. O. P., Hazelwood, City.

TO MAKE good candy it is necessary to have a quick fire, and either porcelain-lined or aluminum cooking utensils are most desirable.

An excellent sugar taffy is made as follows: 2 cups granulated sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, piece of butter size of an egg, water to dissolve sugar. Cook without stirring until it hardens in water. Pour from dish, but do not scrape or it will granulate. Add seasoning when cool enough to pull. Do not grease the hands, but wash in cold water if candy sticks. Pull in long steady strokes without kneading or twisting. When perfectly white pull out in flat strands 1½ inches wide, and cut off in ½-inch pieces with scissors.—MRS. E. D. H., Allegheny.

MY THREE best home-made candies are white chewing taffy, plantation drops and peppermint drops.

White Chewing Taffy—One cup and a half of granulated sugar, half cup of cold water, pinch of cream tartar, scant teaspoon of butter, two teaspoons of vinegar, cook all together until it strings from spoon, turn out into buttered pans until cool, pull until white.

Plantation Drops—Two cups of molasses, ½ cup of granulated sugar, scant teaspoon butter, 1 teaspoon of vinegar, boil until it will harden in water, pour out when cool, pull until yellow, then cut with scissors.

Peppermint Drops—One pound of brown sugar, ¾ cup of water, boil until threads from spoon, pour out in buttered pans, then take oil of peppermint, drop 4 drops on the candy, then divide the candy, pull one-half yellow, then take the other half and lay on top of the yellow, then cut with scissors.—Mrs. G. J., S. S., City.

MY THREE best home-made candies are prauline, butter scotch and cream taffy.

Prauline—Three cups of brown sugar, butter the size of a walnut, one-half cup of milk, one cup of English walnuts chopped fine, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook sugar, butter and milk together on a slow fire, stirring as little as possible. Cook until when dropped in cold water it will form a soft ball, then add nuts and vanilla and take from stove. Beat well with a spoon and place on buttered tins to cool.

Butter Scotch—Three pounds of brown sugar, one and one-half pints of molasses. Boil until it will harden in cold water, then add one-fourth pound of butter. Boil until it hardens again. Do not stir at all. Add one-half teaspoonful cream-of-tartar. Pour on buttered tins about one-quarter of an inch thick and when cool mark off in squares. If when partly cool it is pulled it makes a nice white taffy, like ice cream candy.

Cream Taffy—Two cupfuls coffee sugar, one-half cupful water, one-third cupful vinegar, boil without stirring. When half done add one large teaspoonful of butter and before taking from stove dissolve one-half teaspoonful soda in a few drops of hot water and pour in the taffy. Flavor as desired and when cool pull.—Mrs. J. S., Allegheny.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR THE WEEK

MRS. S. E. ELLIOTT.................$3.00
Crafton, Pa.

MRS. W. E. HAMILTON.............$2.00
138 Ridge Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MRS. LIZZIE MOUNSEY..................................$1.00
7235 Susquehanna St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Subject for Nov. 26—What is Your Favorite Holiday Dinner?

(Letters on this subject must be in by Nov. 20.)

Subject for Dec. 3—What Are Your Three Best Ways of Serving Oysters?

(Letters on this subject must be in hand by Nov. 27.)

Menus for the Week

Monday, November 20.

BREAKFAST.
Grape Fruit.
Broiled Chops. Escalloped Potatoes.
Steamed Crackers. Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Parsley Omelet.
Potato Salad. Stewed Prunes.
Hot Rolls. Tea.

DINNER.
Corned Beef with Cabbage.
Creamed Turnips. Boiled Potatoes.
Celery Salad.
Apple Pie. Cheese.
Coffee.

Tuesday, November 21.

BREAKFAST.
Corn Beef Hash.
Baked Potatoes. Fried Apples.
Hot Biscuit. Orange Marmalade.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Baked Veal Heart stuffed.
Escalloped Tomatoes. Apple Sauce.
Cocoa. Cookies.

DINNER.
Marrowbone Soup with Noodles.
Potted Beef. Anchovy Sauce.
Steamed Potatoes. Pumpkin.
Fruit Pudding. Coffee.

Wednesday, November 22.

BREAKFAST.
Oatmeal Forridge.
Bacon with Eggs. Creamed Potatoes.
Corn Pone. Syrup
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Jellied Beef. Pickled Walnuts.
Potato Croquettes.
German Apple Cake. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Braised Chicken.
Sweet Potatoes. Corn.
Cabbage and Celery Salad.
Rice Pudding. Lemon Sauce.
Coffee.

Thursday, November 23.

BREAKFAST.
Sausage Cakes. Stewed Potatoes.
Baked Apples.
Corn Muffins. Honey.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Chicken Pie.
Steamed Cabbage. Baked Apples.
Gingerbread. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Ribs of Beef. Browned Parsnips.
Potato Mound.
Cauliflower. Apple Fritters.
Coffee.

Friday, November 24.

BREAKFAST.
Fresh Cod Steaks, Breaded.
Baked Potatoes.
Oatmeal Muffins. Apricots.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Shrimp Salad.
Creamed Artichoke.
Hot Rolls. Stewed Peaches.
Tea.

DINNER.
Oyster Stew. Saltines.
Cabbage Slaw.
Creamed Cauliflower. Mashed Potato.
Lemon Custard. Coffee.

Saturday, November 25.

BREAKFAST.
Broiled Ham. Fried Potatoes.
Hot Biscuit. Jam.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Ham Omelet.
Creamed Turnips. Buttered Beets.
Peach Short Cake. Coffee.

DINNER.
Sago Soup.
Boiled Leg of Mutton. Mint Sauce.
Rice. Stewed Tomatoes.
Celery Salad.
Cabinet Pudding. Soft Sauce.
Coffee.

Sunday, November 26.

BREAKFAST.
Minced Mutton on Toast.
Fried Corn Mush. Saratoga Potatoes.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Cream of Tomato Soup.
Roast Loin of Veal Stuffed.
Buttered Beets. Creamed Parsnips.
Celery Salad.
Caramel Custard. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Welsh Rarebit. Club Sandwich.
Fruit and Nut Salad.
Cake. Coffee.

This Coupon

Will Bring You the Help That Millions Have Employed.

It is so easy to learn what Liquozone does; why does any sick one wait? Simply send us this coupon, and we will gladly buy you a bottle, as we have for millions of others.

Scores of diseases have now been traced to germ attacks. A few years ago most of them were attributed to other causes. This new cause of disease calls for new treatment, and that treatment is Liquozone. Won't you let us show you—at our cost—what this germicide does in a germ trouble?

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Fevers—Gall Stones
Abscess—Anaemia	Goitre—Gout
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Diseases	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Quinsy
Consumption	Rheumatism
Contagious Diseases	Scrofula
Cancer—Catarrh	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Tuberculosis
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tumors—Ulcers
Eczema—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles	Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles	Women's Diseases

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicates a germ attack.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is...............................

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

....

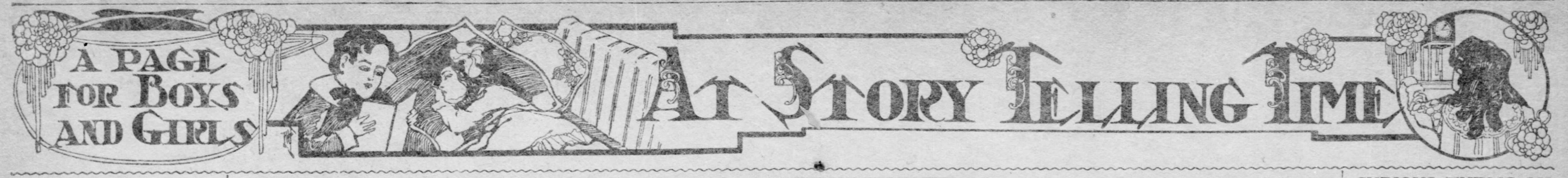
....

....

Give full address—write plainly.

533

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



MISS BLOOMSBURY'S WATCH.

THE sewing class of Miss Bloomsbury's division was very weary. Minnie Brown's right foot began to get restless at twenty minutes of three. Elsie Bonner's left foot found it impossible to keep still after a quarter to three. Jeannette Duncan's right arm became so nervous by ten minutes of three that she couldn't keep her thimble on. Della Desmond's left hand wobbled so that at five minutes of three she dropped her work right out of her hand. Three o'clock struck and then suddenly Mary Mitford arose and deliberately threw a large spool of embroidery silk across the room. It struck the opposite wall, made a terrific clatter in the quiet room, fell to the floor and rolled into a corner.

Miss Bloomsbury rose from behind the large table at which she sat looking over piles of sewing examples. Miss Bloomsbury looked over her glasses. Oh, what a look it was.

Every girl in the room trembled.

Every eye was fixed expectantly on Miss Bloomsbury.

"The sewing class will rise," said Miss Bloomsbury. The class rose.

"The sewing class will face me," said Miss Bloomsbury.

It was quite unnecessary. Every face was turned anxiously toward the platform.

"The noise which just now disturbed the room," said Miss Bloomsbury, "was a most unusual one. I should like an explanation. I wish the person who was responsible for that noise to stand out of line and explain what it was."

Miss Bloomsbury waited. She took out her little gold watch, which was beautiful with enamel and jewels. She waited, looking at the watch. Then she placed the watch on the desk. Then she waited, looking at the girls.

Mary Mitford was white and red by turns. That looked suspicious. But so were all the rest of the girls. Miss Bloomsbury wondered.

The little watch ticked on. There was such perfect silence that even its faint voice could be heard. Miss Bloomsbury waited still.

In the line of girls there was not a sound, not a murmur. Suddenly Miss Bloomsbury waited no longer. She closed the little watch with a snap.

"The sewing class is dismissed," she said sternly. Then she paused a moment. "I will wait," she said, "to hear from any member of the sewing class who wishes to speak to me until 6 o'clock. If I do not hear from the members of the sewing class who was responsible for the noise this afternoon I will suggest that the event of Thursday night be postponed indefinitely."

The sewing class was utterly mute. Miss Bloomsbury gave the signal for them to march out.

Once outside there was tumult. "Mean old thing!" "Mean old thing!" "Mary, don't go near her." "Mary really ought to have told." "I do think Miss Bloomsbury is so unkind." This was some of the tumult. It was no wonder, for the event of Thursday night, which was to be indefinitely postponed unless Mary told, was the sewing fair to be given for the benefit of the gymnasium.

"And she really would stop it!" cried Minnie Brown, stamping the foot which had got restless.

"After we have gotten all the things together," said Elsie Bonner, kicking with the foot that couldn't keep still.

"And sewed so hard for weeks," cried Jeannette Duncan, with a noble gesture of the nervous right arm.

"And invited everybody," wailed Della Desmond and she lowered her head despondently on the hand which had dropped her work.

"It isn't that I am afraid of the punishment she would give me," explained Mary.

"Oh, no," chorused the girls; "we know that, Mary."

"It's just because," said Mary, "Miss Bloomsbury is always trying to get us to acknowledge our faults, and I hate it. I would rather be found out and punished."

Mary Mitford was queer. Some of the girls thought she was a genius. Others thought she was just queer. But still everybody sympathized with her now. Everybody knew how horrible it was to have to stand out in the line and say, "I did it."

And yet the fair, the fair, the fair.

"Oh, well," said Besie Daly, philosophically; "we can't help it now, and Mary mustn't tell her. It would put us more in her power than ever. We must all stand together whatever happens. Let's go down to the river and forget it."

The sewing class received this suggestion joyfully. The oval was down by the river. There was a hasty scramble for coats and hats and gloves and footballs.

Out filed the sewing class, cheerful, gay, lighthearted. The fair was forgotten.

Four o'clock came. Miss Bloomsbury read the weekly school reports. Five o'clock came. It was growing much too dark to read. Miss Bloomsbury turned on the light and looked apprehensively at her beautiful little watch. It was so dark outside that the girls kicking a football down on the oval by the river could hardly distinguish one another's faces. Half-past five o'clock came. The school lights beckoned cheerfully. The football players raced one another up to the house. Their laughter echoed across into the hall. "What's for supper?" they questioned greedily.

"Huh! fish cakes and boiled bread and milk," said the girl who was always in the cook's secret.

"Cold roast beef and prunes!" shrieked the girl who knew all about the pantry supplies.

"Brown bread and raisin sponge cake," said the girl who knew the school baker.

"On to the feast!" cried the football players. "Let us at it. We could eat boards."

They raged up and down the school hall. They watched the clock with greedy eyes. Not that they wished to eat it. They wished merely to hurry it on to six o'clock and supper time.

"Positively famished, positively famished!" wailed the football players.

They were making a little song of it, warbling it softly to themselves. "Positively famished, positively famished," the football players cried when the dining room doors opened. They rushed in.

My, but it was good! They didn't remember a single thing about the sewing fair.

Miss Bloomsbury over in the school sewing room rose with a sigh and closed her little watch.

That was Monday. On Tuesday, the sewing class did not have a lesson.

On Wednesday the lesson was held as usual. When the girls came out they found a curious group of fellow students who were not members of that particular sewing class gathered around a bulletin. This is what the bulletin said:

The sewing fair, which was to have been held on Thursday afternoon in the school room for the benefit of the new gymnasium, has been indefinitely postponed.

By order of the faculty.

Signed) "J. R. GREAVES, Principal."

"Oh, she really did," cried the sewing class.

"And all the townspeople were coming," wailed Miss Brown.

"And the teachers," cried Jeannette.

"And the boys from St. Andrew's," groaned Della.

"Oh, what lots of money we would have made!" they chorused.

"Some one would surely have bought the shirt waists," declared Minnie.

"Although they were lumpy," sighed Della.

"The boys said they'd take all the cushions," complained Minnie.

"And the girls would have bought the collars," announced Jeannette.

"Only," added Minnie, "some of the collars were so lopsided."

"It's the meanest thing I ever heard!" cried all the girls. "Miss Bloomsbury is simply depriving all the school of what we would have made for the gymnasium."

Just then the principal's private secretary came out of the office. He began putting up a second bulletin. The girls clustered around him eagerly.

"Oh, oh, oh," they cried as they read it. "Who could have given it?"

This is what the bulletin said:

"The gymnasium will be no loser by the postponement of the fair, as the articles for sale made by the sewing class have been bought by a friend of the school for $100.

(Signed) "J. R. GREAVES, Principal."

"Mercy upon us! One hundred dollars!" gasped Minnie.

"Why, they weren't worth $30!" shrieked Jeannette.

"Who could have done it?" they cried.

Mary looked at them, pale and excited. "It was Miss Bloomsbury," she cried.

"Mary Mitford, are you crazy?" demanded Minnie.

"Where was her watch?" replied Mary. "She had no watch on this morning. She's never been without it before. She's sold it and given us the money for those old lumpy waists and lopsided collars. She was too poor to give it to us without selling her watch."

"In you go, Mary," said Jeannette, resolutely.

"Yes, in I go," acquiesed Mary.

Mary Mitford took to her heels at once and ran straight into the sewing room, where Miss Bloomsbury was sitting with the principal.

"Oh, Miss Bloomsbury, it was I," said Mary.

"I knew it," said Miss Bloomsbury.

"Well," said the principal, "better late than never. But now you do not need to hold your fair; you have disposed of all your goods on generous terms."

"But we do want to hold it," said Mary. "Miss Bloomsbury doesn't want all the things. We'll pay her back what we make."

"Why, you knew!" gasped Miss Bloomsbury.

"Yes, I know it," said Mary.

And so the sewing fair was held.

It was a beautiful fair.

"Lopsided collars!" cried Minnie.

"Buttons sewed on at this stand will never come off!" cried Jeannette.

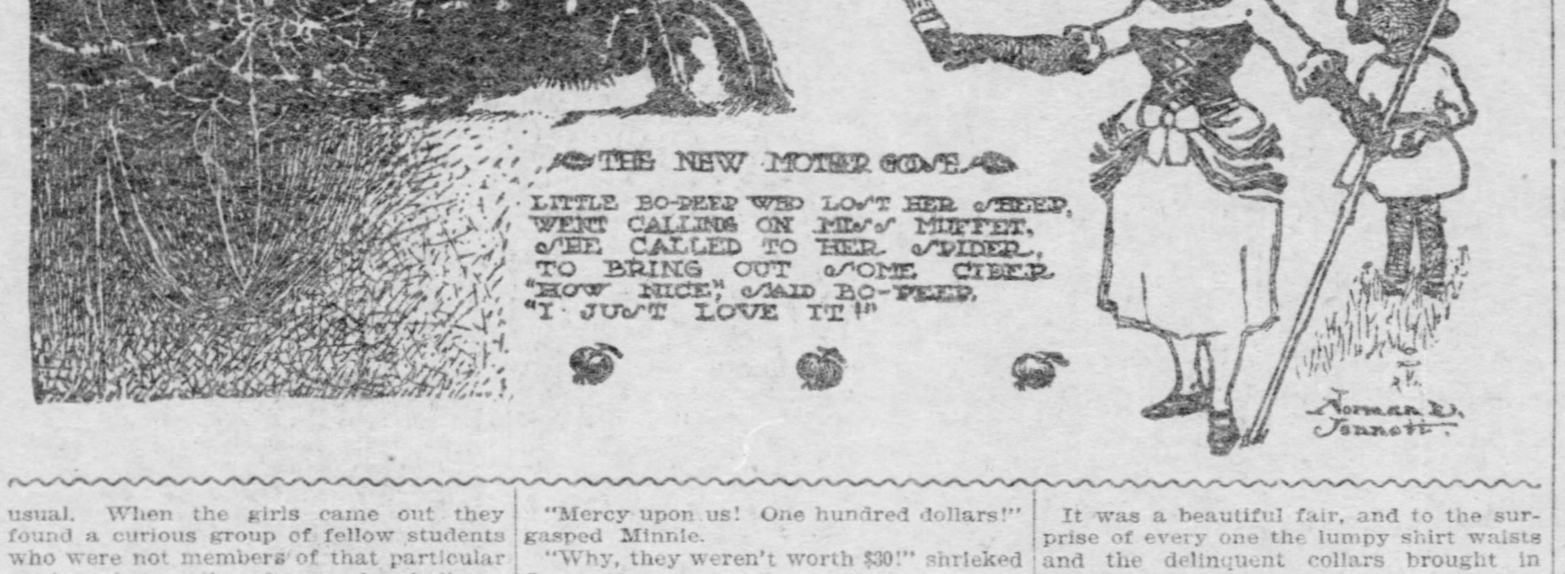
"Shirt waists that will fit one person as well as another," cried Della.

"Stockings mended while you wait!" chirped Mary.

"Pillows warranted to outlast any pillow fight!" pleaded Elsie.

It was a beautiful fair, and to the surprise of every one the lumpy shirt waists and the delinquent collars brought in quite enough to buy back Miss Bloomsbury's beautiful watch. You may guess that the sewing class were particularly pleased, and as for Miss Bloomsbury—well!

"Why, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," asked one of the trusty sleuths on the case, "do you call this a Matrimonial Mystery?" "Perfectly simple," replied the great Holmes. "It is clearly a bridal affair. I see in what form all the young man's money was. I see that it was stormy the day of the wedding, and this riding whip shows what he raised, so I judge him to be a farmer; also I see by carefully examining this piece of wood what his harvest consisted of." "Very true," said the assistant detective, "but I disagree with you in one respect; that is, not all his money was in one form, for I see a clew which tells me he had two bits as well." Can you solve the other clews?



CURIOUS THINGS ON A CENT.

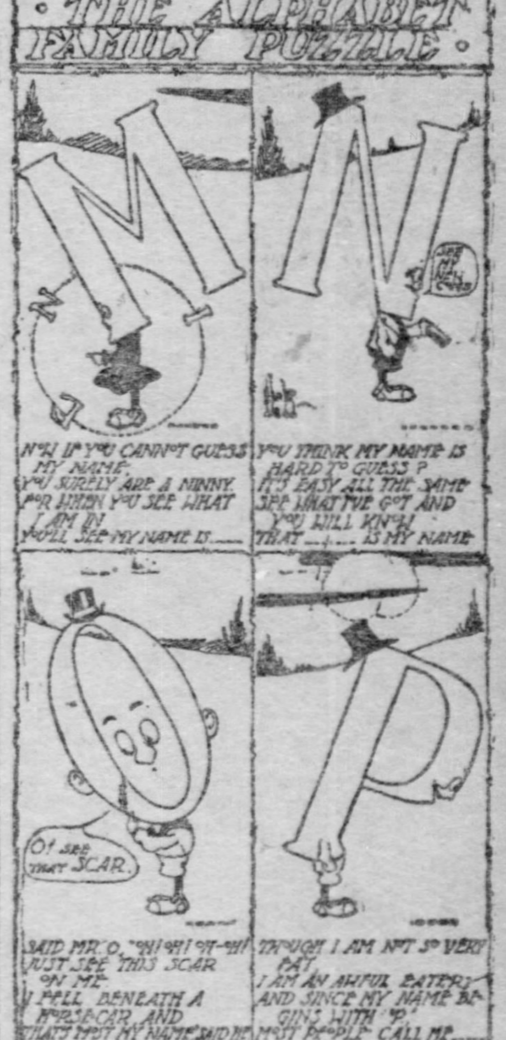
One of the most interesting of games to play on a winter evening is what might be called the Cent party. It is very easily arranged, the only equipment necessary being as many pennies as there are guests. These pennies are affixed to a card bearing the following questions, the answers to which may be found by a close examination of the coin.

1. Weapon of defense—Shield.
2. Part of a hill—Crest.
3. Flowers—Wreath.
4. Fruit—Date.
5. A Gallant—Beau (bow).
6. A Beverage—T (tea).
7. A large body of water—C (sea).
8. Union of youth and old age—18 and 83 (whatever the date of coin).
9. Symbol of victory—Wreath.
10. Personal pronoun—I (eye).
11. Part of violin—Neck.
12. Weapon of warfare—Arrow.
13. A numeral—One.
14. What our forefathers fought for—Liberty.
15. House of worship—Temple.
16. Messenger—One sent.
17. Guardian of peace—Copper.
18. Part of a canal—Lock.
19. Pertaining to a convict—Stripes.
20. A child of nature—Indian.
21. A necessary part of Fourth of July celebration—Money.
22. Curse of slavery—Lashes.
23. What Marc Antony wanted to borrow—Ears ("Lend me your ears.")
24. Pertaining to the birds of the air—Feathers.

THE CARRIAGE PUZZLE.

The answer to last week's carriage puzzle was as follows:

"Don't break your necks and don't drive her too fast," chuckled the doctor, as the delighted little couple clapped the reins on the indifferent Whitey's back. "We'll take turns," announced the boy. "We'll go a mile and then it'll be your turn to drive." "I never drove before. Do you think Whitey'd run away with me?" doubted his companion. "Oh, I'll COACH you if you don't know how," he generously assured her. "Let's get something to eat and then take the river road." So they stopped at Mr. Poppyanny's and the little girl bought peanuts and bananas while the boy held the reins. "Shall I help you?" he called, as he saw how laden she was. "I don't believe you can CARRY-ALL of them." But she declined any aid, and after the boy had chased away a snappish little dog that tried to RUN-ABOUT Whitey's heels they started off once more. Half a mile down the road a HAN(D)SAM(E) little fellow ran out from a vine-covered cottage and halted them. He seemed much taken aback not to find the doctor driving old Whitey and explained that his mother had been bitten by a SPIDER as she lifted the TARP door. The children volunteered to drive back for the doctor, but on the way they met the young doctor in his two-wheeled GIG and he kindly offered to go to the woman's assistance.



A LITTLE ROMAN MERCHANT

OUTSIDE the door of one of the large hotels in Rome a small boy stood going through a vigorous pantomime for the benefit of the American lady within. What it meant, except that he wanted to speak with her, she did not know. She was about to go out when some one called her, and then she forgot all about the boy. The next morning as she ran the gauntlet of the score or more of coachmen lying in wait for her outside the hotel door she ran into the boy who had stood outside the hotel the night before.

"Good morning," he said in very good English, but with a voice that was more musical than any voice that ever was born to speak English. "Good morning," replied the lady.

"I saw you last evening, you remember?" he asked sweetly.

"Yes, I remember."

"You did not speak to me," a trifle reproachfully.

"Where did you learn English?" she asked in surprise, for the boy did not speak it as an Italian who has learned it in his own country.

"In New York," he replied smilingly.

"You have been in New York?"

"Sure!"

"For how long?"

"Three years. I go to learn the English. I learn it. I come back, buy post cards, all the edifices and monuments, history and art."

The boy took out a package of post cards and held them enticingly before the American.

"No, no; I have too many now."

"But of Rome one cannot have too many souvenirs," he remarked persuasively.

"How much?" said the American weakening.

"Three lire."

"But that is too much. I have had them offered for one lire a package."

"Ah, yes; I too have the cheap ones. Here they are. Look on them and then on these fine ones. You would not send the cheap ones to your friends in the United States of America. I can see that you would not do that. What would they think?"

"But I do not want fifty. I have not fifty friends," was the last frail defense set up.

The bright, dark eyes softened. "How many friends have you, lady? It is sad not to have friends or to have only so few."

"I will take them, but I have no change. Go into the hotel and tell the concierge that they are for Mme. X. He will pay you."

A shadow of sadness fell over the bright little face.

"Lady, I cannot," said the boy.

"Why?"

"The concierge, he is my enemy."

"Why is he your enemy?"

"Ah, he also has the post cards to sell, but he sells dear; I sell cheap. Therefore, he chases me away."

"I suppose I shall have to go back myself then and get the money."

"If you please."

The American lady thought a lot about the poor little competitor of the powerful concierge. She was almost sorry she had not bought two packages of post cards. He was so charming and, withal, so keen.

A few days later she stopped at the concierge's desk with a friend who wanted to buy some post cards.

"I don't keep them," replied the concierge.

"What!" cried the American lady, in surprise. "Why, the boy said——"

"Has that little rascal been around here again?"

"Since he came back from America he chases all the English-speaking folk in Rome, especially ladies, and cheats them."

The next day the American lady was in another part of Rome. An insinuating voice began: "You surely wish mementoes of Rome—the edifices and monuments——"

"You little impostor," said the lady, turning upon him. "You charge three prices and tell——"

"Ah, I see you believe my enemy," replied the soft voice, reproachfully. "Good-by," and the little Roman boy, who had received his financial education in America, hurried away to find some one who would believe him and not his enemy.

THREE BLUE BEARS.

Three blue bears have come to town;
They're wandering now all up and down.
Don't you hear their grumbles and growls and squeaks?
It's enough to make all brave men sneaks.

"Those yellow curls on the big bear look
Just like Marshall's, dear," said mother and shook
Where she stood behind father, looking out
And trying to see what the bears were about.

"And wouldn't you think that was Larrie's grin
If you didn't know 'twas a bear's blue skin?"
Whispered father, clasping mother's waist
Lest she'd be scared at being chased.

"Oh, that wee little bear that stumbles so
Is just like Allison, who scarce can go,"
Cried mother under her breath quite low,
And father said, "Indeed, quite so."

Then those three bears, upon my word,
Laughed just like little boys you've heard.
"We're Marshall and Lawrence," they confessed.
"And Ally, too" said father, "as I am blessed."

Growls turned to giggles in a hurry,
"'Twas our new nighties so warm and furry
That made you think us real live bears,"
The biggest blue bear of all declares.

"Were you scared?" the three demanded
When in bed they were safely landed.
Said mother, "'Twas an awful fright!"
And father shook as he said "Good night."

THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS.

Down grandmother's banister rail
Swift as the wind I slide;
I'm the engineer that never knows fear,
And I travel far and wide.

Each time I rush upstairs,
Grandmother cries, "Don't fall!"
When, whiz! I drop without any stop
Between Boston and Montreal.

I hurry again to the top,
Oh, my! it is such fun!
For this is the train that's flying from Maine
And arriving at Washington.

Once more I am off like a flash,
To carry the New York mail;
I'm sure you would guess 'tis the lightning express
On grandmother's banister rail.

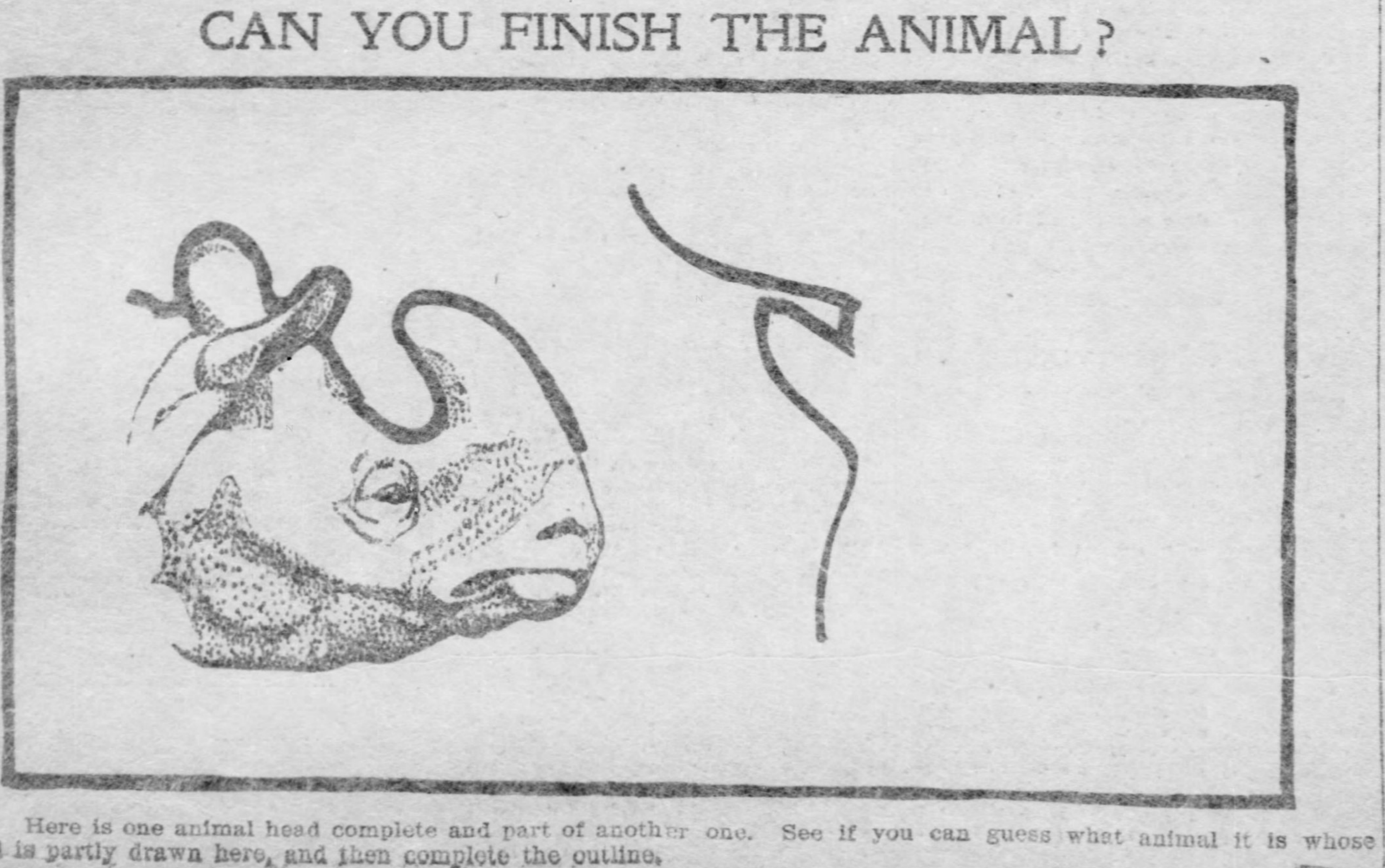
—Youth's Companion.

Significance.

"Remember," said the grave counselor, "that much money does not necessarily indicate great success."

"No," answered the ambitious youth. "But its entire absence is a pretty sure sign of failure."—Washington Star.

CAN YOU FINISH THE ANIMAL?



Here is one animal head complete and part of another one. See if you can guess what animal it is whose head is partly drawn here, and then complete the outline.

USEFUL ARTICLES EASILY MADE OF BENT IRON

Did it ever occur to you what a number of pretty and useful things could be made from some strips of thin iron or brass and a few bits of wire, pieces of stick and some black paint?

Perhaps it may seem difficult to make the objects shown in the illustrations, but in reality they are very simple and quite within the ability of any boy or girl. The materials needed are some narrow strips of metal, a few yards of thin copper wire, a flat and a round nosed pair of pliers and some thin square sticks about the size that screens run on when fastened inside the casing of windows. Many of the scrolls can be bent with the fingers, but the short turns will require the aid of the round nosed pliers. There are places in every city where the narrow strip iron can be had in two or three widths, but if it cannot be had at a hardware store the strips can be cut any width from a sheet of iron or tin with a pair of tin shears. Where the scrolls touch each other the union is to be made with copper wire bound round and the ends twisted together, as shown in Fig. 1. Where a stick is used, as in the back brace for the candle bracket, each part of the metal that touches it has to be fastened also with the wire.

When all work is completed the parts should be coated with two thin applications of black paint made by adding dry lampblack to thin shellac so it is about the consistency of cream. It may then be applied with a soft-hair brush, and if it becomes too thick it can be thinned with alcohol. Only make a little of the black at one time, unless it is kept well-corked in a bottle.

A simple and pretty pattern for a candle bracket is shown in the illustration. The plan can be laid out to measure 12 inches high and four inches wide near the top, and the scrollwork should be attached to a stick a quarter of an inch square that in turn may be fastened to a door or window casing. The best instruction is to study the drawing and make the plan lines as near it as possible.

The candle socket can be made from Fig. 2, and for the sconce under it an eight-eared star may be cut to measure two inches in diameter, as shown in Fig. 3.

One of these brackets with candles will be useful at either side of a mirror or bureau. When making any object with scrolls or an open pattern such as this light bent iron work, it is always best to mark out the design on a piece of smooth, heavy paper with a black lead pencil. Over the lines it will be much easier to bend and fit the scrolls than to guess at the proper shape and size, for the drawn line is a perfect guide to the completed work.

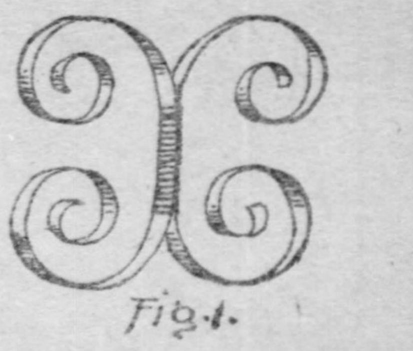


Fig. 1.

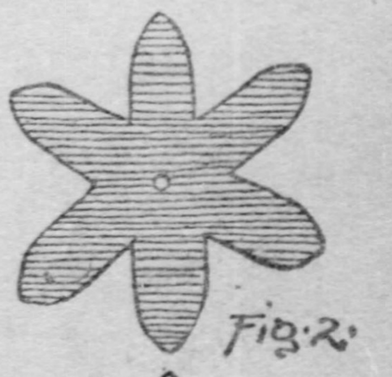


Fig. 2.

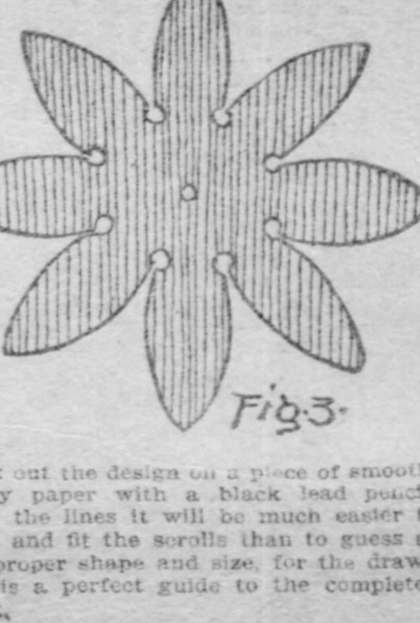


Fig. 3.

Laugh and the World Laughs With You

A DIFFERENT KIND.

He—That fellow we just passed laid a man out the quickest I ever saw in my life.

She—Quite an expert undertaker.

HER OWN PRESS AGENT.

The Well-Advertised Actress—In my new play in the first and second acts I wear a calico dress.

The Critic—Ah, I see. You seem determined to appear in print as much as possible.

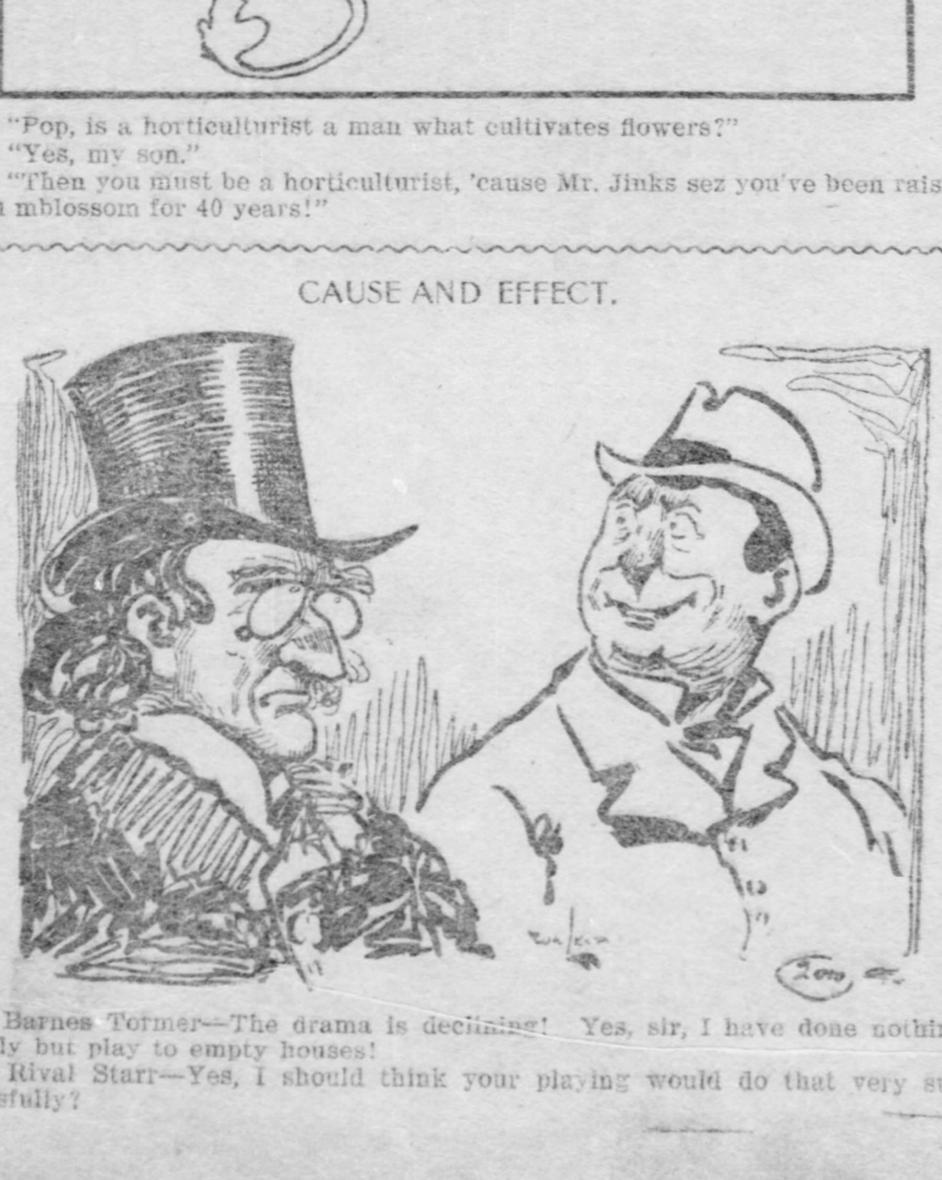
NOSING IT OUT.

"Pop, is a horticulturist a man what cultivates flowers?"

"Yes, my son."

"Then you must be a horticulturist, 'cause Mr. Jinks sez you've been raisin' a rum blossom for 40 years!"

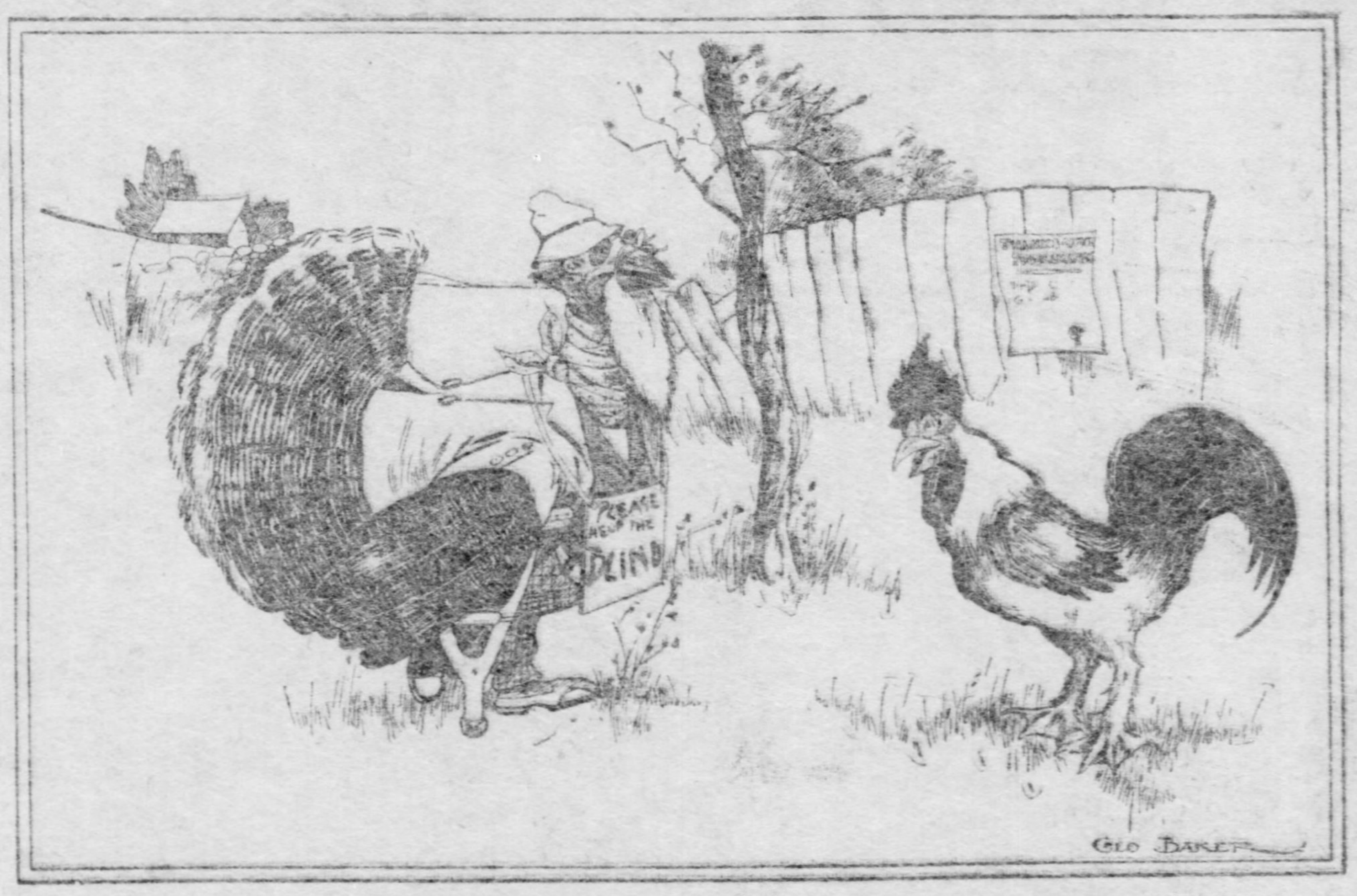
CAUSE AND EFFECT.



Barnes Tormer—The drama is declining! Yes, sir, I have done nothing lately but play to empty houses!

Rival Starr—Yes, I should think your playing would do that very successfully.

"INCOGNITO."



Rooster—For heaven's sake, Strut, old boy, what are you doing in that garb? Been in a wreck?

Gobbler—Psst! No; not so loud; you know it is n[...] me to be recognized this time of the year.

JOE KERR'S JOKELETS

For Instance.

"Sir," said the grocer to the hard-up looking man who was hanging about in front of his store, "I take you to be a man who understands causes and results."

"You are correct," was the reply. "If I should swipe a bag of potatoes that would be cause for a cop to arrest me. If his honor gave me 90 days in jail that would be results."

"Here, indeed, is perspicacity," smiled the grocer, "and as you are a man to my liking I fain would do something for you. What shall it be?"

"Would'st Accept of Me a Little of the Long Green?"

"All this day, sir, have I wandered up and down in search of a job."

"Peste! Hadst thou come a day earlier I could have employed thee to publicly announce the virtues of my N. O. molasses. Today I am sold out. Wouldst accept of me a little of the long green and pursue thy search for work?"

"You are too good."

"Oh, not at all. Here is a stalk of celery. The color is green and the length is fair. I give it with a free hand."

"And I accept with many thanks, and I denounce thee as an old bald-head, a flint-hearted deceiver and the owner of a smile that will come off in a hurry the first time I catch you around the corner after dark!"

The Others.

"My son," said the father, as he laid down his newspaper and turned to his 18-year-old son, "here is another case where a young man took over a thousand dollars of his employer's money to bet on the races and is now under arrest and will go to prison."

"It is sad," murmured the young man, in reply.

"Of course, it's sad. This makes at least 20 instances I've read of in the course of a year. I hope you will let the warning sink deep into your heart."

"Father," asked the young man, after a little thought, "how many young men are there in the country who are so situated that they can get hold of their employer's money?"

"Um! Well, perhaps close on to a million."

"And out of the million only 20 have been discovered and arrested in a whole year. That's about one chance in 50,000, and I think I'll take it and play, at least, for second place."

Found Corroboration.

"My dear man," replied the iceman as he rested a chunk of ice on the sidewalk and drew a long breath, "I am quite willing to admit that now and then in my hurry I may have given short weight in

"I May Give Short Weight in the Ice."

my ice, but at other times I have tried to make up for it. Anyhow, human nature is so constituted that what it don't know it don't grieve over."

"In other words, if a man don't know that his weight is short he will have nothing to complain of?" said the kicker.

"That's it, exactly. I am supposed to give you 25 pounds of ice daily. If you don't get but 20 and don't know it you are just as well off."

"But I——"

"He's in the right," interrupted the butcher, who was standing by. "I've been giving him only 13 ounces for a pound of meat for six months past, and he's been just as satisfied as if I'd given him 16."

"You blamed rascal, but I'll sue you for at least $25!" exclaimed the ice man, as he threw the lump back into his wagon and drove off to try his philosophy elsewhere.

Not Sure About Parsnips.

"It was one day last week," said the farmer, "that a man with a business look in his eyes came along to my place and wanted to know if I had any carrots to sell.

"About 50 bushels," I replied.

A Man With a Business-Look Came Along to My Place.

"All right. I'll take 'em all. Got any turnips?"

"A hundred bushels."

"I'll take your turnips. Got any beets?"

"Thirty bushels, mebbe."

"I'll take the beets. How about winter squashes?"

"I have a hundred to sell."

"I'll take 'em."

"In the produce business?" I asked.

"No. We are making Scotch jams—all sorts—and all warranted strictly pure and direct from Edinburgh. I shall use these things for strawberry jam."

"I've got 10 bushels of parsnips," says I, "and mebbe you can make use of them?"

"I dunno about that," he replied, with a shake of his head. "I might try pumpkins if you had them to spare, but I can't say how parsnips would work up. They might make good gooseberry jam, however, and if you'll throw in a bushel I'll try 'em and let you know later on."

MR. DEVERY RUMINATES ON THANKSGIVING DAY

I'VE no use for the guy that don't see nothin' good in nothin' said Mr. Devery. Things is largely as you view 'em. Of course, it requires quite a stretch of the imagination to pick up somethin' like Puck an' laugh yourself to death. At the same time you can find a joke in anythin' if you make up your mind to. The trouble is the people is stubborn. Some of 'em can't see anythin' funny in Dunne's municipal ownership game in Chicago; others thinks it's the funniest thing they ever see, only they don't see it. An' that's the way it goes. At the same time, whenever Thanksgivin' time comes round, the best thing that the people can do is to get out their dope on the year that's flew, an' acknowledge, open an' above board, that things is not as bad as they might be.

The beauty about Thanksgivin' is that it's purely an American institootion. There ain't no foreign alien game about it. Because the Eyetalian's been diggin' a ditch for a whole year an' don't feel no burst of enthusiasm ain't no sign that the great American workin' man don't appreciate the fact that he's been allowed to dig in a coal mine. There hasn't been no restrictions on him. They haven't limited him to no 18 hours a day. He's been allowed to dig 12. He's the real thing. An' bein' an American he's got a right to be thankful at the proper time. The Eyetalian ain't got no right. It ain't his holiday, an' there's no reason why he should try to butt in. With Americans it's different. An' I want to tell you it's a great thing to be thankful. Suppose the landlord has roze the rent. You've paid it, haven't you? An' you didn't have to work on Sundays to do it, either, did you? What about it if you didn't have the chance. The point is that you parted with the extra coin, and' doo praise is necessary. I tell you there ain't a person on the earth that hasn't got somethin' to be thankful for. Ask young Rockefeller. He'll tell you. While it ain't exactly his business, it's a side line for him to dope these things out, an' show what a great joy it is to get it in the neck. There's the point. The people should train themselves to the proper appreciation of things. Any man that can't feel the keen joy of bein' dispossessed hasn't got the science of life down fine. There ain't no thankfulness in him. An' he'll never enjoy himself until he falls in line. You see it ain't the things that is done to you that you kick about that you've got to enjoy; it's the art of bein' dooly thankful for the things that ain't done to you, that the people ought to cultivate. Once you get a line on this dope, an' follow it out, there's a positive joy to be derived when the boss cuts your wages two bucks per.

Of course, so far as thankfulness is concerned, what the people ought to figure on is their own specific cases. It's all very well to join in the general praise, for public blessin's, but a man ought to give doo praise for the good things he's had happen to him. When they give a grandson of Vanderbilt 30 days an' soak him on the side for doin' a few fancy stunts with his gasoline road engine it ought to be regarded with a sort of general joy by all the people, just the same as if Alfred Austin was to stop writin' poetry. But the feelin' of thanks ought not to stop at that. Think of the good things you've met. If you've been a good thing yourself, you've got to realize you've been a source of joy to somebody else, an' ain't that a pleasure? Be thankful. There's more easy marks than you in the world, an' some of 'em'll come your way one of these days. Look at the bucket shop brigade. Do you suppose they could stay in business if they hurried things? Of course not. They wait their turn. Maybe a week goes by before a good thing shows up, but they come in time.

The great thing in life is not to get discouraged. Listen to what the great men says. Did you ever hear any of 'em that didn't sing the same toon? Didn't they all admit that the hardships an' sufferings is the things that makes men the real goods? Very well, then. Ain't there somethin' more than ordinary to be thankful for when you realize that here in this great country is thousands of people in all the big cities in every state of the union workin' night an' day to make the people great. There ain't a walk of life you can mention but what there's thousands of men puzzlin' and worryin' how to soak the people. In a short time they'll be teachin' it in the public schools. Look what was done for the people in Wall street alone doorin' the last two years. Do you suppose the public could have been given the razzle dazzle from Maine to California without a good deal of preparation an' thought. Think of the midnight oil that was burned, Standard oil at that; think of the dozens of men that was sittin' up at night after night, perfectin' every detail, engineerin' the press reports, fixin' up the various tales that had to be handed out to the people so that every man that had a dollar would break into the market an' get soaked with the rest of 'em. If you're goin' to make a nation great by soakin' the people there ain't no good in half doin' it. An' I want to tell you when the great American Financial Advisory board gets to work, things isn't half done. Neither is the people. But the magnitood of the work isn't properly appreciated. Of course, the bunch that engineers the deal ain't worryin' over this. There ain't nothin' narrow about them. They know they worked hard, an' they know they reached everybody they could. If some of the people was overlooked it wasn't their fault. Things can't be done to perfection, an' no more can people. You've got to do the best you can, an' be thankful for results as they come.

The trouble with people in the big cities is that they're gettin' hardened. They don't look on the beautiful sight of life. If a load of bricks was to drop on John W. Gates there wouldn't be nothin' more than passin' comment. There wouldn't be no general joy. That's where the fellows in the country have the best of it. They never miss no chance for public celebration. While the city chaps would pass the incident by without a great deal of notice, the honest tillers of the soil would be wearin' ribbons on their hats, an' of an evening they'd be sittin' down in the parlor while Hannah Maria played a piece on the harmonium, an' they all joined in hymns of praises. You'll always find more real thankfulness on the part of the farmers than you will in the cities. The city guy seems to be blaze an' sort of calloused. The boy with the hoe's thankful for anything that comes along. He's got to be. But that's neither here nor there. Of course, as a rule, the man in the country's got a lot to be thankful for. He ain't surrounded by a bunch of freaks, to begin with. Again he ain't shook down so often. He ain't so easy to get at. When he starts for home from the fields he just straddles the old horse's back an' lopes along quiet an' easy like. There's no two bells an' then a jerk that twists his spine out of shape an' lands him in an old maid's lap while the guard yells out "Hold fast." First of all, he couldn't hold fast if he would, an' he wouldn't if he could. No, there's peace an' quiet in the country. Men an' women is easier pleased. It don't take much to stir 'em up. When the show comes to town the old man lines up with the family at the opry house, an' they all laugh themselves to death when the comic man comes out an' does his stunt. In Noo York, Boston, an' such places, the people has to have somebody like Robert Mantell playin' Hamlet before they can get up a good laugh. When Thanksgivin' Day comes round, the results is that all the country districts is ready to fall in line, an' fall in proper. They ain't all sayin' praise be the Lord for what's been done an' for keepin' the suckers movin'. They don't keep no cards up their sleeve. They ain't got no sleeves. They're in luck if they have a shirt. But there ain't nothin' to complain of. Look at the ozone they get. An' not a cent charged for it. When they want to throw out their chests an' breathe deep there ain't a thing in the world to stop 'em. If you don't think that's somethin' to be thankful for ask the Harlem Flat Dwellers' Association, an' they'll tell you

A "PHYSICAL CULTURE" GIRL.

Chappie—Do you know that athletic-looking girl? Her face is familiar to me, dontcherknow.

Yalevard—Yes? Well, take my advice, my boy; don't you get familiar to her face!

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED BY MRS. RORER.

THE COOK'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mrs. Smith—Our new cook helped us to remember our crystal wedding anniversary.

Smith—In what way?

Mrs. Smith—She broke a cut glass cake stand and four glasses.

A WARM RECEPTION.

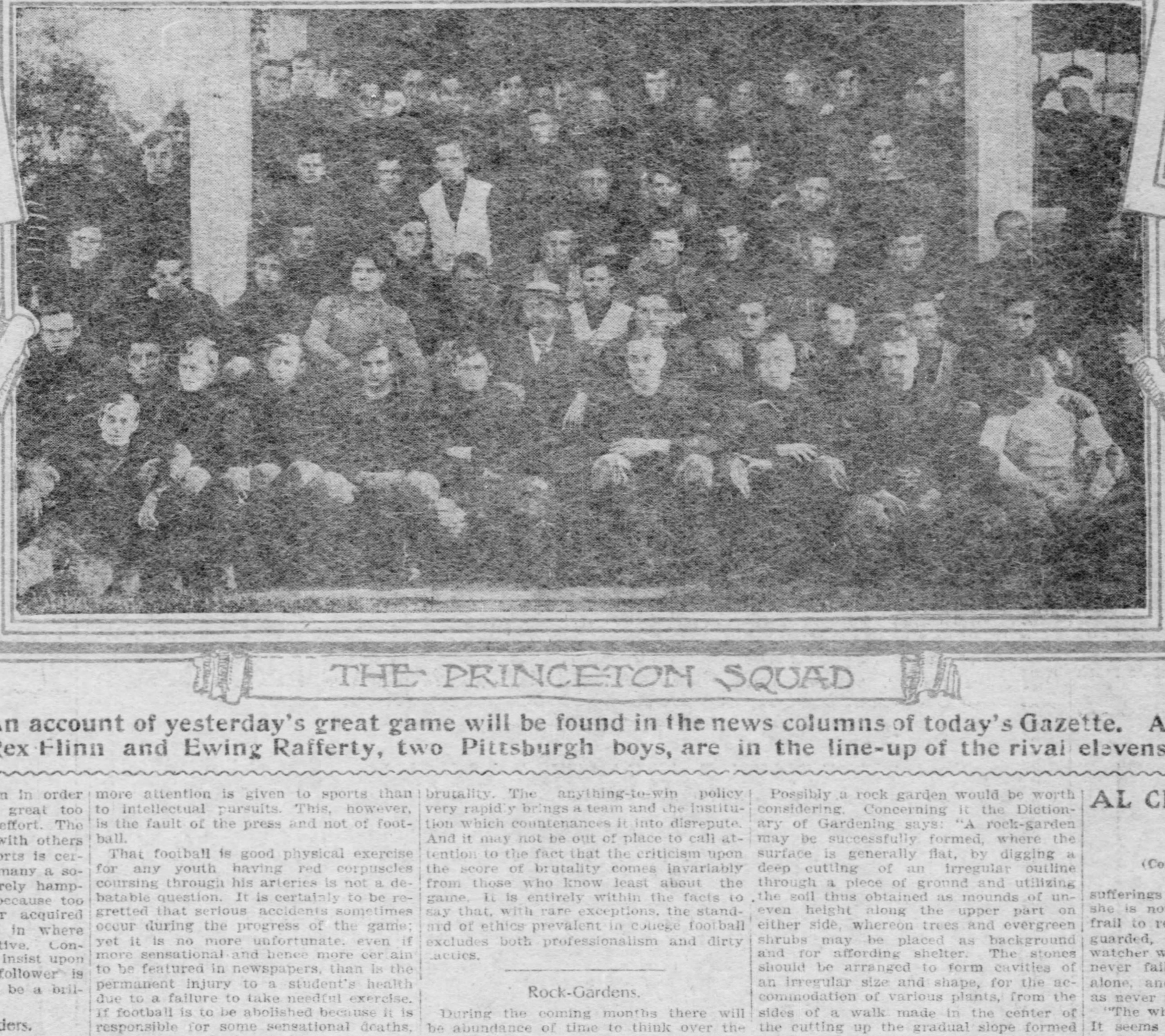
First Tramp—Did you get a cold handout up at the farmhouse?

Second Tramp—No, the farmer's wife sent two hands out, and they were hot, I tell you.

RIVALS OF THE GRIDIRON
READY TO MARCH TO BATTLEGROUND

A. REX FLINN
YALE FULL BACK

THE YALE SQUAD



THE PRINCETON SQUAD

RAFFERTY
PRINCETON

An account of yesterday's great game will be found in the news columns of today's Gazette. A. Rex Flinn and Ewing Rafferty, two Pittsburgh boys, are in the line-up of the rival elevens.

FOOTBALL AND EDUCATION

By PROF. EDWIN MAXEY.

WITH the coming of the winter football again takes its place in student life, and again we hear criticisms of its "brutality," the time and money expended upon it and its tinge of professionalism. Now, these criticisms are in most cases sincere and in some cases just. It is therefore fitting that we meet them in a spirit of candor rather than to pooh pooh them.

But with football, as with poetry, it is well to consider the thing itself before considering the criticisms of it. As with anything else that plays a considerable part in the life of the average student, it should be subjected to certain tests. That is to say, we should ask ourselves the question, what does it contribute to the physical, mental or moral development of the student? In what way, if any, does it tend to qualify him for citizenship?

While football is no doubt played primarily for recreation and amusement, it in fact serves a much broader purpose. It develops those characteristics of mind and spirit which go a long way toward insuring success in nearly every branch of life. And as this fact is almost entirely overlooked, I will in the present discussion throw the emphasis upon it rather than upon the more obvious physical advantages.

In order to be successful in playing football the player must form the habit of determining quickly and accurately the strong and weak points of his adversary. He must also be able to gauge accurately his own powers and to rapidly adjust them to the necessities of the situation. If captain, he has the still larger task of making these calculations with reference to both teams. Though ample time is given him to estimate the strength and weaknesses of his own team, he is not infrequently forced to "size up" the opposing team very rapidly. In doing this the powers of observation are quickened, the judgment is strengthened, modesty is cultivated, for to grossly over-estimate one's self or to under-estimate the strength of the opposition is fatal.

A Lesson in Life.

Though the average boy who is old enough to play football may know theoretically that it will be of immense advantage to him in practical life to judge accurately of the strength and weakness of the man or group of men with whom he is dealing, yet I know of nothing that will so burn into his consciousness the necessity for doing it as will football. The constant exercise of it converts the knowledge into a mental habit. This is a psychic law too well established to require or admit of proof or argument. Neither is it less well established that the mental habit in question is a factor of prime importance to success in life.

One does not play football long before finding out that during the hour or two he is playing it he cannot be doing anything else. He thus not only learns, but gets to feel the value of mental concentration, for he finds out that it is a prerequisite to success. Undivided attention to one thing is one of the most useful lessons which a student can have beaten into his bones. It is well worth the price of several hard bumps.

Not only must the player learn to concentrate his mental and physical energies but he must learn to act in concert with others. The player who tries continually to "star" soon comes to grief in football. Combined action, which in many things is advantageous, is here absolutely necessary to success. "Team work" is simply another name for co-operation in order to accomplish something too great too be accomplished by individual effort. The practice of acting in concert with others so as to supplement their efforts is certainly worth acquiring. Full many a social movement has been severely hampered, if not defeated, simply because too many individuals have never acquired the ability to fit themselves in where their powers would be effective. Consciously or unconsciously they insist upon "starring." To be a good follower is sometimes as necessary as to be a brilliant leader.

The Game Makes Leaders.

But football is by no means ill-adapted to developing leaders. There is a necessity for one on each team, and by a process of natural selection this one is soon found. As the majority of the games are won not by sheer force, but by superior generalship, there is a high premium upon the development of those qualities of mind which go to make the successful leader. Any one who has ever played football knows that however extended and perfect the coaching may have been there is still an imperative need that the field leader develope the habit of quick perception, speedy execution, rapid readjustment, calm judgment and unyielding determination—qualities of mind which are of the very essence of leadership in any walk of life. As the "battles of England were won on the fields of Eton and Rugby," America may yet look to the "gridirons" of Yale and Harvard for her social, political and industrial leaders.

A feature of football which must not be overlooked is that it cultivates the habit of receiving punishment with fortitude and accepting defeat manfully. I know not how to better emphasize the importance of this than by reference to the political history of the Latin American republics. They are gradually learning by bitter experience that to be capable of self-government a people must not only be good winners but good losers as well. Had they learned their lesson earlier it would have saved them years of chronic revolution, resulting in social demoralization, industrial paralysis and actual, though not nominal, despotism. The blessing derived from learning to accept defeat gracefully is not confined to the team but extends to the whole student body.

This brings to us another particular in which the benefit is not monopolized by the players, but is participated in by all who are really a part of the university. Football develops as nothing else does an enthusiastic interest in the success of one's own school in its rivalry with other schools. This sentiment of attachment to and interest in the success of the organization of which you form a part is the very essence of patriotism. Hence, what appears to many as merely foolish schoolboy effervescence is not without significance when viewed from the standpoint of the state.

An Erroneous Impression.

It is no doubt unfortunate that the press should give relatively more space to intercollegiate football games than to intercollegiate contests in debate or oration, for as a result of this the public quite naturally get the erroneous impression that in the higher institutions of learning more attention is given to sports than to intellectual pursuits. This, however, is the fault of the press and not of football.

That football is good physical exercise for any youth having red corpuscles coursing through his arteries is not a debatable question. It is certainly to be regretted that serious accidents sometimes occur during the progress of the game; yet it is no more unfortunate, even if more sensational and hence more certain to be featured in newspapers, than is the permanent injury to a student's health due to a failure to take needful exercise. If football is to be abolished because it is responsible for some sensational deaths, then boating, skating, swimming, railway excursions, automobiling, bicycling, horseback riding and hunting must all go, as it will not be denied that each of them is responsible for as many accidents as is football.

Contrary to all all too-prevalent belief, football does not put a premium upon brutality. The anything-to-win policy very rapidly brings a team and the institution which countenances it into disrepute. And it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that the criticism upon the score of brutality comes invariably from those who know least about the game. It is entirely within the facts to say that, with rare exceptions, the standard of ethics prevalent in college football excludes both professionalism and dirty tactics.

Rock-Gardens.

During the coming months there will be abundance of time to think over the possibilities of future development in the home garden. How can it be improved? What changes in it are needed? What special class of plants are best worth working with? These and other questions will surely come to the thoughtful gardener as he reflects on the seasons past and thinks of the seasons to come.

Possibly a rock garden would be worth considering. Concerning it the Dictionary of Gardening says: "A rock-garden may be successfully formed, where the surface is generally flat, by digging a deep cutting of an irregular outline through a piece of ground and utilizing the soil thus obtained as mounds of uneven height along the upper part on either side, whereon trees and evergreen shrubs may be placed as background and for affording shelter. The stones should be arranged to form cavities of an irregular size and shape, for the accommodation of various plants, from the sides of a walk made in the center of the cutting up the gradual slope formed by the soil, until the shrubs in the background are reached. It does not so much matter what the quality of the soil is underneath, providing it is porous enough to insure good drainage, as additional new soil should be given each plant when inserting it. Formality must be avoided as much as possible."

IS FASHIONABLE SOCIETY ON THE VERGE OF INSANITY?

BY MARIE CORELLI.

TO look at our fashionable garden parties of today, to see the invited guests wandering aimlessly about over lawns and terraces, commenting on one another's looks and running down one another's clothes, is a strange sight. It reminds one irresistibly of a "charity" fete in the grounds of a lunatic asylum, where the patients who are fairly sane are allowed to walk about.

But in the grounds of the lunatic asylum there are strong keepers ever on the watch, and if any one of the poor mad personages should develop a desire to "Knock Balls About" he or she would be promptly withdrawn from the scene in case homicidal mania should develop under the influence of the mallet or the stick.

Lunatics are not expected to converse. Indeed, it is a matter of stern necessity that they should be kept away from conversation as much as possible and "amused."

Are we, therefore, to draw an inference from this fact that fashionable society in general is insane, or on the verge of insanity. Because most assuredly at garden parties it is unquestionably the rule to keep people away from conversation altogether.

And if any adventurously minded person should start a subject of talk, whether concerning government, finance, art, literature or science, he or she must be prepared to be looked upon as "eccentric, my dear—quite strange, you know! A little mad; reads so much—no social tact whatever!"

A pleasant and highly intellectual clergyman of our acquaintance, whose particular leaning is toward books and not balls, was asked to a picnic on one occasion (balls being played while the hampers were unpacked), and there comported himself as is usual at picnics, quietly making himself generally useful handing around the plates, pouring out the ginger beer, boiling the kettle for tea (to be taken on top of the ginger beer) and getting scarcely anything to eat for himself by way of reward. The worthy "mamma" of the occasion regarded him with bland approval.

"He really is quite sane today!" she remarked, in a confidential whisper. "As a rule he talks art and literature and is absolutely mad."

It is necessary to add that the gentleman in question is a well-known contributor to three or four of the leading London magazines, but the good "mamma" had never heard any other magazine than the "parish" one, and her knowledge of literature was entirely confined to ladies' penny papers.

Ah, yes—the country is very beautiful, and it would be still more beautiful and enjoyable if the people who reside in it would take a few lessons in the whole art of entertaining, the grace of conversation, the elegance of good manners.

It is not good manners, for instance, to ask people to your house, and then entertain them out on the lawn like sheep on a pasture land, there to graze on "balls" without end, till the mental digestion revolts at the monotonous fare.

It is unfriendly to invite persons whom you do not introduce to each other. It is downright rude to interrupt a conversation between two persons. It is distinctly objectionable to put your guests around a long table at a sit-down tea to which you escort them in relays, the last lot being always the most dejected in appearance, because they know they will be the worst served.

Of course this sit-down tea is unknown to London hostesses, but it is a common form of repast in the country and one that with the most good-humored intentions may be called only doubtfully pleasant.

You are placed opposite people you don't know and don't wish to know, they never speak to you nor you to them, and to any one possessing a sense of humor it requires a strong effort not to laugh outright at the resolute demeanor of each woman (for there are rarely any men except cheap curates who will consent to be wedged in round such a board) who sits sternly watchful of the particular dish opposite to her, and only unbends her Spartan countenance for the purpose of moving her jaws in the act of eating and drinking.

If there is a pretty or lively woman at such a table, all eyes are averted from her as a "strange" person; and if she slips away quietly and flirts with a stray man around the corner in the next room, who shall blame her?

If there was ever any excuse to set forth for downright wickedness, an English garden party, with balls in the horizon will amply serve. Everybody is so outrageously dull, so full of hopeless boredom, so senseless, so irritating to body and brain. It makes some people feel absolutely reckless if they have a spark of life or "dash" in them, they long to do something to upset utterly the bovine equanimity of stout country magnates and rout the self-satisfaction of the persons who play with ball and mallet, ball and stick and ball and racquet.

AL CHINDUS THE PRIEST.

(Continued from Third Page.)

sufferings as he would in his own. And she is not out of my reach; she is too frail to resist my will. She is jealously guarded, but I can wait, and to the watcher who has patience the opportunity never fails to come. Let me find her alone, and I will have such a revenge as never man had before.

"The whole plan lies clearly before me. It seems quite simple; there should be no danger. In the temple my authority is absolute. I can come and go as I please, I do as I like. No man can say who is inside if I close the doors. I am to meet Nephthys in a lonely place where she cannot summon assistance, and where no one shall witness our interview. I have a specious tale ready that will bring her. Then I shall have but to look her full in the face and exert the whole force of my will and she will fall at my feet as though smitten by a pestilence. A trusty helper will be at hand who will convey her, unseen, to the temple, and all difficulty will be over.

"I shall have had my revenge both on her and Amasis; it will be a vengeance worthy even of me. She shall serve the gods in the desert; never again shall she hold communion with her fellows. She shall be as one already dead; the death in life shall be hers. The terror and grief of Amasis when she disappears forever leaving no trace behind her—when he searches day after day for some sign of his beloved—of his bride of only a few weeks—and is baffled at every step, will be balm to my wounded spirit. It will be a long drawn out agony, sufficient to break the heart and spirit of the strongest; I shall see him withering away before my eyes. Ah! it is an evil day for the man or beast who ventures to cross the path of Al Chindus.

"And it will be sweet, too, to be avenged on Nephthys, the woman who has slighted and scorned me, for my love of her has turned to bitterest hate. That she should have dared to slight me—I, who have come forth from Heliopolis with the mighty ones of the Temple of the Sun, the wielders of protection, the princes of eternity! Have I not magic formulae made by invisible helpers to drive out the stroke of god and goddess—to enable me to be a law unto myself? Is not my power so great that, perchance, some day I may even aspire to the throne of the Pharaohs? All the wisdom of the ages lies in the hands of the priests. My blood boils in my veins when I think how he and she must make merry over the way they fooled me; such a simple trick, against which any man less wise than I would have been on his guard."

For some time the voice did not speak and when it was heard again it sounded strangely faint and exhausted.

"I am dying," it whispered, "dying slowly but surely; all my power cannot avail me. I met Nephthys face to face, I sent forth my will to smite her, but it was met by a stronger—the will of Amasis—and the evil that should have struck her has fallen back on myself. It had to find a victim, it was deadly enough to kill, and failing to reach her for whom it was intended—for the power of Amasis compassed her round like a shield—it has recoiled on me—I must die.

"Is good, then, stronger than evil? Or is it only that Amasis has attained to a greater power than I?

"I make all my preparations for death. My body will be embalmed after the manner of the great adepts among the Phoenicians, and rarely practiced even by them on account of the cost and labor. I shall lie in the state that befits my rank and greatness. I neither repine nor struggle; I know it would be useless, and yet I cannot think that the mighty spirit that has dwelt in me—which has never known fear, which has bowed the heads of men as the corn is bowed by the wind—can have finished forever with its human habitation, which has been cut down while in its full maturity.

"But I need speculate no longer; my doubts and wonder will all be made clear soon. I grow weaker day by day. I have shut myself up in the temple. I would not that Amasis or Nephthys should have occasion to triumph over me, should know that I have fallen into my own trap, should see the mighty Al Chindus brought as low as the meanest slave. I will die, as I have lived—alone."

The voice ceased. But for a long time I did not raise my head. It was as though I lay in a trance; I was oblivious of my surroundings, everything seemed strange and unreal. At last I looked up, slowly and stealthily, and my first glance was for Al Chindus. I drew a deep breath of amazement and relief. The eyes I had dreaded to meet were closed, there was not a sign of life in the marble face. The limbs lay extended in all the rigidity of death, and a sense of dignity and power pervaded the silent form, telling, even after 3,000 years, that this had been no common clay.

Had I been dreaming, and had the dead man's voice spoken to me in my dreams, showing me his life and the evil he had done? Had he been driven to confession, though he was incapable of repentance? Or was his personality so strong that in some mysterious way it had impressed itself on me—the first to look on his face when the coffin-lid was raised after that ancient tragedy—and I could read his secret thoughts and speak them aloud, as though I were reading from a book?

Or was the old tradition a truth, and had life really come back and died out again while I cowered helpless and afraid? Was it he who had spoken, the man who had been dead 3,000 years, and had death sealed his lips again when he had confessed his misdeeds?

I could not tell. I could only ask and ask, and there was no one to answer. For Al Chindus never moved nor spoke, or betrayed the slightest sign of animation, even when I ventured closer to study his wonderful face. If, indeed, the spirit had returned to that quiet figure, it was gone again forever. I did not speak of what had passed between him and me; it was too strange a story to tell. Who would have listened to it with believing ears? Even to myself I could only say that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy.

However the mystery might be explained, one thing I knew: I had learned the true history of Al Chindus, the priest. It was like a handwriting on the wall, which comes and goes in a flash, leaving no trace, but whose truth and reality are never called in question.

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The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette

WORKER'S MAGAZINE

For the man who works with hand or brain

FOUR PAGES. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

Has the Skyscraper Reached the Limit of Its Towering Height?

By Raymond Landor.

SKYSCRAPERS 40 stories high were prophesied a year or two ago. Now they have come to a sudden stop at about 20 stories. There are higher buildings than this, and higher buildings still may be erected, but capital has found that a building more than 20 stories high doesn't pay so well as one that stops at that point. When Europe saw us rushing our buildings skyward, she demanded and got legislation limiting builders to an average of about 12 stories. With one or two exceptions of small importance, there has been no legislation in this country along the same lines. Economic law, rather than legislative enactment has set the skyscraper limit.

Not only has the skyscraper stopped at 20 stories because the higher office building or hotel does not pay, but the erection of buildings to spectacular heights for advertising purposes has also gone out of fashion. It may be of some profit to a large corporation to occupy a handsome building, but the cost of owning "the highest business structure in the world" is too much to pay for this doubtful honor. The Park Row building in New York holds the record for business structures at 380 feet. The Hotel Belmont, now almost ready for occupancy, is the tallest hotel—292 feet.

Passing of the Spectacular Skyscraper.

A few months ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gave out the announcement that it would erect a 560-foot tower over its marble palace in Madison square. This tower was to top Washington monument by five feet. Since this first announcement very little has been heard of the Metropolitan's scheme, perhaps because lavish and useless expenditures by insurance companies have become unpopular.

It is mainly the space required for elevator service in the buildings over 20 stories high that makes them unprofitable. The top floor tenants must have a special express service to their lofty edifices, or they very soon drift away to some building where they can get quicker means of ingress and egress. If some means could be devised of transporting tenants to and from their offices that would not take up so much space as the pneumatic elevator now occupies, perhaps the 40-story office building might be erected.

New York and Chicago never will agree, in all probability, as to which city deserves the honor of producing the first skyscraper. The Home Insurance building in Chicago, dating from 1884, is a steel frame structure, but radically different from what we now call a skyscraper. The walls of the Home Insurance building were self-sustaining, with the roof and floors carried on independent iron frame work. The first skyscraper built on substantially the same lines as those now in use was the Tower building, designed by Bradford L. Gilbert in 1888, and erected at No. 50 Broadway. This milestone in the history of building has, by the way, just been torn down to make way for something higher than its paltry 160 feet.

The Pyramids Outdone.

Whoever it was that designed the first skyscraper ought to have a monument. Now, the building of one of these structures is little more than a matter of mathematical calculation, for they are all on the same general plan. But this does not diminish, it only increases, the wonder inspired by a building perhaps 400 feet high, with a floor area of 12 acres, housing 10,000 people, and costing as much as $5,000,000.

People eyed Mr. Gilbert's 13-story tower with something more than suspicion. The building department hesitated a long time before it approved his plans. Almost anyone who knew nothing about it was willing to bet that the first strong wind would blow the structure over. But there it stood for 20 years. Now it never occurs to anyone that the skyscraper involves the slightest danger. Without concern or amazement we see a huge cobweb of steel beams and girders rise as if by enchantment. Thousands of people walk unconcernedly along the streets while these beams and girders are being hoisted above their heads, surely guided by the intrepid worker perched upon one end of the load. If the stone for the 15th story is ready first, the builder, as likely as not, will set it in place, leaving the 14 stories below a bare network of steel. And still we view this marvel with the unconcern that always fastens on the familiar.

What Made Skyscraper Development Possible.

The upward march of the skyscraper would have halted long ago, if the builders had not found materials strong enough, and at the same time light enough, for their work. The steel in a skyscraper may weigh 20,000 tons. What weight this steel supports after the building is occupied, no architect wants to say exactly. He will only establish a maximum which must not be exceeded. The higher the building the greater the need that it shall be fireproof, and out of this necessity arose the demand for building materials that would be indestructible by fire.

The "Fire Hazard."

The savage who dwells in a one-story hut of boughs and wreaths is not especially concerned over the "fire hazard." The man in the 20th story of an office building, or the higher floors of a hotel, is in a very different position. The "fire hazard" for him is an all-important consideration—"absolutely fireproof" is one of the strongest cards the real estate agent and the hotelkeeper can play.

If the first skyscraper had not been measurably fireproof and the later ones absolutely unburnable, they would never have increased and multiplied. Tenants could not have been found for them, and instead of a means of vastly increasing real estate values, they would have been a dead failure from the start.

These hollow terra cotta tiles that you see going into all the skyscrapers nowadays are what have made possible the wonderful development in this kind of building. Stone and concrete, especially the cinder variety, will crumble if subjected to a severe fire test. Furthermore, concrete, if laid so sparingly as not to exceed the cost and weight limit, is not strong enough to provide the necessary lateral bracing for the steel frame. Hollow tile in flat arches, the architects have found, provides the necessary bracing, and is besides proof against destruction by fire. The tile in the course of manufacture has spent a month in kilns where the temperature is higher than anything it will have to withstand in a conflagration. The Baltimore fire proved beyond question that this was the only building material that could protect itself and the steel frame when menaced by heat. The very first skyscrapers were of hollow tile construction. Concrete for building purposes was a later development, and it is never likely to displace tile where fireproof qualities are the first consideration, and strength the second.

What Is "Fireproof?"

For a while people thought that a stone and steel frame building could not burn down. They know better now. There is enough inflammable material in almost any building to destroy the steel frame unless that is protected by some nonconductor, like the burnt-clay tiling which is now placed around all the steel of the fireproof skyscraper.

"A city in itself" is not a mere phrase, as applied to one of these colossal structures. In any one of scores of great office buildings in our big cities a man could live for years without ever leaving the walls to satisfy any material want. Not only is every facility for business provided, but baths, barbers, restaurants, shops of every conceivable kind, doctors and dentists all find a place in the up-to-date "office building."

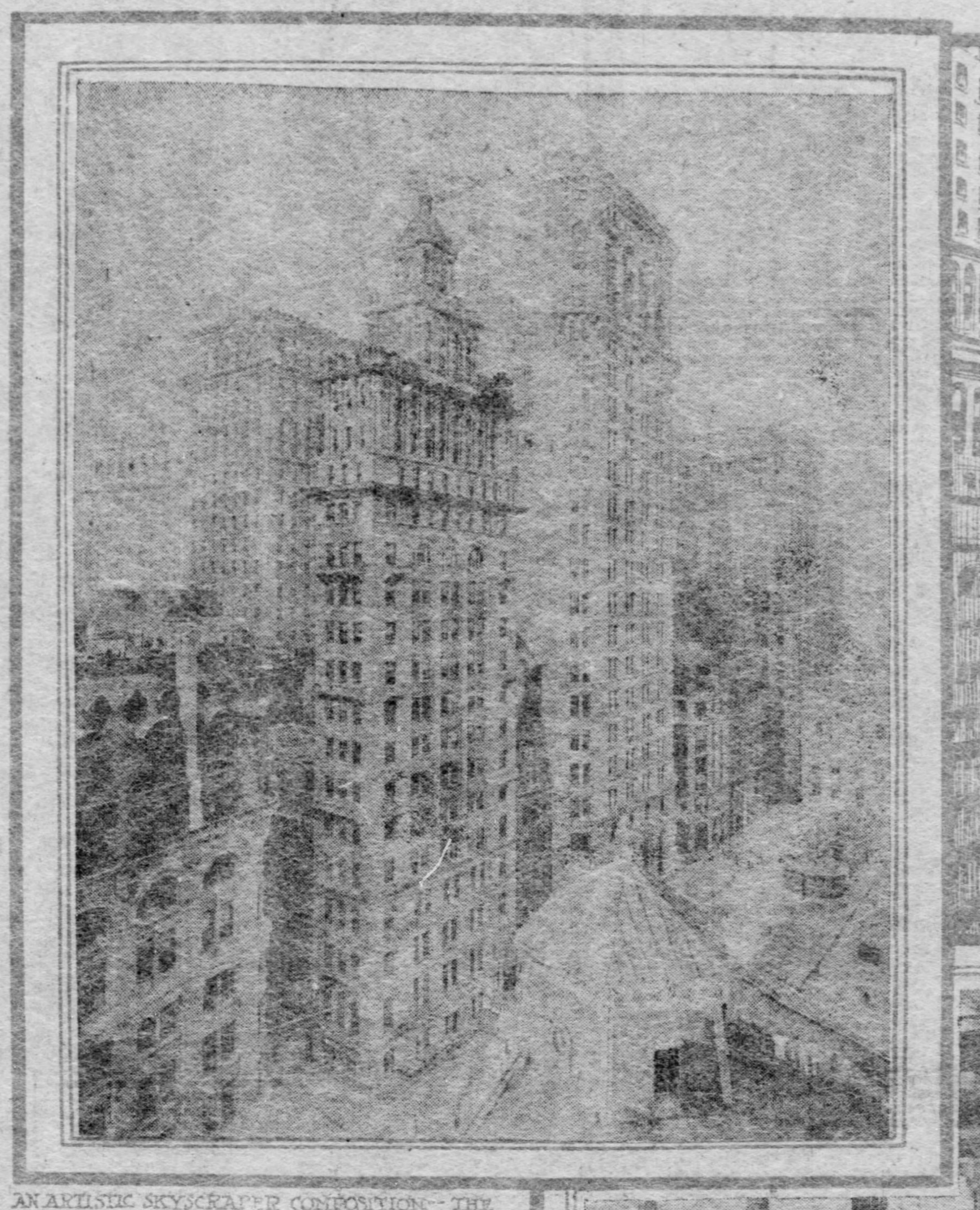
And the men who build these wonders in less time than it used to take to put up an eight-room frame house! An epic ought to be written in their honor. For sublimated skill on the part of those who have designed the skyscraper, and for daring bravery and ingenuity on the part of those who actually put them up, there is nothing that quite equals the demands of modern building marvels.

Next, Unburnable Dwellings.

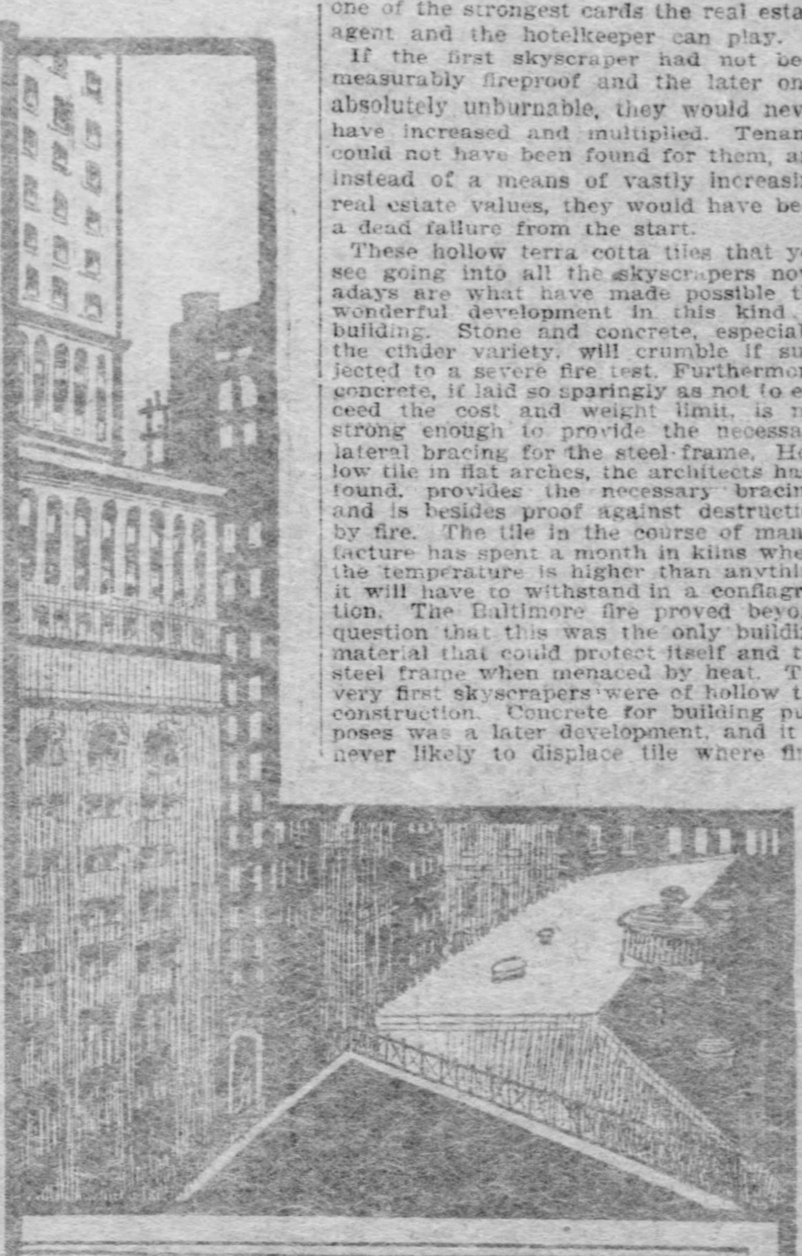
We have the fireproof hotel and the fireproof office building; the next thing is the fireproof dwelling. Every day, by reason of the increase in the cost of lumber, the margin between the cost of a fireproof house and a combustible house is narrowing. The difference is now only about 15 per cent, and this is not enough to deter the home builder from using a form of construction that is indestructible by fire and deteriorates about one-tenth as fast as the burnable house.

When a skyscraper is running up it looks to be one of the most fragile and short-lived structures imaginable. As a matter of fact, architects and engineers declare they will outlast any form of construction ever devised by man. Men like Prof. Ira Woolson of Columbia, who have no other interest than the establishment of the truth, say that if the steel is properly protected from rust, the skyscraper is "more enduring than any structure on top of the earth."

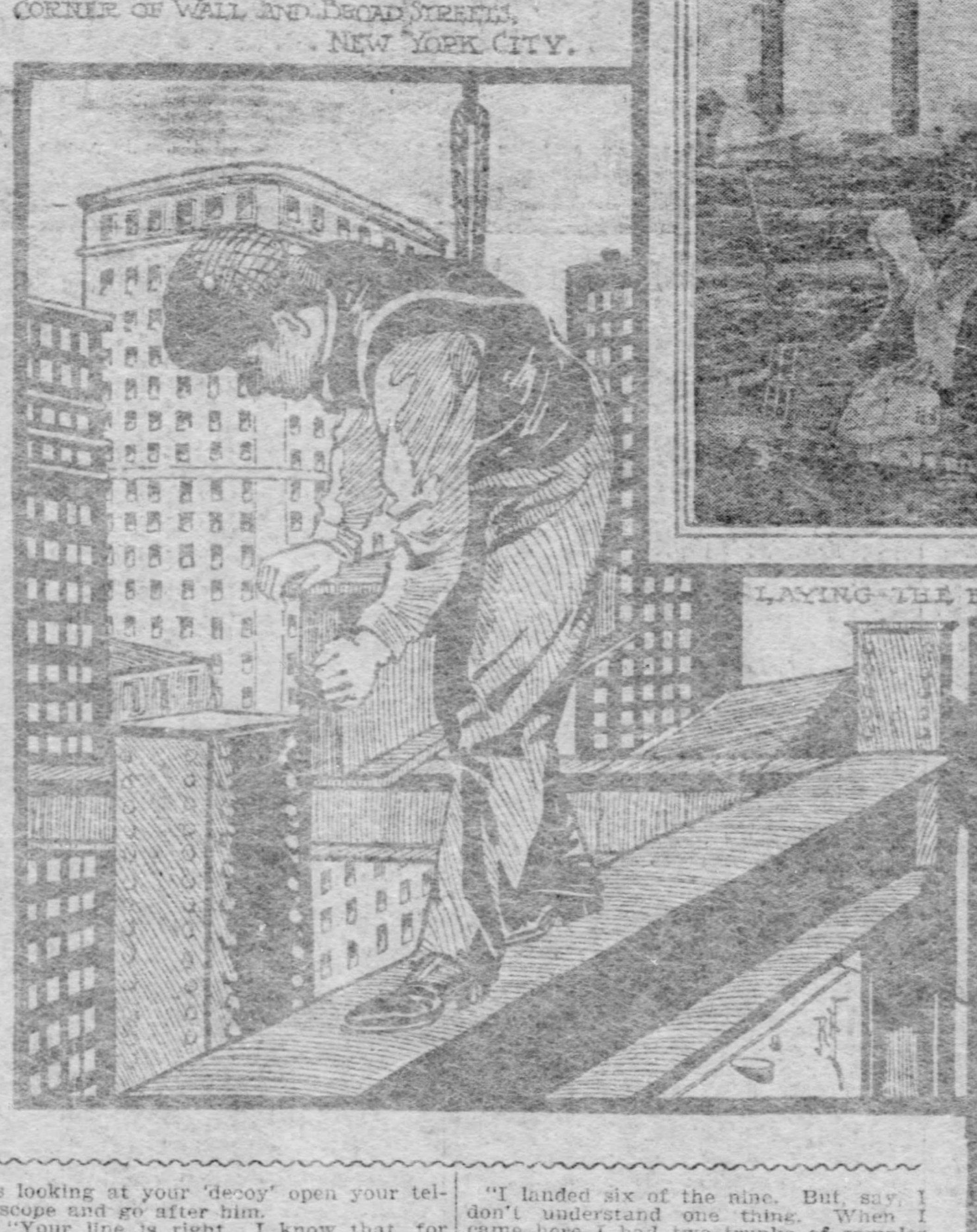
Practically the same statement can be made with truth in regard to the fireproof dwelling, and men who build their houses to last are coming to the conclusion that they might as well do it right to start with. To the builder of suburban homes, the argument for fireproof houses appeals with especial force, for in places where firefighting equipment is lacking there is all the more necessity for the houses that will not burn.



AN ARTISTIC SKYSCRAPER COMPOSITION—THE CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.



LAYING THE FIREPROOF ARCHES OF AN UP-TO-DATE SKYSCRAPER.



"FOR SUBLIMATED SKILL ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO HAVE DESIGNED THE SKYSCRAPER, AND FOR DARING BRAVERY AND INGENUITY ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO ACTUALLY PUT THEM UP, THERE IS NOTHING THAT QUITE EQUALS THE DEMANDS OF MODERN BUILDING MARVELS."

Getting the Right Start Big Step Toward Success.

By Alden Church.

"TRAVELING salesmen, the real, sure enough successful kind, are born, not made," remarked one of those know-it-all philospohers, who could not sell pie to a starving man with a pocketful of money.

Salesmen, the "Grand Army of Peddlers"—that's the exalted thirty-third degree type—are made. They make themselves. Sometimes a good fellow gives one a push in the right direction and helps in the making. That's what one of the royal clan did for a budding "cub" on Ohio territory a couple of years ago and turned a dismal and miserable case of down-and-out at the first town into a triumphal march over one of the best all around states on the commercial map.

William McKinley once said, in an address to a trainload of traveling men who journey to Canton to pay tribute to the then presidential candidate: "The commercial traiver is the bell clapper of American commerce."

Veteran Sizes Up Discouraged "Kid."

The young fellow, of whom I write, had bell metal in him, but the "clapper" necessary to make him a "ringer" had been jammed in the assembling operation, and it would not strike the appealing and convincing note. This commercial traveler—they're all commercial travelers when they first start out with a line of samples and a bunch of expense money—had a haggard expression, like a wolf hard pressed by the hounds. The fact was noted by one steeped in the ways of human nature in general, salesmen and buyers in particular.

"He's up against it, broke or unable to make good," was the mental deduction made by the "wise one."

A salesman can go without food, he can sleep in a barn, he can endure privations and hardships that would put a Japanese soldier to the bad, and smile joyously if he sells the goods. But no matter how comfortably housed and fed he may be, life is one never ending Death Valley desert with alkali water to drink and cactus thorn paths to travel when business is bad.

It was Saturday afternoon, and the "wise one" had finished making up his expense account and copying his orders. He was at peace with himself and all mankind. His week had been above the average. The milk of human kindness coursed placidly, with an occasional bubble of exhilaration to break the monotony, through his system. Seeing how dejected the boy who sat near him seemed, he said:

"What's the matter, Bill? Is business on the bog with you, or are you broke?"

The young fellow's expression brightened up wonderfully under this cheerful assault.

"I'm not broke; but I am up against it just as hard as a man can be. This is my first day out in a new business, in a new territory. This is my first town. I called on nine people here and got a cold thrown-down from every one. I'm a raw one, I'll admit. I don't even know how to go about making out an expense account."

"You are certainly a lamb, my boy. What line do you handle?"

"Pottery."

Analyzes Causes of Failure.

"Well, I don't know anything about your game, but I do know that the firm that sent you out without giving you any dope on your work must be chumps. What experience have you had in selling goods?"

"I worked in my father's grocery from the time I was tall enough to get my head above the counter."

"Gave people what they asked for when they came in; saw traveling men stand your old man up for his orders; got an idea into your head that the 'peddlers' had a snap, and finally butted into the game?" remarked the old-timer.

"How did you know that?" the astonished youngster chirped.

"That's the system, my boy. Now let me give you a little pointer. No one wants to buy goods. If a fellow rushes at you to order when you first tackle him, back off and look up his rating. It's a danger signal when a man wants your stuff. He's a deadbeat or getting ready to bust. No, sir. The live ones have got to be sold. They all tell you that there is nothing doing."

"They sure have handed me that today. One fellow did say: 'I like you; I like your house; your goods are all right; I will buy some of them—but not this time.'"

"Yes, they all swear they will not buy, but just the same they keep right on ordering goods. They have got to do it or go out of business. Some one sells them. Put that down in your hat. It's up to you to get a part of the trade or you lose. I suppose you made the rounds and asked them to come over to your sample room to look at your stuff; and they stalled you off or gave you the go-by."

"Sure; you hit it."

Advice for Blue Youngster.

"Now, take some 'dope' from one who has played the game of selling goods through thirty-three states and a good part of Canada. You pick out some article from your stock that is a real bargain or a novelty—something to get your man's attention. Put it under your arm. Then take a telescope of your staple stuff and hike. Go to the fellow you want to sell. Poke your novelty or bargain under his nose. Get him interested. While he is looking at your 'decoy' open your telescope and go after him.

"Your line is right. I know that, for your house is a top-notcher when it comes to turning out goods. With the stuff you have you can land your man if you can make him stand long enough to show him your samples.

"You go out on this plan Monday morning. Make the rounds again and if you don't win on the spiel I've put you next to I'll go out myself with your samples and sell 'em."

The old-timer started the youth out Monday morning and went about his own work. That evening the youngster rushed up to him as radiant as a June bride and shouted:

"I landed six of the nine. But, say, I don't understand one thing. When I came here I had two trunks of samples and now the trunks won't hold all the stuff. I can't make it out."

"Did you telescope your small articles inside the big ones when you packed?" asked the old one.

"By George, I never thought of that. Say, you are a wonder. You know everything."

Sell Something in Each Town.

Then the old-timer gave the youngster this bit of sage counsel:

"You be certain to sell some sort of a bill, no matter how small, in each town you visit, and you'll be the boy wonder over at the factory. Go at the buyers and nail them. Don't take a steer about being over-bought. They will all hand you that."

That youngster wrote the good Samaritan six months later:

"You made me. The house has given me two raises in salary, and now write me that they are going to give me a chance at Chicago trade. You are a trump."

The boy was born, but he made himself a first-class salesman by taking advice and working intelligently and keeping at it early and late.

Girl Student's Rare Pluck

A STUDENTS' exchange, where everything is for sale that a college girl can make, from a burnt wood picture frame to home-made candy and preserves, and even second-hand books, has recently been established in the reception room of Teachers' college, New York, and has already given numberless opportunities for making money to those who are earning, or rather working, their way through school. The young women who supply these articles for sale also make embroidered collar and cuff sets, lace doylies coat hangers, pickles and fudge for several "women's exchanges" during their leisure hours, and in this way manage to earn a small weekly income that helps materially in paying their expenses.

No outside work except tutoring for an hour a day is done by Barnard girls, for the faculty discourages those who want to work their way through college, holding that the studies are too hard and take too much time for a student to have extra duties and finish the prescribed course with credit.

Some are regularly employed in exchanges here in the city to sell goods or do clerical work, so arranging their study and recitation periods that they are free to do the outside duties on certain hours each day. The newest and one of the most interesting ways of a college girl's making money is done by one in Teachers', who gives class instruction on "how to cut, fit and make shirt waists." The term consists of six lessons, that cost from two to three dollars. The instruction is given in the college girl's room or in the home of one of those taking the course. The girl teaches by lectures and practical demonstration how to make the waists, and each woman studying makes one during the course.

Several of the young women who are earning money to pay part of their expenses teach evening classes in domestic science and sewing in the social settlement schools. Others do private tutoring, that is, teach Latin, Greek, etc., in private homes for a certain sum an hour.

Cooking classes are now being conducted in several parts of the city by Teachers' college girls, who instruct women taking the course for an hour or two three times a week in the art of "domestic science." The remuneration for this kind of teaching is especially good just now, and the young women are making a success of it.

A form of teaching that is very popular among the students occasionally results in one of the girls earning a few dollars. This is called "exchange lessons," because one gives instruction in a certain subject in exchange for help on another branch of the work. And if one gives much more than she receives she frequently gets money for her instruction.

Taking small children singly or in groups for daily walks in the parks is a form of work that many of the girls enjoy, for in this way they have opportunities to be with little folks and learn their ways that will help them in teaching. They entertain their little charges with stories and give them talks on nature.

One young woman does quite a profitable business in selling second-hand text books to the students. At the beginning of each season she collects a number of books that she knows will be used and offers them for sale at one-half or one-third less than the new ones cost, the amounts charged for them depending entirely upon the condition they are in.

Musical students occasionally earn five dollars for one night's work by playing for dances or accompanying at concerts, musicians, etc. Those who are proficient in stenography and typewriting usually have work each day, either in the college or in neighboring offices or houses. Girls who can do clerical work and are in need of assistance are given every possible chance to make money in the offices of the faculty and the institution.

Recently one of the students has been soliciting for a life insurance company and has succeeded in writing many policies that yield her quite a profitable percentage.

The students who live at home can earn money in various ways by dressmaking or cooking and selling the edibles to neighbors. Two girls make candy three times a week, pack it in boxes and deliver it to customers, who order by the week or month. Pickles, preserves and pastry are made and disposed of in this way, and make a comfortable income.

EVELYN RICHARDS.

How to Fight the Flames in Fire-Proof Skyscrapers

By M. R. Kornblum

NOT LONG ago there appeared in a popular magazine a story of rather original conception, the main theme of which was this: The hero, who has his office on one of the upper floors of a modern "skyscraper," returns there one evening to finish some accumulated work. So engrossed does he become that he fails to hear fire engines and alarms in the street far below and is unaware of the building's being on fire until smoke creeps through the crack under the door and warns him, too late, that his escape by elevator or stair, has been cut off. After telephoning his fiance "goodby," he perishes of sufffocation.

So much for the story, which reads plausible enough, based, however, on the truth of the following three hypotheses.

First—That a fire in a skyscraper can gain such headway as to be beyond control when discovered.

Second—That water can be forced to a great height in time to check any incipient blaze, or one under great headway. (Practically a corollary to the first.)

Third—That the elevators and stairs form the only means of escape.

The first theory has not as yet been proven in any one case. It is most improbable, in fact, almost impossible, that a blaze inside a fireproof building would find enough material to spread greatly, what with tile floors laid in concrete, marble wainscoting on steel screen backing, fire-proofed door and window frames, columns protected by fire-proof tiling, and sometimes, steel office furniture. But should the fire start outside and attack from that coign of vantage, there is liable to be a different tale to tell.

Witness the late Baltimore fire, and one recently in Rochester, N. Y. In the former, nothing but the shell was left of many fire-proof (?) buildings, attacked from the outside, while in the fire in New York state the dangers of this form of attack were shown still more clearly. The blaze started in a building across a private alley from the main structure. The fire-proof doors were not closed (they seldom are when needed), and the flames rushed in, up the adjacent elevator shaft, and reaching the top, burned down, gutting the entire interior.

In regard to forcing the water to great heights: The water tower will throw a stream some 65 or 70 feet high, but this is not much comparing it to the height of the Farmers building. Ordinary hose would hardly hold the pressure necessary to carry 18 or 20 stories, to say nothing of the labor and time it would take to get it up so high. But there are other ways of getting water where it would do the most good, for notwithstanding the fact that owners advertise their buildings as fireproof, and so they are as far as human ingenuity can build, still they are taking no chances, and in every modern skyscraper is a most ingenious system of fire protection. While in minor details there may be differences, still in the main the system is the same in all.

First on the list alphabetically comes the Arrott building, its cornice towering full 18 stories above the corner of Wood and Fourth. Its system is typical.

A four-inch pipe, entirely independent of the regular house supply line, runs from the sub-basement to the roof. On each floor from the second to the 18th there is a reel of regulation fire hose connected to the stand pipe; the unwinding of the reel automatically opens a valve, and by the time you have the hose unwound, the water is already spouting forth. On the roof are two tanks, each 12 feet by 8 by 4, designed primarily for house use, but which can in an emergency be run into the fire stand pipe. The water for the fire line is pumped from the cellar through a pump used exclusively for that purpose, although on occasion another pump can be attached also. In addition, should the building's water supply prove inadequate there is on the street a Siamese hose connection, which permits of four city hose being coupled and water pumped by fire engines through the stand pipe, and by means of their 250 pounds water pressure, pumped away above the top of the building.

Fighting the Flames.

The Frick building has the same system with a few differences. Instead of one pipe, there are two; a reel of hose is kept on each floor, but the hose must be coupled to the pipe by hand. On each floor are two hand extinguishers.

The Farmers building has two standpipes, with the hose to be coupled on, hand extinguishers and street connections. In addition there will soon be installed, around the inside light wells, a patent apparatus which is designed to protect from fires originating outside. A perforated pips runs around the light well at the 12th floor; when the water is turned into the pipe a sheet of water covers the inside walls from the 12th floor to the first. This system has been installed on one of the downtown department stores, but the pipes are over and protect the windows only.

The above examples chosen at random show that the trend of fire fighting devices is along the same lines in nearly all cases. In most of the large drygoods and department stores the sprinkler system is in vogue. This consists of overhead pipes, which, when a certain heat has been reached, flood the place by the valves being released; they having been held shut by soft metal plugs, which melt at a certain temeprature.

The third theory, that of no escape but stair or elevator, is the best one of the three, although in tall factory buildings the law compels fire escapes. In the fireproof office buildings no such requirements are made.

Taking it all in all there is much more danger of a man caught on the upper floors of a skyscraper on fire being drowned than of his being burned to death.

A TRIBUTE TO GOMPERS.

Text of Memorial to the Federation Leader the Year He Relinquished the Office of President.

Delegates to the 25th convention of the American Federation of Labor declare that the success of the trade union movement in the past quarter of a century is due to the ability of the leaders. The chief among them is Samuel Gompers, president of the federation. Mr. Gompers is a cigar maker and has been identified with the labor movement ever since he began work in a factory. He was prominent in the International Union of Cigarmakers and still holds an office in that organization. When the federation had been in existence one year Mr. Gompers was chosen as its president and retained that position ever since except one year. He relinquished the office in 1894 and was succeeded by John McBride of the miners' organization.

In the New York office of the American Federation of Labor, which is in charge of Herman Robinson, hangs a memorial given to Mr. Gompers when he retired from the presidency. It is signed by John McBride as president and August McCraith as secretary and reads as follows:

American Federation of Labor: Resolution to Samuel Gompers, adopted at the Denver convention, December 18, 1894. Whereas, for the last 20 years Samuel Gompers has been an active worker in the ranks, as an artisan, in shop, and thereby gaining that knowledge and experience which has been so useful to him in administering the affairs of this organization; whereas, during the many struggles of past years he has brought to the cause a devotion and courage that commands admiration; therefore, be it resolved that we, the delegates to the 14th annual convention of the A. F. L., desire to express in some degree our appreciation of the worth of our leader. It is unnecessary to recite in detail his many self-sacrificing acts, which are already indelibly imprinted on the records of the labor movement. We earnestly hope his future may be blessed; we feel that it is a matter for congratulation and rejoicing that the trade union movement may still avail itself of his talents and his influence for the emancipation of labor.

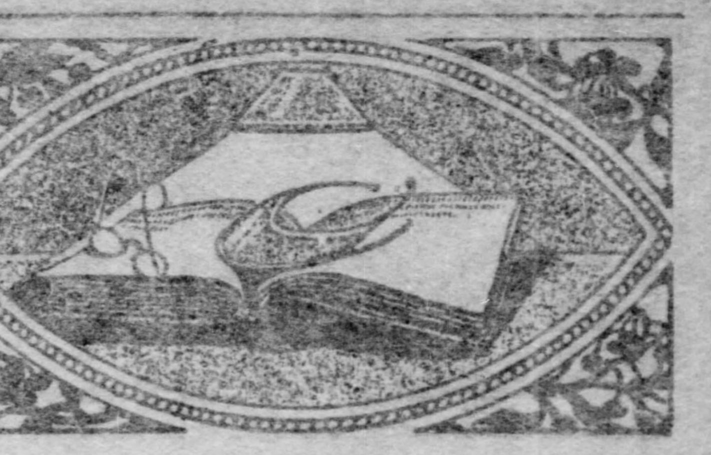
Gun Makers Will Be Busy.

Workmen in the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., will be busy night and day for a few months now turning out new Springfield rifles of the 1903 models for the soldiers of the regular army. All the old Krag-Jorgensen rifles now in use will be stored away for emergency purposes only. About 65,000 new guns will be required for the regulars, and it is intended that these shall be supplied as rapidly as possible. After the men of the regular army have been supplied the men of the navy and state militia will be equipped with the new rifles. There will be another output of about 500,000 guns to be stored away for use in case the country should ever have another war.

One Rail Railroad in Spain.

Consul General Ridgely of Barcelona, Spain, reports the opening of a monorail transportation system in Spain. It consists of cars suspended from a single rail fastened by the Vignole system to wooden posts that vary in length according to the inequalities of the ground. The cars carry supplemental hoops to secure stability. It is run by a 16-horse power motor that weighs 3,300 pounds, and is operated partly by petroleum and partly by electricity. The heaviest gradient on the line is 2 per cent, while the shortest curves have a radius of 15 meters.

For the Man Who Works With Hand or Brain.



How They Did It; Some Skirmishes in Industry.

By Willis Steuben.

ONE of the most successful men I ever knew started in life with two well defined, specific ambitions. He wanted to have a pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers he had and he wanted to feel able to sit down in a restaurant and order without looking at the prices in the right hand column.

Those two ambitions spelled comfort and affluence to him. He was a young man at the time, in the stage where young men are apt to have several pairs of trousers and still feel that they are not extravagant, but at the same time to possess but one pair of suspenders, changing them from one pair of trousers to another. They consider the purchase of two pairs of suspenders unjustified expense.

He also was at that stage of development where his income permitted him to go to a good restaurant once in awhile for a meal if he watched the right-hand column of the menu card carefully. To be able to put on trousers without changing suspenders and to order without looking at the figures represented success to him.

Won by Work and Thrift.

He often laughs at these ambitions now, but he worked hard enough to secure them and the story of his success is one of slow saving, painstaking work and judicious investment. He had no conspicuous talents except those for hard work and saving. His salary and his bank account grew together, and finally his employer, a manufacturer, gave him the opportunity to invest in the concern. Now he is part owner and general manager, and he has the suspenders and is able to order without regard to prices.

Another of my acquaintances seemed to have no personal ambitions whatever. I knew him when he was the head of a great harvester factory, and I knew him when he as a penniless inventor endeavoring to interest some capitalists in a combination harvester, corn cutter and weed cutter. He was as happy in the latter condition as he had been in the former, this fact being the more remarkable because the penniless period followed the affluent.

The day that he drove his combination harvester from wheat to corn and then into weeds without leaving the seat and with the mere switching of levers, he seemed as contented as he had been when he sat in his office in the center for a 40-acre plant. His was the inventor's joy in life. The money did not seem to count.

In most cases, however, the men whom I have known to succeed had some definite ambition on which they had fixed their hearts.

When I first knew Percy McBride he was the despair of his father, a capitalist with mines in Colorado, factories in Illinois, street railways in Ohio, gas plants in many cities, and race horses in New York. Percy's mother had been responsible for his name and it was the then unalterable opinion of McBride, Sr., that a boy with that name could not succeed. When he saw Percy just out of college he knew he had been right and threw up his hands without a word.

Percy justified his father's opinion for many months after he was graduated. The old man said nothing to him, allowed him to have his own way, only asked that he be interfered with no more than he interfered with the boy, gave him the money he needed, and evidently had washed his hands of all parental responsibility.

This went along until Percy wanted to get married. He went to his father with the announcement of his intentions. Then the old man woke up. He expressed himself mostly in short, soulful monosyllables. He declared his willingness to support his son so long as his son cared to be supported, but he drew the line on a family.

"If you marry, you'll work," he said. "You can't stick your father up for the bills. Not me. Marry, work."

"Sure," said Percy. "That's what I want to do."

"Well, work then," said the old man.

"Give me something to do," said the boy.

Father Proves Skeptical.

This made his father the more angry, he assuming that the boy looked to him for some ostensible employment which would put his name on the payroll without extra exertion. If old McBride had not been so wrought up by his flow of language he would have seen that Percy had business sense in refusing to allow his father to drive him into a quarrel. The boy knew that his best opportunities were with his father, and he proposed to begin work for him. He realized that if he began with some other firm the same amount of labor would not bring the same chance for advancement that it would with his father.

Therefore he heard the old man's statements to the end and then calmly said that what he wanted was work.

"I've a gas plant down in Indiana," said the old man finally with a snort. "Go down there and take charge of it. You can't run it any worse than it's being run."

"Where is it?" asked Percy.

"That's for you to find out," snapped his father.

Looks for Larger Chances.

The young man did. He asked his father's secretary, and then went down to the town. He did not relieve the man who had been in charge. He kept him in his place to look after the details with which he was unfamiliar, thereby again proving himself competent. The old manager had been hammering away at the townspeople along one line alone—seeking to increase the use of gas as an illuminant.

Percy's first move was to order in an installment of gas stoves and display them in the windows of the gas office. Then he looked about for some way in which to advertise thoroughly, effectually and sensationally the fact that cooking could be done with gas.

He wrote several letters to the girl about it—he wrote every night—and took several long walks in the evening thinking about it and her. One evening he stopped to watch some bill posters putting up the posters announcing the coming of the "greatest show on earth." He recalled how these posters once stirred him up with curiosity and enthusiasm. Then an idea came to him and he walked rapidly back to the office.

The next evening the local papers contained the following advertisement prominently displayed:

> Boys! Bring your dogs. A free ticket ticket to the circus given to each boy who brings a dog to the office of the Metropolitan Gas office on Thursday morning.

The advertisement appeared on Friday, and the boys had nearly a whole week to gather up dogs. Developments proved that they only "spotted" them until Wednesday night. Then, without regard to ownership, they gathered them in. The owners had seen the advertisement and were laughing over it, but they were too innocent. They did not understand boy nature. They forgot to lock up their pets.

All the Dogs in Town on Hand.

Thursday morning, the specified time, brought the strangest spectacle ever seen in the town. From all highways and byways converging on the gas office came a procession of dogs, dogs tied by ropes, dogs dragged by chains, dogs carried in arms, dogs led by strings, St. Bernards and pugs, Scotch collies, bull terriers, spaniels and mongrels.

As soon as the doors of the gas office were opened they went in with a rush. The place was full of struggling boys, pushing, shoving and yelling, in a mass of dogs, yelping, snarling, fighting and whining. Dogs broke loose and upset chairs and tables, started fights and raised the most outrageous din that had been heard since election.

Percy, the only one in the office who had not been stampeded by the rush, stationed himself behind a wooden railing and let one boy at a time through the gate. Each boy was given a circus ticket, and on each dog was tied, securely and firmly, a yellow blanket, bearing in big red letters the legend:

> "COOK WITH GAS."

Then the boy and the dog were sent out through a back door and turned loose in the streets.

For two hours the procession of boys and dogs went through the gate and out into the street. After them came fond owners searching for their pets. The streets were lively with flashes of yellow streaked with red: "Cook with Gas." The police came out to help the owners recover their property and yellow blankets were scattered throughout the town.

Some suits for damages were started against the Metropolitan Gas Company but Percy merely sent the papers to his father, along with the local newspaper accounts of the uproar.

Father Gives Him Real Chance.

The old man's eyes opened with a good deal of surprise as he learned how the young man had advertised the business. Then he wrote him a letter telling him to come back, that he would give him a wider field.

"That enterprise was too big for the town," he wrote. Percy came back. There was further opposition to his marriage. His father watched him to see if his sudden burst of energy had been merely a flash in the pan, or if he had started to keep going. The young man settled this question by inventing an improved design of rubber tire and his father put him in position to start its manufacture.

When he had his plant well under way he was given a proposition to sell a half interest for $1,000,000. He accepted and invested the capital in his father's enterprises. The old man has no objection to the son's name now.

It will be admitted that young McBride should have succeeded. He had the backing, even though it were not of the friendliest character. The experiences of Tom Langworth illustrate how a young man succeeded without this backing.

Narrowness in Business Mark of Successful Man.

By Jonas Howard.

FOR a genuinely narrow man, with distorted, selfish points of view, give me the typical man who has made a success in mercantile and manufacturing lines. Not all individuals are so, but narrowness runs through these tradesmen as in no other calling or profession in life. He approaches any proposition in the business and the social world in just the one spirit of inquiry:

"Well, how is thing going to affect my business?"

Answering this question according to his own narrow observation, he acts accordingly as he has decided the question. If perhaps he decides that it will have no effect one way or another, he may still refuse to act by answering that other question of his:

"Oh, well: what's the use? There's nothing in it for me—what's the use?"

Great Corporations Still Narrow.

The narrowest of these types belong to another generation, who just now are white-haired and considering with supreme regret the coming early necessity for retirement. But here and there through the mercantile and manufacturing world one finds the newest of the great corporations full of young blood and yet holding fast by this same narrow text and testament of business.

Not long ago I wished to look through a typical packing department in one of the great wholesale drygoods houses of America. It was an incorporated company, with some of the sons of the founders occupying important positions in the business. One of the richest of these sons was general manager, who received me politely enough. But he told me that the packing and shipping department of the house was a terra incognito even to the employes whose work did not take them there—that no stranger ever was let into these packing rooms for observation. I was compelled to ask why. Then, in a most impressive manner, he said:

"You see, our packing and shipping departments are the results of years of experiment and experience and have cost this house thousands of dollars as they have developed. We don't want to run any risk of giving out to our competitors any information that we have bought and paid for. For instance, if we get an order today from a merchant 200 miles out of the city, he will get his goods the next day. We don't want any outsider to know how we accomplish this."

Better Pay Would Reveal Method.

Yet in these packing rooms alone were 600 employes on the two upper floors, and as a business proposition it may be accepted as a fact that an increase of 25 per cent in the salary of almost any one of these men would have drawn him to any other competing house in the city. Had I been a competitor in his field, thinking only of half as much of his methods as he did, I would have had a corps of his packers and shippers in my establishment within a week. Yet he, ostrichlike, with his head in the sand of his own accomplishments, feared to let a hint of the house's methods get to the outside world.

Nothing offends this type of business man more than for the facts of a certain employe's big salary to get to this same competing world. Occasionally, an industrial concern will seek advertisement of the fact of the high salaries paid its officers and its legal counsel, but on this subject the average successful merchant and manufacturer is more than dumb. One of his most touchous points concerns the salaries paid to the traveling men who command high figures. His haunting fear is that his competitor will offer more money to take the men away.

Virtually no house will allow discussion of the big salaries paid salesmen and buyers, and yet in the competitive world of trade today should a competing house desire the services of a saesman belong to another business it would make a secret investigation of the trade which such a salesman carries with him, discover his capabilities, and then go after him with an offer that he could not reject save by his own house's meeting the increase. And at any time it is a stroke worth while, if a competing house simply forces a $5,000 increase on a competitor's salary roll.

Narrowness Often Is Expensive.

Not long ago a friend told me a story characteristic of the narrow business man. The story involved a young man who had perfected and patented a great labor saving device, which the narrow business man wanted not only for his mercantile uses but for manufacture. He had been in touch with the young man a long time, suggesting, questioning and endeavoring to size up the young fellow preparatory to the sharpest possible deal.

But suddenly one day, when the business man took up the subject, the inventor told him that another concern had taken it up and that he had just completed the negotiations with the firm for its manufacture and sale.

"And what did you get out of it?" was the instant query of the man of business.

"Well, I got a job with the house," confessed the inventor.

"A good job?" gasped the business man. "You mean to tell me you gave up your rights in that thing for a job with the manufacturers?"

"Yes," was the reply; "you hung off in the deal and I wanted to settle the matter and get the thing working."

The merchant said several things under his breath and perhaps just over it, too, before he asked in a tone of hopeless resignation to the inevitable, what kind of a job and what salary went with it.

"Oh, you see, I am to be manager of the plant. I have 100 shares in the stock company, and a salary of $25,000 a year."

Right here is a striking example of the differences that exist between the self-made type of successful man and the man whose money and experience go in with the money and the experience of other men who have opened their eyes to the fact that a good many things are yet to be learned in this world. My friend says the merchant first interested in the invention might have paid $5,000 for exclusive rights to the manufacture of the invention!

It is admitted that many manufacturing institutions of many kinds cannot throw doors open to the publicist and the expert or the chance visitor. The "no admittance" card is necessary to the industrial world. But at the same time it will not be disputed that as time moves and men grow in knowledge the cards are less and less needed for the purpose of preserving a fancied secrecy.

The analytical chemist, for instance, is able to uncover some of the most carefully guarded secrets of manufacture in scores of industries. He takes the mere merchantable output of the processes and reads in them their material origin and composition.

In a like manner the merchant who may have been 25 years perfecting his own methods of orders and shipments and routine handling of his firm's business, forgets that specialists have grown up in the meantime who are bringing scientifically demonstrated methods into the business world—methods that have been deduced from the existing order of things and which need have not the slightest relation to the evolutionary past. In the last generation the big business house is on another footing. A score of other businesses are intimately related with its business and with the business of its competitors, and toward each of these competitors these associated interests are in the attitude of customers and counselors.

Early Transportation—Waterways and Their Navigation

By R. T. Wiley

FACILITIES of transportation and ready communication are among the most important elements of civilization and of national development and growth. So they have their all-important contribution to the material development of any given locality. The pre-eminence of Pittsburgh and its contributing territory in manufacture is due in a larger degree to its transportation facilities than to any other single cause. This was foreseen in some degree by the white men who came earliest into this region. Washington noted the advantages of the point of ground between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, where they join to form the Ohio, when he first saw the spot in 1753, and has left us a record of it in his journal. It was a partial appreciation of these advantages that led to the various contests for possession of the region which have been briefly noted in a previous series of papers.

We are living in the railroad age. Its whole marvelous growth and development have been within the lifetime of men still among us, and its story in general is so well known that there is no need for even a summary of it here. This series will treat with those modes of transportation and travel which successively had pre-eminence before the railroad age, from the earliest times of which we have record.

Indians First Rivermen.

The routes of travel first used and subsequently improved by the white men were those they found in use by the Indians when they came among these, and which had been utilized for uncounted generations before. Their canoes traversed the rivers of the region, and first models of craft built by white men for these rivers conformed closely to those given them by the copper-hued navigators. A long chapter, and one not devoid of interest, could be written concerning the evolution of the river craft from those first models to what are in common use among us today, but it can only be briefly sketched here.

There were three types of Indian canoes. The most common was a log hollowed out by chopping and burning. It was the safest craft, though more cumbersome than the canoe of birch bark, and not capable of as great speed. The other type was that of skins of animals stretched over a wooden framework. It was not common among the Indians of this region, but was the lightest and swiftest of the craft made by the aborigines. The log or bark of a single tree was a limit beyond which the red man did not go in his aquatic architecture, and not even the largest trees were used.

The first advance made by the white men on the primitive dugout canoe was the pirogue. With better tools and facilities for shaping it than the Indians could command, the whites employed much larger tree trunks for the making of these craft, and sometimes joined two great logs for making one pirogue, forming a boat capable of floating a considerable weight, be it of persons or of merchandise. The batteau was the next step. It was a freight boat, square at each end, but widest at the middle portion. It was almost exclusively a down-stream craft, rarely returning from any considerable voyage. The type has changed some, but the coal and freight barges of today are the outgrowth of this model.

Emigrants Used Flatboats.

The flatboat was the usual conveyance of the emigrant down the rivers in his migration to the west. It was square, flat-bottomed and was aided in its progress down the stream by great oars, or "sweeps," affixed to the sides. Its direction was controlled by a like oar at the stern, and a smaller one, called a "gouger," at the bow. It carried a low cabin, roofed over, and this housed one or more families on the voyage to the new home, a number of settlers usually travelling together for the greater safety. The boat bore also their cattle, horses, poultry, implements and household goods. The flatboat never returned from its downstream voyage, but its plank went to form the first habitation of the settler in his new home.

The great coalboats, familiar to those acquainted with the coal trade on the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, are the lineal descendants of the flatboats built and navigated by the pioneer settlers of the middle west. These later craft are much larger in area and have been greatly deepened by employing studding and planks for their sides and ends, but the main features of the type have remained persistent in them. In the early days of the river coal trade they were floated to market in pairs lashed together, a crew of men being apportioned to each pair. Handling the unwieldly craft in the swift water of a stage sufficient to float them was attended with perils many and frequent, and the business developed a hardy and reckless class of men, whose deeds of daring and of deviltry are yet recounted by the old-timers. But the race of old coalboatmen has well nigh died out.

Coalboats Sold With Cargoes.

The coalboats of that period, like the flatboats of the pioneer settlers, never returned. They were sold with their cargoes, and were broken up for their lumber at the place of their unloading. About the time of the civil war the employment of steamboats in their handling became common, and soon this entirely superseded the earlier method. The occupation of the coalboatman was gone, but he knew the rivers well, and was in immediate demand as a pilot for the steamboat which had taken his work. Most of the early towboat pilots of the river coal trade came from the ranks of the coalboatmen. The economy of providing a tow for the returning steamer and the growing scarcity of timber soon led to the bringing of coalboats back from the markets of the west and south, and now that is the universal practice, these great craft frequently making many such voyages down and up the rivers.

The keelboat was the river packet of the early days. It alone followed the plans of marine architecture, having a ribbed frame, planked over in straight lines and curves, after the manner of ship building. It was pointed at each end and carried a cabin built nearly its whole length, but sufficiently narrow to allow space along each side for the "running board," to be traversed by the men who pushed it along with poles. The pole was planted with one end against the bottom of the river and the other against a pad on the man's shoulder, his weight being brought against it as he slowly walked along the board for the length of the craft, and pushed the boat behind him. Running back to the stern, this process was repeated. The keelboat was steered by a sweep at the stern. Sometimes oars at the sides and occasionally even a square sail were employed in its propulsion. It was from 12 to 15 feet wide and averaged about 50 feet in length.

How Boats "Made the Riffle."

The keelboats came and went on the rivers and their tributaries, carrying the products of the region, and distributing these and such supplies as were brought in. Their proportions allowed them to ascend many of the smaller streams, and these were built for upstream as well as downstream navigation. But it was a slow and laborious process, especially when against the current. At the shoals, or "riffles," as they were called, it was often necessary to resort to the cordelle. This consisted of a doubled rope, attached to the bow of the boat at one end and the other end tied to some object on the shore of the river at a point above. It was drawn tight, a stout stick was inserted between the lines, and these were twisted together, the boat being slowly drawn up by the shortening due to this process, which was also called warping. When no more could be accomplished by this means (and it was only a few feet at best), another line was put out and drawn taut, to hold what had been gained, the cordelle again being placed and twisted as before. This was "making the riffle," a phrase which survives long after the disappearance of the last keelboat, to describe a success achieved over difficulties.

The keelboat furnished the model for the canalboat of later days, and for the great pointed freight carriers of our day known to rivermen as "model barges." It also developed its race of wild and hardy boatmen—a daredevil lot, who were always out for a fight or a frolic when different crews of them met. From these were recruited largely the gangs of river pirates that infested the lower Ohio, and at whose hands many an emigrant came to grief. Every keelboat carried a horn and one or more men who could wind it. These were used for signaling for landings or passing boats.

Yards for the building of these various kinds of craft were early established along the rivers of the region. Pittsburgh and Brownsville seem to have been the first points at which they were regularly built, as an established industry. At the first named there is a record of the industry during the revolutionary war, and soon after that flatboats were being built at Brownsville for emigrants on their way down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. In the great tide of emigration westward, which began soon after the close of the war, the same incentive led to the establishing of boat yards at Elizabeth on the Monongahela, Wheeling and Marietta on the Ohio, and an extensive business in this line was carried on for a number of years, particularly at the place first named. Sailing vessels also were soon being built, but account of these will have to be deferred for another paper.

(This is the first of a series of articles on early transportation by Mr. Wiley. The next will deal with the old mountain roads.)

The Rapid Use of Aliquot Parts Key to Success in Figures

By J. Malcom Stewart

THE aliquot parts of a number are, strictly speaking, its factors—that is to say, any number multiplied by another is an aliquot part of the given number, as: 10 is an aliquot part of 50. In commercial circles what is known as figuring by aliquot parts includes not only this science, but all operations wherein the process may be shortened by critical analysis.

This is the highest and best method of quick figuring ever devised, and, although greatly neglected in the schools of this country, is extensively taught in Europe, especially to the students in the higher schools and universities intending to follow commercial pursuits.

Its principles can be taught only to a certain extent in a text book, but a knowledge of what can be taught having been obtained, any one, by a little application, can develop it in his own particular way to suit the class of operations he has to perform, nearly any of which can be greatly shortened by its use.

Many Students Not Thorough.

One trouble with many students of this branch of arithmetic is not carrying their investigations far enough, contenting themselves with the first process they stumble on to, instead of seeking further and trying to discover a better one.

In this article modes of procedure and rules covering thousands of the ordinary calculations of business will be given and the best method of figuring by all the principal mixed numbers explained.

ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

Multiply 362½ by 2½. Answer—906.

Rule—Multiply the quantity by 10 and divide by 4, the result in the above case being the same as ¼ of 3,625, 2½ being ¼ of 10.

ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

Multiply 597½ by 2½. Answer—1,494.

Process—Consider the 597½ as 600 and take ¼ of 6,000, or 1,500, for your first result. Then deduct 2½x2½, which is the same as ¼ of 25, or 6. You will readily see the solution of the above problem by looking at it in this way; or, supposing it to be a commercial transaction of yards at 2½ cents a yard, $15 less 6 cents, both of which combinations you should see at a glance by following this rule.

Two and one-half is the most important of all numbers to know how to figure by. It occurs in all kinds of places and in all kinds of combinations.

By its use you can figure any quantity ending in 7½ much easier than by any other method. Take, for instance, the following example:

ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

What cost 128 yards at 47½ cents? Answer—$60 80.

Process—Multiply first by 50 cents, which gives a result of $64; then deduct ¼ of $12 80, or what it would come to at 10 cents, which is $3 20, and you have the complete answer. A little practice will enable you to look at the above and just say, $64 less $3 20.

Examples for Practice.

What will 4,820 pounds flour cost at 2½ cents a pound? Answer—$120 50.

What will 297½ pounds butter cost at 36 cents a pound? Answer—$107 10.

What will 147½ yards sheeting cost at 6½ cents a yard? Answer—$9 [illegible] ($9 75 less 16).

What will 150 yards dress goods cost at 32½ cents a yard? Answer—$[illegible].

What will 357½ yards cambric cost at 2½ cents a yard? Answer—$8 94.

In the last example ¼ of $36 is $9, from which deduct 6 cents for the 2½ yards.

To multiply by 5, which is, of course, one-half of 10, add a cipher to the number to be multiplied and divide by 2.

ILLUSTRATION No. 4.

What cost 1,688 yards at 5 cents a yard? Answer—$84 40.

Process—Take ½ of $168 80, the amount of the transaction at 10 cents a yard, thus: 8, 4, 4, 0.

This rule is so simple that it requires scarcely any attention in order to learn it thoroughly. It is invaluable, however, especially when figuring by 5½, which sum, when decimally written, shows at once the relation it bears to the former one, it being composed of 5 and 10 per cent of 5; consequently, to multiply by 5½ it is only necessary to add 10 per cent to the sum obtained by multiplying by 5, thus:

ILLUSTRATION No. 5.

What cost 280 yards of sheeting at 5½ cents a yard?

Answer—$15 40.

Rule—Take ½ of $28 00 and add to the result thus obtained one-tenth of itself; $14 plus $1 40 equals $15 40.

Process Really Is Simple.

Obtaining the above result really entailed but one operation, for when you multiply by 5 you also multiply by ½, all that remains to be done, after obtaining the first product, being the removal of the decimal point one place to the left, which of course gives 10 per cent of the other sum.

Figuring by dollars and cents, when the dollars are 2 the cents will be 20; when the dollars are 5 the cents will be 50; when the dollars are 7 the cents will be 70, and so on.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

What will 160 yards of calico cost at 5½ cents a yard? Answer—$8 80.

What would 240 yards muslin cost at 5½ cents a yard? Answer—$13 20.

What would 488 pounds rice cost at 5½ cents a pound? Answer—$26 84.

What would 162½ pounds lard cost at 5½ cents a pound. Answer—$8 94.

Note—The last example can be readily performed thus: Multiply 160 by 5½ and add the product of the 2½ yards, obtaining the latter by taking ¼ of 55, according to the rule given under the head of multiplication, by 2½. A little practice will enable you to say at a glance, $8 80 and 14, or, better yet, just $8 94.

Six and a Quarter Helpful.

The next figure to be considered is 6¼. This is one-sixteenth of 100, and can be nicely handled from that standpoint, if you only know how to do it. One-sixteenth is ¼ of ¼ or ½ of ⅛, and as it is easy to multiply by either of these numbers you can adopt that plan to your great advantage when dealing with the number under discussion.

ILLUSTRATION No. 6.

What would 288 yards gingham cost at 6¼ cents a yard? Answer—$18 00.

Process—At $1 a yard it would cost $288, at 25 cents $72, and 6¼ cents, $18; or, figuring first by one-eighth, at 12½ cents, it would cost $36, and at 6¼ cents, $18. The better way is to figure first by one-eighth. Nearly every one knows how to do this readily, and we have found it the better way.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

What would 48½ dozen eggs cost at 6¼ cents a dozen? Answer—$3 03.

Note—Take ⅛ of 48, which is 6, and ½ of that, or 3; this gives the cost of 48 dozen. Then add 3 cents for the half dozen.

What would 488¼ yards sheeting cost at 6¼ cents a yard? Answer—$30 52.

What would 244½ pounds flour cost at 6¼ cents a pound? Answer—$15 28.

Note—In this instance the cost of 240 pounds can be readily ascertained; to this sum add 28 cents for the 4½ pounds over and you have the complete answer.

Aid in Using 7 1-2.

The next figure is 7½, which equals ¾ of 10. To multiply by it, just add another of those mental ciphers, and take ¾ of the amount thus obtained, as 36x7½ equal 270, or ¾ of 360.

ILLUSTRATION No. 7.

What would 284 pounds of cheese cost at 7½ cents a pound? Answer—$21 30.

Process—Multiply the quantity by 10, which in this case gives $28 40, and take ¾ of that amount, or $21 30. After a little practice do sums like the above thus: Size them up and see what they look like at 10 cents. This will give you a clew as to what the answer ought to be, as it will certainly be one-fourth less than it would be at 10 cents, and an estimate can be formed and misuse of the decimal point avoided; then just say ¾ of 28 is 21, and ¾ of 4 is 3, afterward adding the cipher to complete the operation. Any one, no matter how dull he may be, can learn to multiply any number, instantly, by this process.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

What would 44 yards of sheeting cost at 7½ cents a yard? Answer—$3 30.

What would 124 dozen eggs cost at 7½ cents a dozen? Answer $9 30.

What would 488¾ yards gingham cost at 7½ cents a yard? Answer—$36 66.

Note—In the last example, say: Three-fourths of 48 is 36, and three-fourths of 8 is 6; then add 6 cents for the three-fourth yard, placing it last in the answer, where the cipher would be, were there no fraction. When you practice this method a few times you will find yourself able to say, without any hesitancy, 36—6—6.

The next number in order is 9, and we will only treat of the squaring of sums consisting wholly of that number, such as 99, or 9,999.

Rule—Write down as many nines less one, as there are nines in the given number, an 8, as many zeros as nines, and 1.

ILLUSTRATION No. 8.

What is the square of 9,999?

Answer—99,980,001.

Process—We have four nines in the given number, so we write down three nines, an 8, three ciphers and 1.

No Graft in One Trade; Rank and File Honest

ALTHOUGH graft in its various forms seems to be flourishing in many parts of the United States, there is one class of business men which insists that the standard of individual honesty among Americans is remarkably high.

This class is made up of the hundreds of men who are engaged in the mail order business.

Many of them send out valuable goods to cities, towns and farms throughout the country and rely upon the honesty of the applicants for the goods for their protection. The man to whom the goods is sent either accepts them and sends back the money or he finds that he does not care for the goods he has ordered and sends them back. So thoroughly have the mail order merchants become convinced of the honesty of their trade that they have to a large extent ceased to send out their products collect on delivery. That method of mailing was a sure check against dishonesty. The customer could not take the goods from his postoffice until he had paid for them.

But as the mail order houses found that most men are thoroughly honest they placed more reliance upon the honor of their customers. They began simply to send the goods and to ask that if they were accepted the customer forward the price to the house.

One of the mail order merchants said the other day that less than 1 per cent of his product was lost or appropriated by men who did not pay for it. He also threw light upon the method by means of which he and other mail order people get a line on the honesty of their patrons.

Of course, many of the men and women who write to mail order houses and ask for goods are not rated in either Dun or Bradsreet. Only men who are in business are so rated. These smaller customers' credit is known by local mercantile agencies. Many agencies of this class rate men in other cities and other states, but even with their help and with the help of Dun and Bradstreet it is not always possible to get accurate information about the financial standing and honesty of customers who applied for goods.

So the mail order houses began to buy selected lists of names. These names are classified by regular agencies into the different businesses and pursuits followed by the men and women whose names appear upon the lists. From these agencies it is possible to secure the names of all the lawyers or doctors or hardware merchants in any town. No business is neglected by the collectors of names and these names are sold to merchants who sell goods in which the owners of the names are interested. Lists of names that are more than two years old are not regarded as highly as newer ones, and names which have already yielded inquiries or orders are quoted higher than those which have already been canvassed, but from which no satisfactory results have been obtained.

Mail order men say that men and women who are important enough in their own localities to get their names into the telephone book, the social register, the list of persons present at a society function, and even in many cases into the city directory or the state gazatteer, seldom take advantage of a mail order man's confidence in them.

Manufacturers who send out agents' samples and outfits on request have the same story to tell.

"It seems," said one of these manufacturers the other day, "that what graft there is is not to be found among the rank and file of the people. Certainly our experience shows us that the vast majority of the people are honest. They are honest, too, in the face of temptation. They know that it would put us to a great deal of expense, and one which we might not undertake, to proceed against them if they confiscated our goods, and they know that we would lose their good will besides, but they either pay the price or send back the goods just the same."

For the Man Who Works With Hand or Brain.

MILL MEN'S PAY WAS NOT RAISED

Increase Certain for Iron and Steel Workers When Next Adjustment Is Made.

WEEKLY REPORTS OF LODGES

Excellent conditions prevail at all the iron and steel mills of the country and the outlook is bright for a steady run throughout the winter. Many of the steel mills will be kept busy through the coming year, as orders have already been booked that will require at least nine months to fill. The demand for iron products is increasing and prices have advanced. Some disappointment was expressed by the puddlers and finishers in the union rolling mills last week over the result of the bi-monthly examination of the sales sheets of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Wages of the union men are based on the average selling price of bar iron, and the puddlers had expected an advance, as the company is now quoting bar iron at $1 80 the 100 pounds. At the previous bi-monthly adjustment the average was $1 40 the 100 pounds, and the puddlers receive $5 50 a ton on this basis. For each 10 cents a ton over that rate they will get an increase of 25 cents a ton on the sliding scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers. Sales during the past two months have been made at $1 60 and $1 70, but at the examination last week it was shown that the average due to some old contracts taken at a low price did not quite reach $1 50, and wages will remain unchanged for November and December. A stiff advance on January 1 seems almost certain. The conditions at the union mills, according to the weekly reports of the lodges, are very favorable. These reports have been compiled for the Amalgamated Journal, and are as follows:

No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, mills working, none; idle, 6. Reported will start December 1.

No. 11, Pittsburgh, A. M. Byers iron works. Boiling department, 28 furnaces working double and 1 scrap. Bar department, bar mill on double; plate mill on double. Prospects good.

No. 6, Washington, Pa., McClure tin mill. Tin department, mills worked full after Tuesday; expect a good run of work now. Prospects good.

No. 18, Pittsburgh. Crescent steel works. Boiling department, 22 furnaces working, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 2, Cumberland, Md., N. & G. Taylor Company. Tin department, 7 mills working, 1 idle.

No. 34, Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, 31 furnaces working three turns, 2 scrap and 1 pile-on-boards; 4 idle. Bar and guide department, mills working full. Prospects good.

No. 54, Connellsville, Pa., Sligo Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 20 puddling and 2 scrap furnaces working double turn. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mill working double turn. Jobbing department, mill working single turn. Prospects good.

No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet and jobbing department, 2, 5 and 6 working, 1, 3 and 4 idle.

No. 62, Kittanning, Pa., Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, all idle; blast furnace will blow in the last of the week and the rolling mill will go on Wednesday of next week.

No. 65, Pittsburgh, Wayne iron works. Boiling department, 26 furnaces on three turns. Bar and guide department, bar mill working double, guide mill double. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill working double turn. Prospects good.

No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plan American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills on in full. Prospects good.

No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills on, 10 idle; crews off 10 mills; floating. Prospects unknown.

No. 21, Elwood, Ind., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 16 mills working, 12 idle.

No. 10, Greencastle, Ind., Western Tin Plate and Sheet Company. Tin department, 4 mills worked part of week, 2 mills idle; will work next week. Prospects fair.

No. 4, Muncie, Ind., American Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 9 furnaces working, 1 idle; worked all week. Prospects good.

No. 1, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 6 mills working, none idle. Prospects fair.

No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, guide mill working. Prospects good.

No. 40, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 5 mills on from Tuesday to Saturday; off Monday on account of repairing; plenty standing turn men. Prospects good.

No. 22, Niles, O., Empire Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, idle all week. Bar department, idle all week. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills, working full time. Tin department, 1 black plate mill on in full. Prospects good.

No. 8, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle; 2 boiling and 6 scrapping worked all week. Bar and guide department, 10-inch Belgium mill on all week. Prospects bright.

No. 16, Massillon, O., Empire Plant, Republic Iron and Steel Company. 7 furnaces working, 1 idle; 4 scrap and 3 puddle furnaces worked full. Bar and guide department, guide mill worked full. Prospects unknown.

No. 52, Sharon, Pa., Sharon Steel Hoop Company. Bar and guide department, 8, 9 and 10-inch mills all working three turns; none idle. Prospects good.

No. 22, Canton, O., Carnahan Tin Plate and Sheet Company. Knobbing department, idle. Bar department, bar mill idle. Tin department, 8 mills, worked four days. Prospects fair.

No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working, none idle; 1 puddling, 7 swartaing and 7 scrapping. Bar and guide department, 9-inch, 8-inch and bar mill working, none idle; all departments on in full. Prospects good.

No. 14, Youngstown, O., Brown-Bonnell plant of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Week commencing November 13, all mills on. Prospects good.

No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Railway Steel Spring Company. Bar and guide department, 9 and 18-inch mills worked four double turns.

No. 1, Follansbee, W. Va., Follansbee Bros. Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 2 mills working, none idle. Tin department, 2 mills worked all week, 4 mills lost two days on account of bars. Prospects good.

No. 34, Martins Ferry, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 19 mills working, 7 idle. Prospects fair.

No. 47, Cambridge, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 7 mills working, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Wheeling Sheet and Iron Company. Sheet bar mill idle. Sheet and jobbing department, idle. Prospects good.

No. 32, Steubenville, O., Pope Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 5 mills working, 7 idle.

No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, mill off for repair. Bar and guide department, 14-inch mill working.

No. 1, Baltimore, Md., Canton Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, 2 idle. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mill working, bar mill worked one turn. Prospects good.

No. 51, Milton, Pa., nail mill. Boiling department, nail mill, 8 double and 2 single furnaces working double turn; old mill, 4 boiling and 4 scrapping furnaces worked double turn. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working single turn, 15-inch mill working double turn. Prospects good.

No. 22, Lancaster, Pa., Penn Iron Company. Boiling department, 9 furnaces working, none idle; 3 scrap and 6 boiling furnaces, all double turn. Bar and guide department, 10, 6-inch and bar mill working, none idle; 8-inch single; spike, nut and bolt mills worked single turn. Prospects good.

No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 9 double and 8 single furnaces working in full. Bar and guide department, 2 18-inch, 12-inch, 9-inch and 8-inch mills working; 1 18-inch and 1 8-inch working single turn, balance working double turn. Prospects good.

No. 6, Cohoes, N. Y., Cohoes rolling mill and tube works. Boiling department, bar and guide department went on strike Monday evening, November 6, in behalf of victimized member; men determined to stay out until the brother is reinstated.

No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 2 mills worked four days. Tin department, 19 mills worked four days. Prospects fair.

No. 9, East St. Louis, Ill., Tudor plant of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working. Prospects good.

No. 10, Moline, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, 8 and 12-inch mills working double turn; straaner wanted, bring card. Prospects good.

No. 6, Chicago, Ill., Sellers Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, 3 furnaces working double turn, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 1, East Chicago, Ind., Inland plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 14 double puddling furnaces working, 4 on double turn, balance are working three turns; the furnaces working three turns; puddlers are not doing much good, swarthers doing fine. Prospects good.

No. 29, East Chicago, Ind., Interstate Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 4 sand bottom and 3 double swarth furnaces working, 1 sand bottom, 2 double and 2 single puddle furnaces and 1 sand bottom idle. Bar and guide department, 9, 10, 8 and 12-inch mills working; finishing department doing fine. Prospects good.

No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Bar and guide department, 3 skelp mills working, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 6, Ashland, Ky., Ashland Steel Company. Blooming and converting mills worked all week; five standing turn men. Prospects favorable.

No. 25, Piqua, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working, one more mill is to start up next week. Bar department, sheet bar mill working. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills working, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 11, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Iron Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working, none idle; mill on double turn all week, scrap mill working; 1 sand bottom idle; mill on five days double turn, 4 sand bottoms and 1 cinder bottom. Prospects good.

No. 20, Middletown, O., American Rolling Mill Company. Sheet bar mill on double turn. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills working, none idle. Good prospects.

No. 30, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, bar 8-inch and 10-inch mills all on double turn. Prospects good.

No. 56, Columbus, O., Standard Chain Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle; plenty of standing turn men. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mill working, none idle; no muck bar on stock. Prospects good.

No. 2, Anniston, Ala., Western Car and Foundry Company. Boiling department, 18 furnaces working double turn. Bar and guide department, mills all on. Prospects good.

No. 46, Hyde, Pa., Clearfield Steel and Iron Company. Bar and guide department, finishing mill running double turn, working about one-half skelp and one-half bar iron. Prospects unknown.

WAGE SCALE ADJUSTED.

Brotherhood of Painters Enter Into a Favorable Agreement With Employers for Next Year.

The first organization in the building trades to arrange the wage scale for 1906 is the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. A settlement was reached with the employers by a committee of the district council on the basis of the present scale of $3 40 a day of eight hours and all of the existing working rules. A new clause relative to car fare was incorporated in the new agreement. It reads as follows:

All car fare shall be paid by employers on pay day. The shop shall be taken as the starting point for contractors having a shop. The main office of a firm not having a shop shall be taken as the starting point and for outside contractors the starting point shall be the headquarters of district council No. 6. All employers shall pay car fare over the radius of one mile from either of the above starting points.

The members in the Pittsburgh district are pleased over the result of the referendum vote on the place for holding the convention. Memphis, Tenn., which had been selected at the previous convention held in Detroit in 1903, received the majority of the votes. The session will open in that city on December 4.

Boy in Electrical Business Must "Find Himself" Young

By John A. Howland.

RECOGNIZING the electrical business as the newest of the great industries opening into a hundred other industrial fields, it is not to be wondered at that the beginner in shop or school finds himself in search of finger-boards at the crossroads. A quarter of a century virtually has given all of history and precedent in modern electrical engineering. Virtually no man has grown gray in its harness. Only within the last 10 years has it become a science.

"Where shall I begin in the work and how?" is the question of the student who is at sea between the shop and the technical school. The average electrical engineer who has succeeded in the old school of hard knocks is leaning toward that school. The newer generation, which has passed from the technical school to a beginner's salary large enough to have stunned one of these old timers by the cut and try method, naturally leans to the technical school. Where shall the embryo electrical engineer compromise between the two?

Technical School a Boon.

Not even the old-time engineer would deny the advantages of school work. Not the greatest champion of the strictest technical equipment will dispute the necessity for the practical course in hard knocks as assured by the shop. But shall the hard knocks of experience come first, or shall they come in the sophomore or junior year of the student, giving him one or two years to finish what shall be practically his post graduate work? The head of the electrical department in one of the greatest universities in the country has passed the question on to others.

"I have received an offer from one of the greatest electrical companies in the country tendering positions to my entire senior class," he said. "But can I advise my boys to accept the positions? Have the large companies taken care of the graduates of their testing departments with sufficient liberality to jutify a young man in making the sacrifice which a shop course entails? Would it not be better all around if I offered the large company the services of my junior class for just one year?"

Does Work in Big Shops Pay?

In Europe it is customary for technical graduates to pay for the privilege of working in large shops. Can the graduate of the American school afford to take such a place at a salary? One student and graduate of a noted school answered "no" to the query.

He was young and ambitious, facing the necessity of getting an income for his work as soon as possible. Five years ago he left his school and entered the shops of one of the big companies. The salary was small, but maintained him from the start. He was promoted rapidly and finally was placed in the engineering department at a salary of $1,500. But there he had stopped, seemingly.

"I am looking out for a future," he said, "and I am not wholly satisfied with the prospects. If I stay here my work must be narrowed to a single special field. I shall be a salaried man always, with no opportunity ever to acquire an interest in the business. Would it not have been better for me to start with a smaller company? And, if so, is it too late for me to go back and begin in such a position?"

Taking Chicago as the basis of an investigation into the prospects and realities of at least 200 electrical engineers, 40 per cent of these men are in the employ of the big companies. Ten men out of the 200 are receiving $10,000 a year and over; 18 of them have salaries between $5,000 and $10,000; 126 are drawing $2,400 to $5,000 a year; 40 of them are receiving $2,400 a year and under. Thirty-five per cent of these men control the business or are holding partnership interests in it. Twenty-five per cent of these men are not college graduates, but perhaps 80 per cent of them have been found to favor the technical education, together with whatever other school advantages may be gained by the person seeking place in the electrical field.

Faults of the School Plan.

From the point of view of shop experience and training in their relation to theory of the schools, even the faculties of the schools are divided in many ways. The instructor finds scores of cases that the lack of knowledge of practical electrical conditions and equipment is a bar to the progress of a student, but when the barrier is diagnosed the professor is no nearer the remedy than he was before. Even when he discovers that the student is wanting in these essentials in his junior year he may be more than ever nonplused when it comes to that student's picking up this practical shop experience. There are two difficulties at this point.

First, and too often, the junior student who breaks away from the classroom for the shop, settling into practical work at a fair compensation, discovers at the end of this first year that the ability to earn a fair living is out of all proportion inviting, rather than going back to routine theoretical training, where he must sacrifice not only wages, but money that he has already saved. Then, as a second proposition, more than one young man who has had the courage to leave the shop and go back for his senior year at school finds theory has flattened out for him; that the practice and experience of the shop has rendered theory impossibly unreal until, if he should stay to the end of the senior, that year's instruction proves the slowest and most uninteresting of all his school life.

It is here, however, that the individual counts in the balance. The successful man in electrical engineering almost universally is certain that the young man whose individuality and concentration and innate adaptability are great enough for the work need have no fear of taking either chance. Where he shall take that chance—whether in a large company or in a small one—is another question not easily answered for all.

Big Company Place for "Great" Man.

Manifestly for the type of man who has great things in him and who can come to the front with them in a convincing way, the big company is the better vantage ground. It has fewer first-class opportunities, but the measure of income is greater as the company is greater and more powerful than the others. Advancement is slower in the large company after the first steps, but as the person counts upon his ability over that of the average man, he can afford to wait his time and turn. It has been suggested that such a man as this, going into a big concern, may do well to start as low in the scale of responsibility as his necessity for income will allow, thus working up through as many departments as possible and learning as much of practical details as this route makes possible. It is admitted readily that for a general knowledge of electrical work the small concern offers a wider practical field than does the big works. Also there is more rapid advancement, though not to the higher peaks afforded in the greater establishments.

Some one who has been looking into the history of electrical patents has lent further emphasis to the statement that most young men in all activities of modern life "find themselves" too late for their best interests. It has been discovered that the young man's brain is of inventive turn, more than the brain of the adult, some one advancing the statement that inventive activity may be at its height before 20 years is reached. Thus it is argued that instruction in school extending over this inventive period may impair the inventive faculty for all time.

For instance, in the development of the telephone the last 25 years contain the history of the instrument. In that time 34 inventors have added 1,315 patents to the evolution of the instrument, of which 167 have been contributed by college men; the other 1,098 were produced by 22 men who were without college training.

Inventive Age Is 20 to 25.

But even here the figures are open to questionings as to whether the imaginations of the students are wrecked by training. If the inventive age is in the early 20s, and if the average young man is working in school at that period, naturally he has little opportunity for indulging his inventive imagination. With the greater imagination of the younger mind, it is not at all impossible that at a riper age fewer and better ideas are exploited.

Even when the best inventive ability has been expended in designing a machine, the electrical experts are not done with it. It is admitted that a man who designs a machine of 85 per cent efficiency has done an admirable piece of work, and that he is a good man. But just here it requires a better and broader man to consider and decide if a cheaper machine of only 75 per cent efficiency is not a better investment for the interested concern. Just when and where to stop short of the highest attainment always will be a question for the consulting engineer, rather than for the inventive genius, who, aiming at perfection, reaches as close as possible to his goal regardless of cost.

Help Boy "Find Himself" Early.

How to get a young man out of school as early as is consistent with a sound theoretical training and then turn him into that line of accomplishment where his heart lies always will be the acme of accomplishment for the technological school. How to help the young man "find himself" as early as is possible, is the thing desired. Carnegie has touched upon this one point of early grasp of material things in his comment upon the fact that of a certain 36 names of bank presidents in New York, listed offhand, not one was a college graduate. Commenting further upon the scarcity of the college type in New York affairs, he says:

"Nor is this surprising. The prize takers have too many years the start of the graduate, they have entered for the race invariably in their teens—in the most valuable of all the years for learning—from 14 to 20; that while the college student has been learning a little about the barbarous and petty squabbles of a far distant past, or trying to master languages which are dead, such knowledge as seems adapted for life upon another planet than this, as far as business affairs are concerned—the future captain of industry is hotly engaged in the school of experience obtaining the knowledge required for his future triumphs."

PLAN TO STRENGTHEN A WEAK UNION

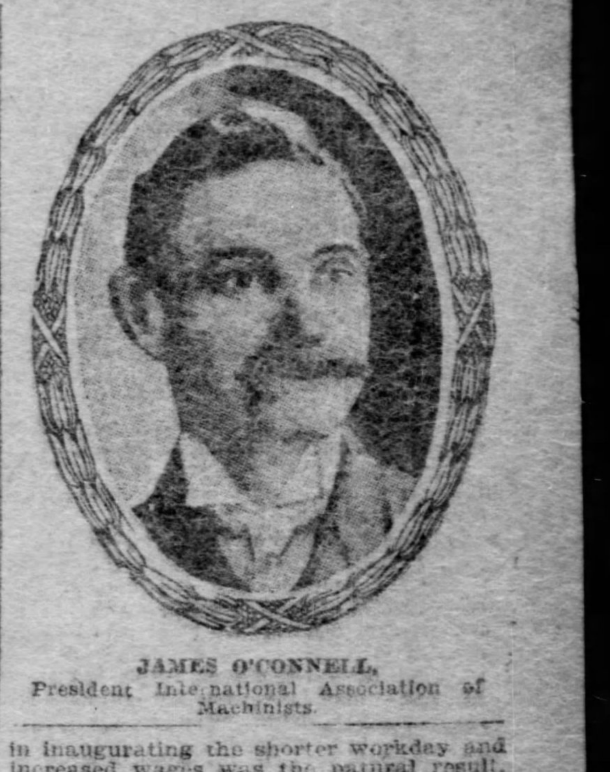
Arrangements Completed for a Great Mass Meeting of Machinists This Afternoon.

ABLE LEADERS WILL ATTEND

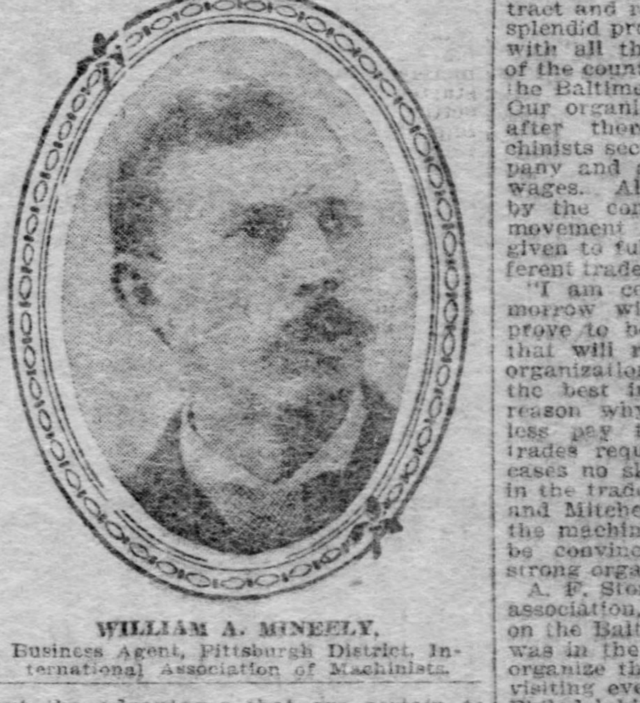
"Fifteen years ago the machinists were the best organized craft in Pittsburgh, but today the organization is the worst, and the members receive the lowest pay of any workers engaged in the metal trades. The union here is the tail of the kite and a very poor tail at that."

This statement was made yesterday by James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who will be the principal speaker at the open meeting of machinists to be held this afternoon in Old City hall. The officers of the Pittsburgh district lodge have made elaborate preparation for this meeting and it is expected to be the largest gathering of members of one craft ever held in this city. Among the speakers will be President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who are regarded as the most important labor leaders in the country. Addresses also will be made by the machinists' delegates to the federation convention, George H. Warner of New York, James J. Creamer of Richmond, Va., and A. E. Ireland of St. Paul, Minn.

Arrangements for the event were conducted by William A. Mineely, the business agent of the machinists in the Pittsburgh district. Since the organization failed to make an agreement with the Manufacturers' association last year the efforts of Mr. Mineely to keep the members together have been discouraging. It is estimated that of the 5,000 machinists in the Pittsburgh district not more than 10 per cent are members of the union. The meeting this afternoon, Mr. Mineely says, will be the opening of a vigorous organizing campaign. It is not intended to take in new members today or reinstate old members, but merely to point out the advantages that are certain to be gained by united action.



JAMES O'CONNELL,
President International Association of Machinists.



WILLIAM A. MINEELY,
Business Agent, Pittsburgh District, International Association of Machinists.

President O'Connell in discussing the situation in the Pittsburgh district and the success of the organization in other parts of the country last night, said: "Pittsburgh was the first city to bring about a reduction in working hours for the machinists. The first fight was made here and was won in less than a month, in August, 1891. Our annual convention was held in May of that year when the nine-hour day movement was decided upon. Pittsburgh was the pioneer city in inaugurating the shorter workday and increased wages was the natural result. When the movement was made here our organization was in its infancy, weak numerically and financially, and yet we succeeded. Now we are one of the strongest organizations numerically and have spent on behalf of our trade during the past two years over half a million dollars. During the six months ending October 1 of this year we paid out in strike benefits alone over $275,000.

"There could be no more fitting time for the machinists of Pittsburgh to get together and put the organization here on a basis that will compare favorably with other industrial centers of the country. We ought to be able at this time to restore the Pittsburgh organization to the strong position it held in 1891 when it was regarded as a criterion throughout our trade. It was not decided until 10 years later to extend the organization to contract and railroad shops. We have made splendid progress and now have contracts with all the important railroad systems of the country. The latest was made with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Our organization took the initiative and after thoroughly organizing the machinists secured a contract with the company and an advance of 10 per cent in wages. All the other trades employed by the company were benefited by our movement and an increase in pay was given to fully 10,000 men employed at different trades in the shops of the company.

"I am confident that the meeting tomorrow will be well attended and will prove to be the opening of a campaign that will result in the formation of an organization here that will rank among the best in the country. There is no reason why a machinist should receive less pay than men engaged in other trades requiring less skill, and in some cases no skill at all. With such leaders in the trade union movement as Gompers and Mitchell as speakers at the meeting the machinists who attend certainly will be convinced of the advantages of a strong organization."

A. F. Stork, agent and organizer of the association, who had charge of the work on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was in the city yesterday. He began to organize the machinists five months ago, visiting every shop. They are located at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cumberland, Md., Piedmont, W. Va., Grafton, W. Va., Parkersburg, W. Va., Chillicothe, O., Washington, Ind., Garrett, Ind., Newark, O., Wheeling, New Castle, Pa., Cleveland, O., Glenwood and Connellsville. In about three months Agent Stork had covered the entire territory and had brought every machinist into the organization. He declared yesterday that the International Association of Machinists has been given the credit of getting an advance in wages for the members of all other crafts employed in the railroad shops.

BANK CLERK LEARNS NEW RHEUMATISM CURE

All You Need Is to Get Run Over by a Locomotive and It Will Leave You.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A bank clerk named Rene Weil met with an accident which, by a miraculous circumstance, was not fatal. He was on the platform of the Bourse station, on the underground railway, and while bending over in order to see the train approach, lost his equilibrium and fell on the track. The driver of the train applied the brakes, but the locomotive passed over the bank clerk.

He was not killed, however; this was evident from the terrible cries he sent up. The firemen of the Jean Jaques Rousseau station were called, and with the aid of screw packs they raised the locomotive. Thereupon the bank clerk emerged safe and sound, but covered with black dust and oil.

Without saying a word to anybody he rushed up the staircase and ran into a chemist's shop. There he was assured that he was not injured. The only thing the chemist could do for him was to clean his clothes. He now declares that not only has he escaped death, but that his experience under the engine has been the means of his rheumatism leaving him.

MUST GIVE UP JOBS.

Members of Amalgamated Association at Work in Non-Union Mills Ordered to Leave Their Places.

It developed during the week that a number of members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have accepted positions in non-union mills. President P. J. McArdle promptly authorized the following notice:

In justice to the manufacturers of the First district who have recognized our association, the national officials feel constrained to call the attention of the members to the prevalent practice in this locality of men accepting employment in mills recognized by us as non-union.

This is being done by men who claim membership in the association, and who offer as an excuse for their actions the statement that they understand that such mills were regarded as open mills. This is a flagrant injustice to the manufacturers who have proven their friendship for us by signing our scale, because in some instances men have left them short-handed to accept jobs under the conditions mentioned above.

This practice must cease, if these men wish to escape the odium of non-unionism. Men desiring to accept employment in any mill whose standing he is in doubt about should consult the national office before accepting such employment.

The association cannot concur in the action of any member who relinquishes his employment in a union mill to accept work in a mill not so recognized.

We trust that this notice will be sufficient to put an end to this evil practice.

Wealth in Rocks.

A scientist in the United States agricultural department, Dr. Cushman, announces that by an electrical process he can extract 8 per cent of potash from the millions of tons of gneiss rock to be found in the country. At the same time a chemist in Denver has made another discovery—that the residuum from the refining of sugar beets can be converted into potash to such a degree that the sugar will be the by-product. Large quantities of potash are now imported, chiefly from Germany.

TILE LAYERS AFFILIATE

Another Strong Organization Is Added to the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

William J. Spencer, eighth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and secretary-treasurer of the Structural Building Trades alliance, who is attending the federation convention, says the alliance is rapidly gaining in strength. He has just been notified that by a referendum vote the International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers union had decided to affiliate with the organization. Before coming to Pittsburgh from the headquarters at Dayton, O., Secretary Spencer sent out the following bulletin on the progress made to the international and local alliances:

We have at last come within sight of our hope to realize the theory of trade unionism, viz., that when the labor market ceases to be a competitive field; when there are more jobs open than men to fill them, then the wages of the working man will voluntarily rise and improved conditions prevail without "a resort to arms," as it would be described in military vernacular.

Many instances of bettered conditions are present this year that have been secured at the volition of the employers who, finding that mechanics are scarce have gone one and sometimes two better than the scale.

By constantly striving to reach this end the Structural Building Trades alliance has played a significant part, and while it is not intended that we lay full claim to the improvement in trade conditions, still it can be said without egotism that the alliance has been a factor in the case. Still greater progress could be shown were the local bickerings to cease and trade jealousies and disputes give way to perfect concord and unanimity of action. These are the cause of the progress of the building men being held in check, and when the Structural Building Trades alliance has secured the elimination of these, as it certainly will, then the advancement of the mechanics following the building industry will be upward and continuous.

Four new charters have been granted since the issuance of our last bulletin to the cities of Hot Springs, Ark.; Englewood, N. J.; Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., while definite action in making application is being temporarily deferred in several other of the most important cities of the country.

Unfortunately the application for a charter to be located at Boston, Mass., had to be returned by direction of the general board of governors because of the division existing among the building trades, but the hope is entertained that the contending elements will adjust the existing controversy in the near future and thereby make possible the thorough solidification of all branches of the building industry in one united organization.

For some time past a serious dispute has been pending between our Norfolk and Newport News (Va.) alliance over territorial jurisdiction on the Jamestown exposition that threatened to impede the progress of construction work and prevent an agreement being negotiated with the exposition commissioners. President Kirby is now on the ground and will no doubt arrange a basis of settlement between the alliances and a general agreement covering the work on the fair grounds.

The lockout in Jacksonville, Fla., still continues and traveling members in all building trades are urged to not only "stay away," but to prevail upon all others to give that city a wide berth.

Ore Smelting by Electricity.

Vice Consul General Gorman of Montreal reports that the Dominion government has appropriated $15,000 for making experiments with the electric process of smelting ores and manufacturing steel at Sault Ste. Marie. All kinds of ores will be experimented with, and important results are expected to be obtained.

GREAT GAINS MADE BY THE IRON MOLDERS

Interesting Quarterly Reports Sent Out to the Members by the Officers.

The delegates from the Iron Molders union to the federation convention report that remarkable progress has been made by the organization during the past few months. President Joseph F. Valentine says he has visited many cities in the east and was surprised at the increase in trade. In New York and Philadelphia, he says, work for iron molders has increased 20 per cent.

Reports for the third quarter have just been sent out from headquarters in Cincinnati and show remarkable gains made by the union. Editor John P. Frey of the official journal of the organization in commenting on the reports, says:

The membership record for the quarter shows 1,644 initiations, 1,782 reinstatements and one by old honorary card. A total for the quarter of 3,443. It surely has been a prosperous year with us so far. All of the funds for the third quarter show an excess of receipts over disbursements and a most healthy gain in the membership. Let us hope for our own welfare—and that of all those who work at the trade—that this encouraging feature will continue in the future quarterly reports which will be sent out.

The financial statements contained in the secretary's circular indicate a healthy excess of receipts over disbursements for the quarter. It is encouraging to have the funds balancing up this way, and as many advances in wages have been granted during the quarter there is evidence that the present policy being carried out for the welfare of the organization is bringing good results.

Financier Metcalf's circular is interesting in more than one direction. He has urged the local unions to give particular attention to the reading of his report, as every member should become acquainted with the financial statement both as they relate to his local and to the national organization. This matter of finances is not "headquarter's business" alone, but it is the business of every member of the organization, and if they desire to secure good returns for their weekly investment of 25 cents they must give every financial statement their closest personal attention. Unless they do this they will never grasp the details and full meaning of the reports which each quarter find their way to our local unions.

Only 4,530 out-of-work stamps were used during the quarter. The smallest number used in any quarter during the past two years. The general health of the membership has been normal, and for the first quarter during this year the balance for the sick benefit fund appeared on the right side of the ledger. During the first six months of the year the excess of disbursements over receipts in the sick benefit fund amounted to $8,606.10. For the third quarter there was a net gain to the credit of this fund of $7,468.09, reducing the deficit for the first nine months of the year to $537.01. There is every reason, however, that our local officers should continue to pay the closest attention to the disbursements of this fund, for there are indications from time to time that there are members who are not constitutionally entitled to this fund who have been receiving the benefit. The statements of the sick benefit fund continues to grow larger and have now assumed huge proportions. During the third quarter there was paid out from the fund $28,376.25, which, when added to the amount already paid out since the fund was established in 1896, makes the enormous sum of $1,088,070.60. There is something to be proud of, in the fact that inside of 10 years this amount of money has been paid out as sick benefits alone, to those who have been visited by accident and disease. And it is also an indication that the system upon which our sick fund was based is sound and can be relied upon for the future. These figures are large, yet they do not and cannot convey the great amount of good which has been done by the expenditure of this sum. The many homes that have been assisted and the difficulties which it has helped to overcome.

IS NOW IN SECOND PLACE

Excellent Record Made by the Brotherhood of Carpenters as Shown by Secretary's Report.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is well represented at the federation convention. In addition to the regular delegates a number of members are present representing trade councils in different parts of the country.

Frank Duffy, the general secretary of the brotherhood, is taking a prominent part in the proceedings. His organization now ranks second in numerical strength, the United Mine Workers being in first place. Mr. Duffy has just issued his annual report copies of which have been forwarded to the local unions. The report shows that there are 1,759 local unions of the brotherhood in the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, with a total membership of 161,217. A large number of the members were thrown out of employment for several months through the severity of last winter, and it is estimated that fully 50,000 members became delinquent. The great revival in the building industry enabled these men to get back to work and all have paid up and are again beneficiary members.

The benefits paid in the last fiscal year on 1,510 claims, amounted to $185,632.80. The amount expended in support of strikes and lockouts during that period was $75,440.37.

Secretary Duffy, who is also editor of the Carpenter, the official organ of the Brotherhood, has the following in the current issue on why carpenters should be thankful:

Why should we be thankful? Have we not been out of work last winter and spring from two to five months at a stretch through the severity and inclemency of the weather? Did we not run "head and ears" in debt to "keep body and soul" together during that time? "Starvation" knocked at our doors, the "world" seemed bleak, our "lives" were devoid of sunshine, and all around looked dismal. Why, then, should we be "thankful?" What have the wage workers—the poor white slaves—to be thankful for? Have they better homes to live in, better food to eat and better clothes to their back than formerly? Have the bosses been more considerate to them than they used to be? Did they increase their pay or reduce their hours of toil voluntarily? Has child slavery been abolished, has the sweatshop system been done away with, has poverty been driven from the land? Are we not still despised, ridiculed and laughed at because of our "attempts" to "organize" and make this "old world" better than we found it? Have we secured recognition at all during the last year? If not, then why should we be thankful?

Ah, my friends, we have many things to be thankful for. We have allowed our "imagination" to run away with our "feelings" until we believed we were the most "accused" people on earth. We should be thankful that things are not worse than they are. When the bleak winter passed away a glorious spring and summer followed, prosperity was ours, work was plentiful, wages good, hours reasonable, and condition in most instances agreeable. Is that not something to be "thankful" for?

We should be thankful for "good health," a "sound mind" and a "clear conscience;" we should be thankful that labor is organizing, combining and consolidating its forces in an effort to obtain greater achievements later on in an "honest" and "legitimate" way. We should be thankful for the privilege accorded us of being able to take an active part in that great movement so that in years to come our children and our children's children may give "thanks" that their fathers and forefathers set the pace for the "emancipation" of the wage workers from the conditions of slavery under which they worked in an age when it was supposed that "all men were equal." Look on the bright side of things and you will agree with me we have something to be thankful for after all.

GERMANS LOST IN MAZE OF AMERICAN POLITICS

Cannot Understand Opposition to Municipal Ownership—Are Planning Free Railways.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—To the German people the political situation after the election in New York is absolutely impossible to understand and the comments of the press on the corruption and bribery will probably do more than all the efforts of the government to keep German subjects from emigrating to America.

Similar outrages perpetrated upon the voters of Berlin or any other great German city would have created a revolution here, and charges of cheating in the count of votes have never been made against any party here even during the most bitterly fought contests between Socialists and Conservatives.

That anybody could be so degraded as to sell his vote is also considered most remarkable here, and the consensus of opinion is that the people of America got exactly the government they deserve as long as they have the remedy in their own hands.

The arguments used in the United States against municipal ownership appear most ridiculous to the German mind because of the success of the principals in many cities here. "Things are called anarchism in the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic," says a Berlin paper, commenting on the arguments used by the antagonists of municipal ownership during the campaign in New York, "which the most conservative people here consider perfectly proper, and it would be quite interesting to know what Americans would think of the plan which is being seriously considered by representatives of many German cities of giving suburbanites free transportation to and from their work and business on municipally owned street cars to encourage the building of homes and abolish tenements.

"Undoubtedly this must be ranked anarchy, and the kaiser, who heartily approves of it, would, in the United States, be denounced as an arch conspirator of the public welfare.

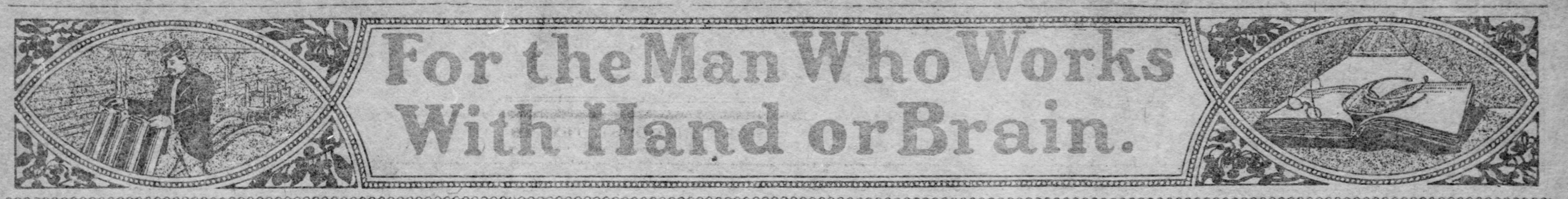
"In a great many respects we are better off under our monarchical government than the people of the United States in their much-praised republic, which is developing into an earthly paradise for the privileged few and a perfect hell for the working masses. Under existing circumstances the United States is a good place to stay away from."

TO APPLY FOR CHARTER.

Steam Shovel Men May Be Opposed by Steam Engineers' Union.

The International Union of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men will apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor at the convention this week. The International Union of Steam Engineers is contesting the claim of the dredgemen. It would appear that the man who is operating a steam shovel purely on excavating work does not conflict with the engineer in a building.

The steam shovel men on the lakes are affiliated with the International Longshoremens' union, but the men on railroad work have no connection with the American Federation of Labor, and they are anxious to become affiliated. The men on the lakes would still retain their affiliation with the longshoremen.



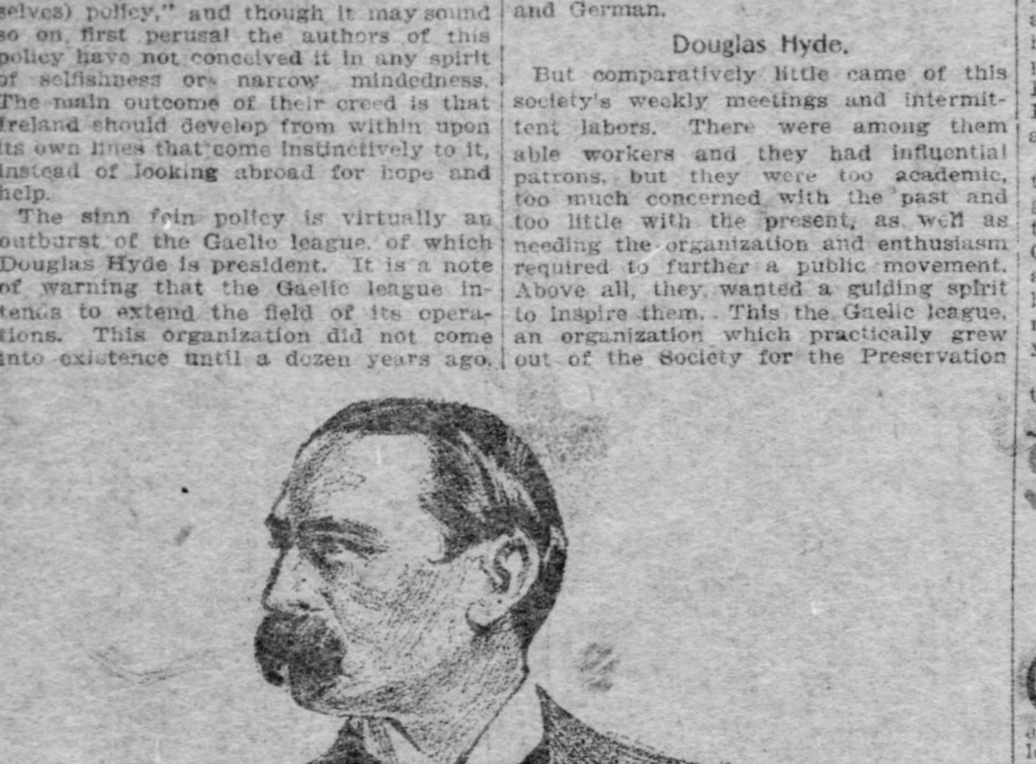
Douglas Hyde and the Work He Is Doing for Ireland

By Noel Y. Harte.

THAT the mantle of Charles Stewart Parnell has fallen on Douglas Hyde, who has just come from Ireland to engage in a lecturing tour in this country, is conceded. Mr. Parnell was a statesman and an able strategist in the field of politics, who cared very little for literature and nothing at all for poetry. Douglas Hyde is a distinguished poet and diversified scholar who has never yet taken any active part in politics and who first came into prominence through his zeal in the cause of reviving the Irish language, the movement which was characterized by Mr. Parnell as a philological fad. But notwithstanding Douglas Hyde's order of mind being so entirely different from that of Mr. Parnell, he is today his successor in Ireland so far as being prime favorite with all classes of his countrymen is concerned.

Ireland has had a long line of leagues in its recent history. There have been the Land league, the National league, the United Irish league, the Gaelic league and others. No sooner is one discontinued than another rises, Phoenix-like, to take its place. As a result of present parliamentary inaction and threatened division among members of parliament a new league is promised. Its promoters and supporters have not yet given it any particular name. The motives that called it into existence are summed up in the words "sinn fein (ourselves) policy," and though it may sound so on first perusal the authors of this policy have not conceived it in any spirit of selfishness or narrow mindedness. The main outcome of their creed is that Ireland should develop from within upon its own lines that come instinctively to it, instead of looking abroad for hope and help.

The sinn fein policy is virtually an outburst of the Gaelic league, of which Douglas Hyde is president. It is a note of warning that the Gaelic league intends to extend the field of its operations. This organization did not come into existence until a dozen years ago.



DOUGLAS HYDE.

It was at its inception a mere speck on the horizon and for a few years there was considerable difficulty experienced in attracting serious attention to its propaganda. As an initial step it sought to preserve Gaelic as the national language of Ireland, to extend its use as a speaking medium and to study and publish existing Gaelic literature in the vernacular. Tentative efforts toward the same end had been made previous to its establishment—in 1853 by the Ossianic society and in 1875 by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

It cannot be gainsaid that Gaelic gave way in Ireland to English, which was first heard there in the twelfth century. The seeds of decline of the old tongue may be said to have been sown as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but for a long time after the cultivation of English was slow and confined mostly to government officials, the landlords, or garrison, together with the settlers in the first or second generation. Though governed from England, the native language and customs predominated in Ireland on to the eighteenth century. From that period English was fast gaining ground and Ireland was becoming bi-lingual. Until 70 years ago, however, the old tongue more than held its own with the new medium.

In 1832, as a supplement to the act of union, the English government instituted a system of education in Ireland which was called national, though its avowed object was to denationalize Ireland. This system of education was intrusted to a board whose members owned their appointment to the fact that they were hostile to the political aspirations and wishes of the Irish people. An English archbishop was made chairman of the board and the office of secretary conferred on a gentleman from Scotland. They were both frank from the very beginning in declaring their methods and intentions as educators. The discouragement and suppression of the Irish language demanded their attention. The teaching of Irish history was the next thing to be ignored.

Preservation of the Irish Language.

While the process of silencing Gaelic through the medium of national schools was going on individually there was not a little being done in its interest. Donovan, Curry, Hennessy, Joyce and others were busy with researches among the old manuscripts. Their published translations attracted considerable attention and their attainments in Celtic lore brought their names and the Irish language from time to time before the public. Among the old people there were many who still delighted in Gaelic songs and folklore. Metrical translations from the works of the Irish bards were often published in the magazines.

With the Gaelic language dying out and not so well known, it was a recommendation to a publisher if a contribution submitted purported to be "From the Irish." It was also known that in the interest of philology scholars from the continent of Europe visited Ireland to study Gaelic. Even an Irish grammar was compiled by a German. Though the Irish language looked as if it were doomed to decay, a considerable knowledge of it yet remained in the west and south. The importance those who knew it well attributed to it, as Irishmen, was no idle fancy or fiction, and a good many of them felt that an endeavor to revive it would succeed or at least find enough response to justify an experiment in that direction. Accordingly, the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was established in 1875. This society published primers for the benefit of those who desired to study the language. Partly out of curiosity and a desire on the part of those who could speak Gaelic, but could not read it, those booklets circulated quite extensively. They also published translations of some of the old Gaelic romances, and finally induced the commissioners of national education, as well as the commissioners of intermediate examinations, to place Irish as a branch of study on the same footing as French and German.

Douglas Hyde.

But comparatively little came of this society's weekly meetings and intermittent labors. There were among them able workers and they had influential patrons, but they were too academic, too much concerned with the past and too little with the present, as well as needing the organization and enthusiasm required to further a public movement. Above all, they wanted a guiding spirit to inspire them. This the Gaelic league, an organization which practically grew out of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, found in the coruscating genius of Douglas Hyde.

Douglas Hyde had an exceptionally brilliant career in his alma mater, which was also that of Burke, Goldsmith and a long list of others renowned in the history of science and literature. He was graduated with unusual honors, and took as well as the degrees of B. A. and LL. D., that of Bachelor of Divinity. In his college days it used to be the ambition of a great many smart young men in Ireland to join the ranks of stormy debate with Mr. Parnell in the house of commons. Whether this was one of Mr. Douglas Hyde's early wishes is not on record. Like Fletcher of Saltoun, it was evidently more to his taste to have a hand in the making of his country's ballads than to engage in the tumult of making its laws. At any rate, it was through the fugitive pieces of English and Gaelic verse that he contributed, while yet a student, to the magazines that his name came before the public. Those juvenile efforts gave plenteous promise of future fame.

Douglas Hyde, had he so desired, could have gone on a pleasure trip around the world after leaving college, for he was independent. Instead, he made a tour of his native province, with no other object in view than to take down from the lips of the old people what yet remained of the unpublished songs and folk-lore of Connacht. These he has put into book form with translations. In his travels for this purpose he was on familiar ground. The son of a Protestant clergyman in North Connacht, he was drawn wonderingly as a little boy to the firesides of the Catholic peasantry around him, and the songs and stories that shortened, as the saying is, the long winter nights. It was then that he caught the glamor of Ireland's mists, the melancholy of her winds and the weird mystery that hovers round the turf fires of the peasants, whom he knows so well.

The great difference between Dr. Hyde and those who preceded him in the same field, is that while they were occupied solely with the buried past of Ireland—its archaeology, legends and ancient literature, as preserved in the old manuscripts—his chief desire was the preservation of the vernacular as a speaking medium and its application once more to purposes of Irish national life.

Douglas Hyde is a genuine poet and is a creative artist of considerable merit. He is also a folk-lorist, historian, linguist and orator. He has done marvels in the way of bringing into being an educated public which can read what he and others may write as well as what has been in the past written in Gaelic. As an English poet in the new Irish literary school he is second only to W. B. Yeats. His industry is as great as his enthusiasm. The published works brought out by him already number close on 50. Of course, some are pamphlets. They include also nine plays, for he is a dramatist, as well as many other things. Not only that, but he appears as actor in his own plays. His principal works include "The Story of Irish Poetry," "A Literary History of Ireland," a volume of Irish poems and an essay on Irish poetry.

Ó abair, an léir duit, le fáinne an lae,
An bratać bí 'n áirde le tuitim na h-oiḋċe?
Tríd an ċat bí na riaba 's na réalta geal-ġlé
Aga luargaḋ go h-uaral, 's ag mirniuġaḋ
an g-croiḋe;
Is an imṫeaċt do'n ló níor ġéill sí go deo

First Stanza of "The Star Spangled Banner in Gaelic."

The other offices he has filled comprise that of interim professor of modern languages in New Brunswick, president of the Irish Literary society, examiner in Celtic to the Royal University of Ireland and assistant editor of the New Irish Library. For one who has accomplished so much at the desk and in the field he is a young man, being still in the 40s.

Like Mr. Parnell, he addresses himself to principles rather than to persons, and this keeps him out of the arena of quarrels and animosities. To parody Edmund Burke, Douglas Hyde is endowed with a great many gifts and possesses numerous talents, and he makes use of them all.

The Gaelic League.

The Gaelic league, which at its inception was merely academic rather than anything else in its aims and primarily occupied with the preservation of Gaelic, has expanded to the dimensions of a great national movement founded on a broad and catholic basis, possessing numerous ramifications, untrammelled by politics or polemics and appealing alike to Catholic, Protestant, Dissenter, Unionist, Nationalist, landlord, tenant, Fenian and Orangemen.

The Gaelic league is able to afford the services of ten organizers, who give all their time to its business, and helping them are two hundred traveling teachers. In Dublin alone there are thirty branches of the Gaelic league. There are nearly nine hundred branches throughout the country with an enrolled membership of 100,000. To these it may be added that there are at a conservative estimate, close on 900,000 to whom Gaelic was always more or less known from their childhood. The number of schools in which the language is taught has advanced from 105 in 1899 to over 3,000 in 1905. The entire number of students of the language at present is considered not to be far short of a quarter of a million.

Gaelic leaguers are emphatic in saying that their cry is not "the Irish language, the whole Irish language and nothing but the Irish language." They say that there is room in their heads for both English and Irish, and that the two languages can thrive better side by side than without each other. English, any way, has taken too deep root in Ireland now to be easily expelled from there, even if it were desired. The weapons of constitutional agitation that Irishmen have been wielding for several generations past against Dublin Castle and landlordism have left them in a measure a nation of English orators. The house of commons has had to pass special laws in order to curb the flow of Irish eloquence within its precincts.

The Industrial Revival.

Before the advent of the Gaelic league a book in the Irish language was regarded as a rarity, which came out only at intervals of years, and, generally speaking, the publishing business in Dublin, so long a literary center, had reached the point of stagnation. Readers there were in Ireland, but the books they bought were imported. Now scarcely a week elapses without a new book or pamphlet coming out under Gaelic league auspices. The number of such books and pamphlets sold during the last year from the office of the Gaelic league alone was 260,000, not mentioning other publishing agencies.

And as it was with the publishing industry so it was with the other industries. Vitally bound up with the Gaelic league and its many activities is the industrial movement. At first glance it would seem hard to reconcile what was called the resurrection of an archaic dialect with the growth of industries and manufactures. Gaelic leaguers, however, contend that when a person learns Irish and feels himself a real Irishman instead of an imitative alien, and in close spiritual communion with the past of the Irish nation, he will not rest satisfied with being able to dress his thoughts in Gaelic as well as English, but he will also want to be Irish in his clothes, in his hat and in his shoes. In confirmation of this theory, they point to the example of Belgium and Hungary, where it is found that with the revival of their home languages native industries were resumed and are today in a flourishing condition. At any rate, the output of the Irish mills has nearly doubled within the last few years.

"Modern poetry," says W. B. Yeats, "grows weary of using over and over again the personages and stories and metaphors that have come to us through Greece and Rome, or from Wales and Brittany, through the Middle Ages, and finds new life in the Norse and German legends. Irish legends in popular tradition and in old Gaelic literature are more numerous and as beautiful, and alone among great European legends have the beauty and wonder of altogether new things. May we not say, then, without saying anything improbable, that they will have a predominant influence in the present century and that their influence will pass through many centuries?"

Among the Irish element in the United States there are hundreds of thousands familiar with the Gaelic language. Many of them cherish it as their mother tongue, but others of them, remembering the fashion current in Ireland when their young ideas were permitted to sprout only in an English environment, would not for a great deal admit that they knew a single word of the Gaelic that they have not forgotten.

It is safe to say that there are more persons who are able to speak Gaelic in New York city than can be found in any urban center in Ireland. Several of the Irish-American newspapers print contributions in Gaelic, and in the Catholic university in Washington, D. C., a chair has been endowed for teaching it, but the Gaelic language is not likely to be cultivated here in a popular sense. Numerous branches of the Gaelic league have been established in the United States, but there is no central organization among them of any consequence. They do, though, keep themselves more or less in touch with the movement at home, and have often sent substantial checks to headquarters in Dublin. Though the Gaelic league classes in New York city, and in other large cities in the Union, purport to teach Gaelic, it is the exception to see the study of it taken up with any show of fervor. But this cannot be said of the Irish dances, music and singing.

In New York there are two Irish choral unions, under the direction of competent teachers, where Gaelic singing is taught, together with a flourishing school for teaching the Irish dances. A play in Gaelic is sometimes produced in New York, and it always receives encouraging patronage. Gaelic concerts, at which Irish songs and music are creditably rendered, are frequent in this city, and among the numbers offered in their programs "The Star Spangled Banner" in Gaelic is a popular item with those who patronize them. Their delight when hearing it sung in the old tongue creates a scene of enthusiasm not easily forgotten.

Spirit of Old Chevaliers Moves in Business Men.

By George F. Tyrone.

ONE of the most interesting changes brought about by the evolution of modern industry has been the elevation of industry as an honorable and adventurous occupation. Not long ago business of every kind was scorned by the gentlemen of Europe as an occupation, beneath the social dignity of the high-bred man. The ancient code had drawn certain barriers around trade which the gentleman could not cross without loss of caste. This code applied particularly in the matter of marriage. The sons and daughters of the gentleman could not wed the daughters and sons of families "in trade" without social opprobrium.

The complete breaking down of this ancient system is due, perhaps more than to any other one cause, to the rapid growth of industry in the United States and to the far reaching social effects of the change. Trade in the United States is the principal road to social distinction. In desirability it surpasses the roads offered by the professions, for the successful business man in America can, if he so desire, become the honored patron of learning and art.

Society Founded on Wealth.

At the bottom of the entire change lies the great dominating fact of wealth. All social systems are founded on the method by which the wealth of the system is manufactured and distributed. In the old regime the nobles were the real capitalists. They were the strong men who fought in battle and conquered. As reward for their strength and courage they took the land, and were supported in great state by their peasants. Such was the origin of the land system of society, and it is easy to imagine the disdain with which trade was regarded by these great lords when one considers the contemptible nature of trade in those times. The butcher, the baker, or the candlestick maker could not cut much of a social figure when he was required by his business to cut chops, tend his own ovens, and manufacture candlesticks by hand.

In spite of all this, trade always has produced a few real leaders—nobles in their way—the most notable of these being the merchant princes and bankers of the great commercial republic of Venice, whose dukes themselves were not above a stroke in banking; where the business man was the most important personage in the realm, and where the art of finance was carried higher than by any other community in history.

America Gives Trade Dignity.

Venice, however, fell away, and for some centuries trade remained the butt and scorn of "the quality," until here, in republican America, it once again showed its head as a respectable social calling and made good the game as a permanence.

The United States had everything in its favor for this regime at the beginning of its national life; for, although land was the principal part of capital for some time, the old ducal system never had any root on this soil and the common citizen could, by the accumulation of land, become an American lord.

Then came the factory system and its vast extension and intension by means of American invention, which two forces, working together, replaced land as a means of accumulating wealth. The despised baker became the president of the great bakery plant or of the biscuit trust, the butcher became the lord of vast slaughtering establishments, and the candlestick maker became the iron king.

Collaterally there sprang up a thousand industries inviting the adventurous spirit into their exciting work and wonderful possibilities. The great land owner soon became merely a rich man, a drone, regarded with contempt alike by the people and the great industrial leaders. The banker, the manufacturer, the great wholesaler or retailer, the railroad president, the inventor who grew enormously rich as a manufacturer—these were the men of whom the public mouth and eye were full and beside whom the mere land owner became an insignificant nobody.

Surround Trade With Halo.

This tremendous economic change in the social system has made the American business man what he is—the livest wire in the world. It has also surrounded the commercial and industrial institutions of the country with a glamour which dazzles the eyes even of the greatest monarchs of Europe.

The United States is regarded as a commercial country. It has been said that the American dollar is the American god. What of it? The dollar is only another name for wealth; it represents power, social preferment, and, in a word, all that makes life smooth and well worth living. Other things equal, the rich man is always happier than the poor man. And wealth was the god of the old regime quite as well.

D'Artagnan arriving in Paris with nothing but his sword, was looking—for what? For position at court. Why? Because a position at court meant money and association with men of money; it meant his identification with the men who were the industrial leaders of his country. It meant fortune. The buccaneer was an eminently respectable person if he confined his operations to the enemies of his country. Sir Francis Drake could hardly be called a ruffian more than D'Artagnan and thousands like him could be called cutthroats.

Business Full of Adventurers.

We have D'Artagnans and Drakes in America, who, compared with their prototypes, are courageous, energetic, ingenious and adventurous in the highest degree. Every American boy who seeks a position is a D'Artagnan. An illustration of this was recently given by George F. Perkins, who told how he had won his own way from an office boy. True, Mr. Perkins seemed to have sworn loyalty to a rather questionable game, but then, there are hundreds of thousands of successful chevaliers of industry who have won in games that have been almost perfectly square.

The American business system is, with the exception of a very few lines, a game in which the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount does not count. Nobody claims that American business methods are built on Edward Bellamy's lines. Industry is war in a way, and the chevalier of industry, like the industrial king he serves, cannot, if he would succeed, allow his conscience to be too delicate.

Our great wealth, our industrial system, has made us the most powerful nation in the world. We may be a little rough in our business morals, but the great nations of Europe would like to have our social and individual power, loose as our code has been. Undoubtedly we steal a little from one another; we cheat a little when we've got to; but then, on the other hand, when some unwise individual, taking advantage of the code, runs the cheating and the stealing system beyond the danger line, he is promptly called down and set back in his place, which, latterly, seems to be in the penitentiary.

How I Held Job With Firm After It Decided to Drop Me

By Fenton S. Fox.

WHEN I went to work for M. & Co. it was as advertising manager to succeed an old friend of mine, who had created the department for the firm. Less than a year before this concern, manufacturers of a staple product, concluded that there was something lacking in their organization, and after casting about concluded they needed an advertising department with a capital and capable man to take charge.

My friend was invited to "sit in their game" and to lure all kinds of business to them by creating advertising ideas and spending money for printers' ink. In a few months a better position was offered him, and that is how I happened to get this particular job.

I had been there a short time when I discovered that the thing needed was a sales manager, a man to handle the traveling salesmen, look after the customers, and incidentally to do some advertising.

I sized up the situation, and making up my mind that the title I held would cover the requirements of the occasion, I proceeded to create for myself the position of sales manager.

I found that the traveling men wandered over their respective territories like lost sheep without a bell wether; that lapsed accounts were not drummed up with a view of reinstallation; that fully one-half the names on the books were those of people who had not bought for over a year.

There was a fine mess of dead ones to be rejuvenated.

Turn Business Upside Down.

In my department was a young woman who was a "Turk for work." It did my heart good to see her gnaw her way through stacks of classification work.

We turned the place upside down and inside out, getting a firm grasp on every detail of the selling branch of the business.

The salesmen took to the new order of things, for be it known there is no class of men that appreciates a little help from the home office as do the "peddlers."

The "old man," who was about my own age, was too busy and too engrossed in the manufacturing end of the business to pay much attention to me, and I saw him on rare occasions.

After about three months, when I had matters well in hand, with a splendidly organized follw-up system, etc., I learned that one of the big stockholders had sold out to certain parties in another city.

New Element Breaks In.

Now, it happened that the new contingent had always been in the retail trade and knew absolutely nothing about manufacturing and marketing of manufactured products. In their home city they occupied a business location so centrally situated that they had grown rich from their business without spending a sou for advertising, and thereby hangs my story.

All the expense of my department was charged up to advertising. I saw to it that the amount did not exceed 1 per cent of the gross business, which is unusually low.

I was too deeply engrossed in getting results to pay much attention to the "personal representative of the new element, or for that matter to the new element itself.

Notified of His Discharge.

I had just got things coming my way and could hear the business "breaking through the shells" out in the surrounding states when the cashier told me one Saturday afternoon that the "old man" wanted to see me.

"I am awful sorry," he said, "but the new people have got your department marked for the slaughter. They have an idea that an advertising department is a dead horse proposition. I have talked my fool head off to stem the tide, but it is of no use. You have got to go and your department has got to die. Had things remained as they were you would never have been disturbed."

His conversation never touched me. I went back at him like this: "You thought you wanted an advertising manager. I thought you did. You didn't. You wanted a sales manager. You didn't know that. I found it out, and that's what you've got. I'm it.

"You don't know that over 25 per cent of the new business pulled into this house since January 1 is traceable directly to my work; you don't know that I have rounded up your traveling men and know where every one can be reached every day; you don't know that we have reinstalled 10 per cent of old customers who have not bought before for over a year; you don't know a whole lot about my game, for you have never taken much trouble to investigate things; you don't know that I am running an advertising and sales department on about 1 per cent of the gross business of this house, and you don't know that an advertising department alone usually has 5 per cent."

Astonishes the Whole Outfit.

I had him coming long before I reached the last "don't."

"You astonish me," he said.

"Yes, and I'll astonish your new associates a whole lot more if you bring them into my office to investigate the real situation."

"I'll do it on Monday. Hand it to them."

When I had finished with the aggregation the next Monday the "old man" said: "You will stay right here as sales and advertising manager just as long as I am the 'main guy' of the concern, if you want to."

And I did until I was made manager of another company in which the "old man" has over $25,000 worth of stock.

Was it "bluff" that won out for me, or was it the intimate knowledge I had of my business and the ability to present my claim intelligently?"

Frauds in Trees and Shrubs Bane of House Owner's Life.

By J. S. Gore.

ONE of the unexpected troubles of the man in the new house is likely to come to that city resident, cloaked in one of the most unexpected of unexpected forms. The form of this trouble may be the agent for nursery stock and florist bulbs, seeds and decorative plants.

The nursery agent in a large city who has not the credentials of a well-known house is just a little more suspicious in character than is the man who has the gold brick itself and turns it over to you with the exchange of the purchase price. This uncredited tree agent ordinarily is secured by a want advertisement in a newspaper:

WANTED—A live, hustling representative to canvass for nursery stock. No experience necessary. Only hustle is needed. Address X Y 33.

"Hustle," as it is here used, means, in a lounger term "persistency" of the most persistent kind. The suggestion of a "fighting face" in the canvasser is good. A thick skin is essential. Absence of conscience is imperative. Then, with his sales blanks and his collected nerve, the unscrupulous nursery canvasser is ready for his victims.

Victims Easy to Locate.

No intelligence above that of the cow is necessary for him to mark the prospective victims. They all live in the new house, set in the desert of black dirt which surrounds the basement walls and stretches out to the pavement in front and to the alley gate in the rear. Their habitat is not to be concealed. Discovering one of these new houses that shows signs of occupation, the nursery cannvasser having thumb privileges at the doorbell, brings somebody to the front in answer.

Just what is said depends upon a good many things, but it is a fact that much of the agent's talk counts for orders. He has something about his personality, and something more in his line of argument, which, in combination, brings the order blank into use at the front doorstep.

This suspicious form of order blank is bound into booklet form, with a small stub slip punctured at the lower end. At the top is a date line in blank, and a blank line which is filled in pencil with the name of the agent when the victim is ready to sign for his order of trees and shrubs. All the rest of the main slip is devoted to a printed list of the nursery stock, with spaces opposite in which to note in lead pencilings the size and quantity of the stock ordered, with a line for the purchaser's signature. At the bottom, just under the punctured tearing-off line, are blanks for the date, the character of the stock ordered, and for the signature of the victim ordering the stuff. Some sentences binding the signer not to countermand his order under any circumstances, to pay cash, and exempting the nursery company from any responsibility other than planting the shrubbery in good condition in the spots marked for it by the person ordering the goods—these will be discovered, perhaps later, by the property owner when he has signed the upper and lower slips, the last of which he is allowed to keep.

No Responsible Seller Named.

No name of any nursery appears on these blanks anywhere. "Charles Washington Smith" may be the name of the person of whom the house owner has ordered the goods. You will not find his name in the city directory. The purchaser will never see the agent again. Somewhere about the time suggested by the agent the trees will arrive and some one, acting for somebody, will appear to superintend the planting of the stuff which the buyer has purchased of the unknown man who made out the list of almost unknown things coming from the unknown nursery where they were grown. But on this occasion the order blanks signed by the house owner will be in the hands of the superintendent of the job, and, according to the stipulations of the printed form, the householder will be asked to pay "on delivery without defalcation or discount."

The trees may not be up to the owner's expectations. They may be, to all appearances, deader than Ramesis I. You may be at home at the time the trees, and shrubs, and flowers arrive, and you may enter a strong protest against receiving them.

Only force will remove the gang from your premises. But, using force, you will be arrested promptly, and the trees will be planted, anyhow. Then the collector for the unknown nursery appears, not at your office, but at your house. He comes more than once, perhaps, with a show of bullying in his voice and manner. Your wife may show him that not a leaf has appeared on anything; that not a bud has a mark of green inside its brown shell. But he doesn't care; he has your signed order for the stuff, and, moreover, for the first time he has a card which he shows her as collector for some nursery company which has no existence in the city or telephone directory. She is mad, however, and she tells him you won't pay if it costs you your fortune that is tied up in house and lot.

The result of it all is that you don't pay the collector. Then a collecting agency brings you the formal bill for the stuff, attached to which is your signed order. The same agency probably has 200 just such accounts, and the mills of justice according to the latest roller processes confront you.

YORK'S GREAT ACTIVITY.

Everybody So Busy That the Band Can't Practice.

A York, Pa., correspondent writes that "the industrial activity is such in this city at the present time that the attendants at the regular weekly meetings of social and secret organizations is being greatly affected, because most of the members are employed upon night work in shops, factories and other places of employment. More than half the industrial establishments of the city are being operated at night. The City band, the leading musical organization of York, has, because of lack of attendance, been compelled to change its time for rehearsing from Thursday evening to Sunday afternoon. The band is made up largely of skilled mechanics, who, at the present time, are required to work at night and were thus prevented from attending the regular weekly rehearsals of the band Thursday night. The operators of several of the large shops and factories state that this busy period will continue throughout the winter and spring."

Greatest Gas Producing States.

A report just issued by the United States geological survey shows that last year the United States produced 98 per cent of the world's known output of natural gas, the value of the production being $38,496,769. The four principal producing states were Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

Nuggets of Knowledge

Statistics show that the greatest number of suicides occur in the month of July.

The yearly property loss in the United States resulting from lightning strokes is over $3,000,000.

Imports of the United States so far this year amount to $1,117,507,500, and exports to $1,518,462,333.

Since 1881, Arizona has produced 120,000,000 pounds of copper, besides large quantities of gold and silver.

It is a rare thing for even fishermen to see a live herring, as this fish dies the moment it leaves the water.

German weavers are giving serious attention to the use of ramie as an auxiliary fibre in the weaving of cottons, linens, etc.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on September 7 last, by royal order, created a department of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Bodio estimated that the population of the earth at the time of the death of the Emperor Augustus, was approximately 54,000,000.

Artificial diamonds are manufactured by heating liquid "pig iron" saturated with carbon to a very high temperature and then cooling.

Sir Henry Bessemer, who invented the famous Bessemer process of converting crude iron into steel, has been paid $10,000,000 in royalties.

The bridge which was recently built over the gorge at the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river, in Africa, is the highest in the world, having an elevation of 420 feet.

As a result of the high price of camphor, French scientists have been searching for a substitute. They claim to have been successful in converting turpentine into camphor.

The cocktail, the national drink of America, is said to have been invented by one Elizabeth Flannagan, who conducted a hotel at White Plains, N. Y., during the revolutionary war.

"The Transfiguration," a religious painting by Raphael, which hangs in the Vatican, is pronounced by critics to be the greatest picture in the world. It is called the "Jewel of the Vatican."

There is a legend that crocodiles moan and sigh like a person in distress to allure victims to their hiding places, and by some it is reputed that they even shed tears while devouring their prey.

The shah of Persia receives $30,000,000 a year from his subjects. The emperor of tiny Siam is paid the magnificent salary of $10,000,000 by his loyal people, which is as much as the czar of Russia receives.

William F. Cody earned the sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill" in 1867 when he was employed for $500 a month to furnish buffalo meat for the laborers on the Kansas Pacific railroad. In 18 months he killed 4,280 buffaloes.

The largest ship ever floated, the Great Eastern, built in 1854 by the Eastern Navigation Company, measured 680 feet in length, 82½ feet in breadth and 58 feet in height. It required three months to launch the mammoth craft. In 1885 she was sold at public auction for $126,000, which was only a fraction of the original cost.

Successful efforts recently have been made by the Canadian department of fisheries in the propagation of lobsters. After repeated failures, the department also succeeded this year in transferring live lobsters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it being believed that they will multiply more rapidly in the latter waters.

(Copyright, 1905, by J. E. Brigham.)

Increase in Exports.

Our exports for the 10 months ended October of domestic products amounted to $604,000,000, an increase of $45,000,000 over the same period of last calendar year, made up of $27,000,000 increase in breadstuffs, $14,000,000 increase in provisions, $7,500,000 increase in raw cotton, less $2,000,000 decrease in cattle, hogs and sheep, and also $2,000,000 decrease in mineral oils.

To Learn the Business.

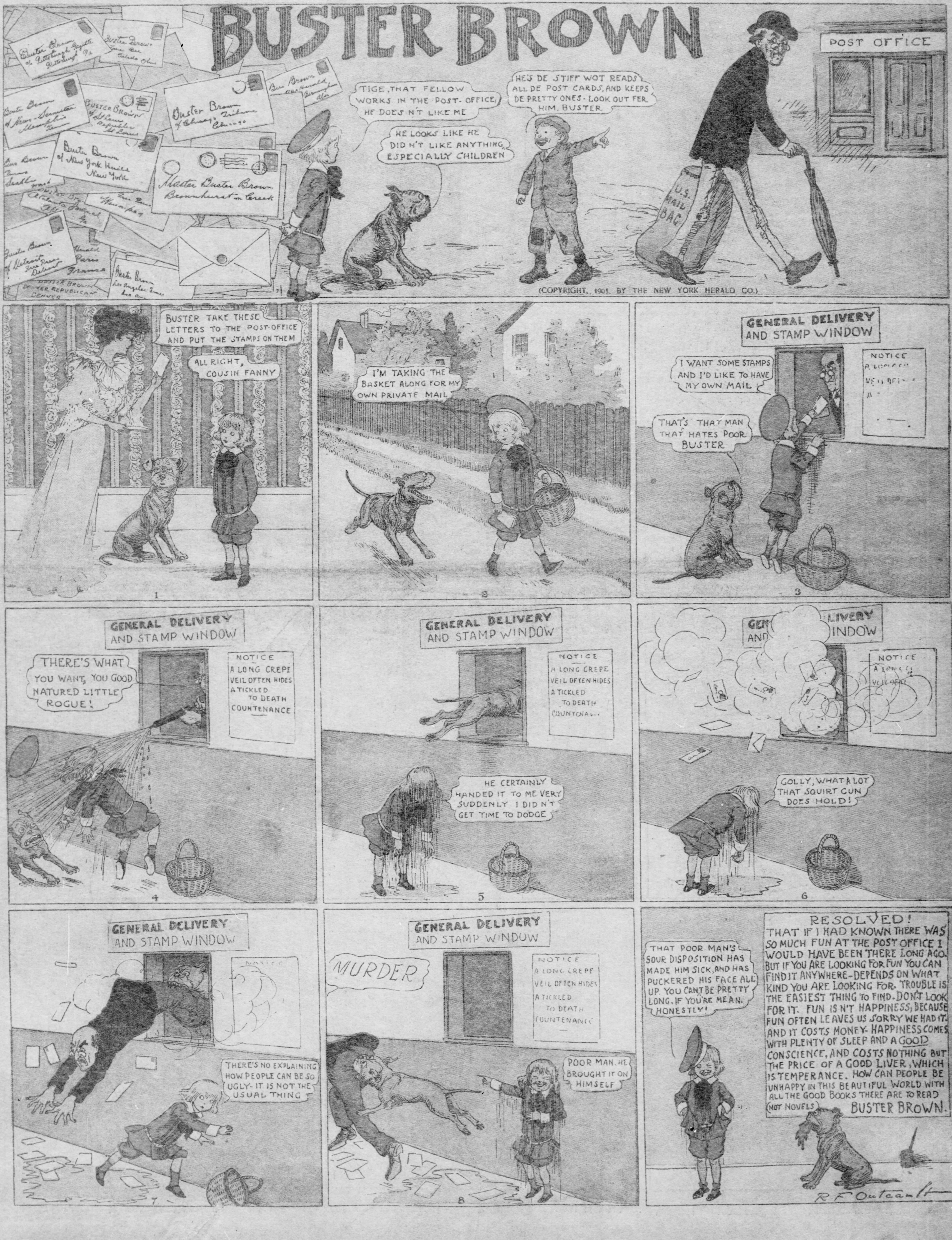
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—To learn the business in which he is to invest his money, August Forster, the son of the late millionaire brewer, C. A. Forster, is working in the Krey pork packing plant at Twenty-first street and Bremen avenue. He works from 7 a. m. till 6 p. m. He is in the cutting department, his chief duty consisting in slaughtering hogs. He gets $10 a week.

MISTER COON AND COMPANY

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

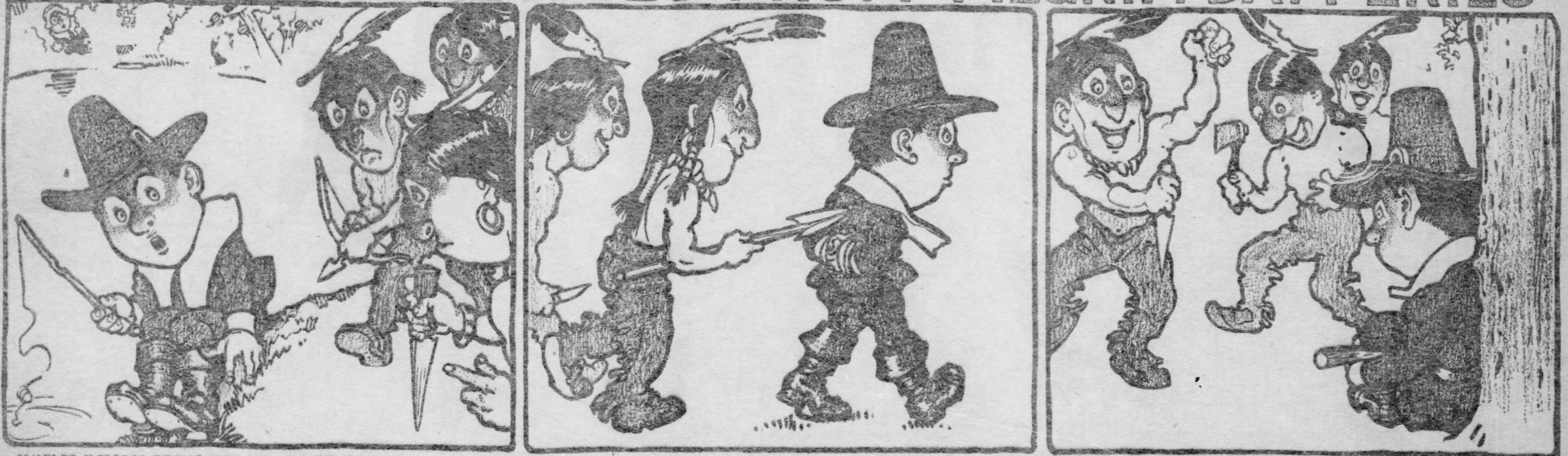
TINY TADS AND OTHERS

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1905. FOUR PAGES.



Latter Day Rescues and Tiny Tads

LATTER DAY RESCUES FROM PILGRIM DAY PERILS



HAVING INDISCREETLY EXPOSED HIMSELF WHILE ANGLING FOR THE WARY GAME,—OUR HERO IS TAKEN PRISONER—AND AFFORDS MUCH AMUSEMENT PREPARATORY TO TORTURE,—BUT—O! FORTUNE!

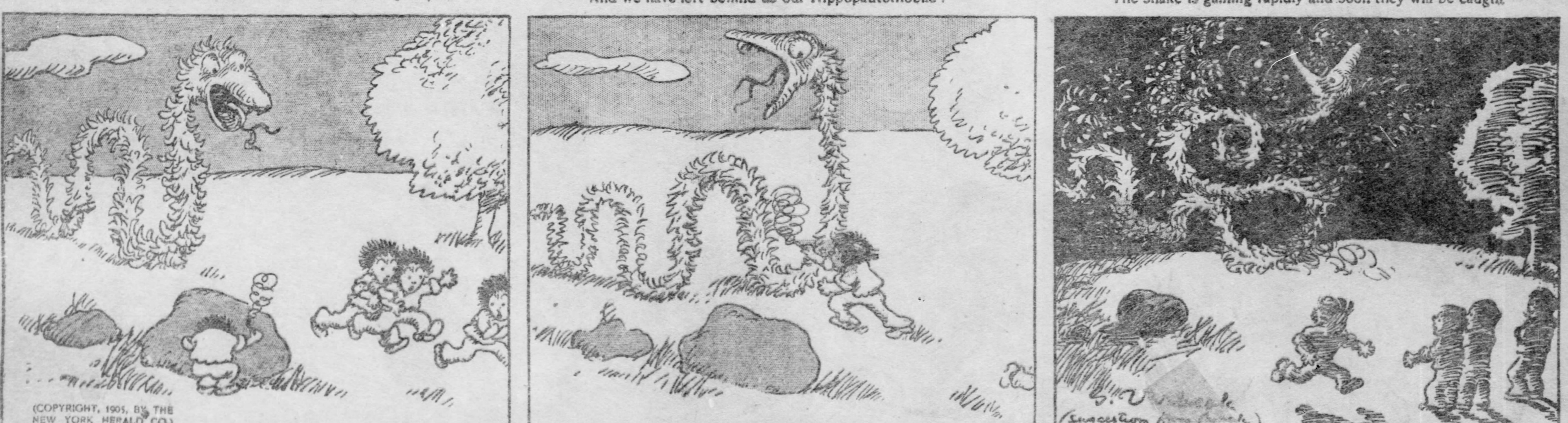
THE MAID WHO HAS OBSERVED FROM AFAR BETHINKS HER OF HER PHONOGRAPH, AND "PURITAN GUARDS IN ACTION" RECORDS A STARTLING SUCCESS IN LIVENING THINGS UP!

THE TERRORS OF THE TINY TADS

1.—"A Featherboaconstrictor! and he's coming down this way!"
Cries a Tad to his companions, who are peacefully at play.

2.—"A Featherboaconstrictor!" all the Tads begin to squeal,
"And we have left behind us our Hippopautomobile!"

3.—In vain they struggle to escape, their running is for naught,
The snake is gaining rapidly and soon they will be caught.



4.—But now a Tad quick steps aside and quick pulls out a match,
And stooping down behind a stone he gives it one good scratch.

5.—The Featherboaconstrictor sees the smoke and tries to turn—
Too late! The Tad has touched him, and—you know how feathers burn.

6.—The beauty of the scene casts o'er the Tads a magic spell,
From which they're rudely wakened by a suffocating smell.

Jimmy Swift and Jolly Sam

JIMMY—IT LOOKED LIKE RAIN!

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And the Whole SAM Family Jes' Roared!

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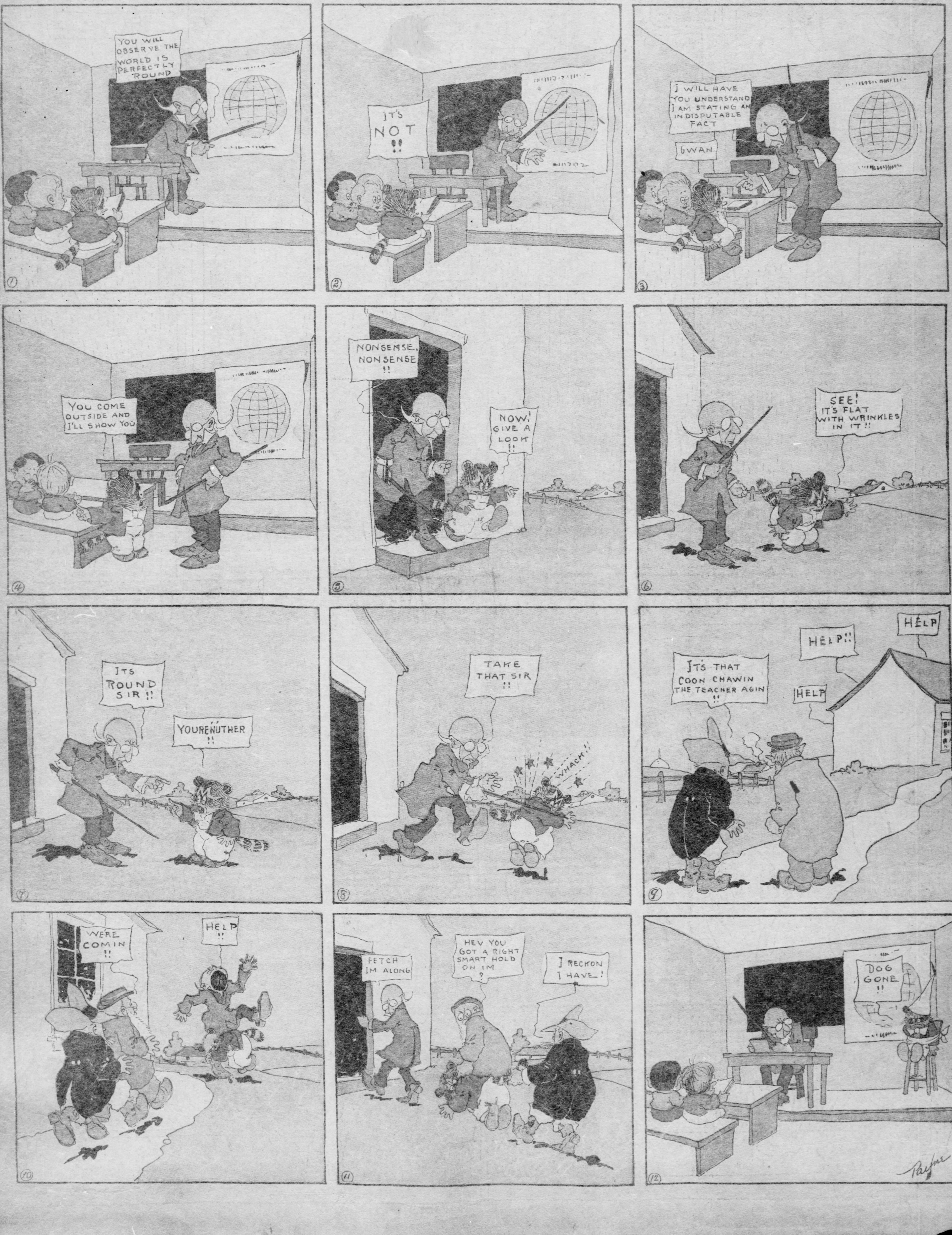
NOW COMES ANOTHER STRENUOUS DAY IN PUNKIN HILL SCHOOL.